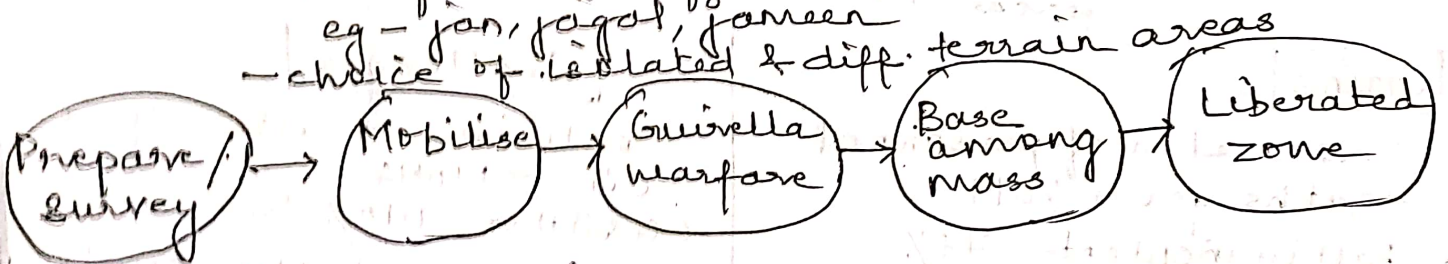


INTERNAL SECURITY

- linkages between development and spread of
extremism -
extremism -
- fertile ground in fragile communities
 - little access to development
 - concern when threatens democratic and tolerant societal ideas
 - promotes use of violence to achieve aim
 - ✓ overthrow existing dem. state
 - ✓ incomplete understanding of ideology
 - ✓ romantic illusions about Maoists
 - ✓ absence of governance
 - ✓ take up hot issues

NAXALISM/LWE -

- use of violence to destabilise state, war upon state
- Why?
 - establish People's Rev. State / Red Corridor
 - create mass base with degree of acceptability
 - gain pol power by violent means
- How?
 - use of armed struggle as tool
 - guerrilla warfare
 - manifestation of issues that affect mass
eg - jan, jagot, jameen
 - choice of isolated & diff. terrain areas



- Factors that sustain -
 - appealing ideology concerning masses - incomplete understanding
 - organisational strength
 - funding via - taxes, evictions, extortions, kidnappings
 - continuous availability of youths - OD-JH
 - coordinated response lacking from govt

Contemporary - ↑

- unemployment
- COVID induced displacements
- increased trafficking, 'shadow pandemic'
- urban areas - non peasant class
- towns as base

↓

- checks on borders

- Integrated
- detailed analysis of LWE affected areas in 10 states
 - monitor situation and coordination b/w C-S
 - eg- CAPF, IR battalions, CIAT schools
 - assistance by C in community policing and civic action programme
- Govt's approach -
- National Policy & Action Plan -
 - ↓ of naxal incidents by 77% (2009-2021)
 - CAPF and COBRA forces
 - ✓ special cen. assist for LWE areas
 - helicopters for anti naxal operations
 - Deptt for management in MoHA 'clear, hold & develop'
 - SAMADHAN - 2017
 - Schemes of dev for LWE areas
 - road connectivity
 - mobile towers
 - fortified police stat
 - 14 point policy (MoHA)
 - GIS mapping eg- CG, JH
 - ✓ Security Related Exp. Scheme - under modernisation of police forces.

Grains

- Decreased no of personnel deaths from 2019
- Fall in incidents - 77%
- Shrunk geo spread of LWE - 25 distts (2021) - 30 (2018)
- Decreased distts under security reinit. exp scheme - 90 (2018) → 70 (2021)
- Covid affected

Challenges

- Continued deaths esp in CG - MOHA
- CG & JH = 69.10% incidents
- use of ST in killing civilians eg Burkapal CG 2021
- failure to establish involvement links
- urban naxals in protection of extremists

Way forward

- Consensus based approach with institutional support
- development - eg bridging gaps in distts in Dantewad
- survey used - eg - Orissa CG - masahati survey for dev
- forums for grievance redressal
- compensation for rehab by s. govt
- leadership communication to fight - eg - Bradchrisli C40 against Naxals
- police as primary force

NORTH-EAST INSURGENCY -

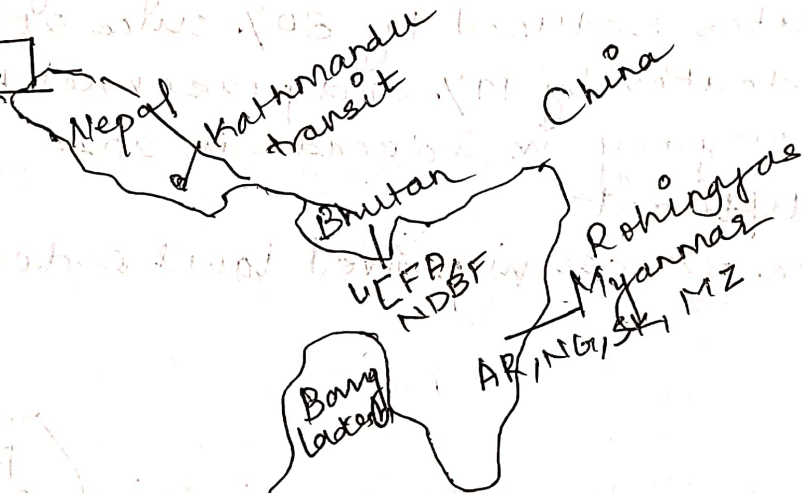
The territorial organisation after independence led to serious insurgency and demands for autonomy, making North east a ground of extremism.

- each state demands differ
- complete independence, rejection of Indian state, (ULFA) (NSCN)
- autonomy over micro regions

Causes -

- eco underdevelopment
- detachment from mainstream population
- lack of transport & communication links - siliguri corridor
- infiltration of extremist ideas by neighbours
- socio-cul - alienation, ethnic closeness
eg Myanmar - MZ
- porous borders

Foreign links



continued existence

- political motivation and mobilisation
- arms availability eg - Thailand arms supplies
- support base - joint ethnicity
- geography & low dev of communication
- external aid
- protracted armed conflicts as strategy

Steps -

- AFSPA
- peace dialogue with states, carrot & stick policy
- surrender cum rehab scheme 1998
- Civil Action programme - capacity dev of locals
- police modernisation
- awareness & representation - 6th schedule
- bilateral efforts - Bhutan (2003)
- ~~Safer~~ -
eg - Noney bridge at MN Bang.
Operation Sunrise - Myanmar
- opposed efforts by locals - AR / TCL

✓ MOHA reports -

- decreased violence due to insurgency in 8 years
- in 6/8 states reduced by 80% since 2014
- civilian deaths by 99% and personnel by 75% ↓
- lowest insurgency in 2 decades in 2020
- ✓ AFSPA upliftment
- ✓ Naga peace process improved law & order

Challenges -

- Feeling of alienation & discrimination
- AFSPA repeal - demands for
deaths of civilians, continued insurgent groups
- Affects border trade - eg Tanu Moreh border
- China factor - India as
stumbling block
- Recruits trained in new manner
eg - ULFA by Pooja Baruah
- new training camps
- demands hanging in peace process - NSCN
- Civilian deaths - Oting incident 2021 at NG

by forward -

JAMMU & KASHMIR MILITANCY -

- 2 dimensions of militancy at J & K

Reasons -

- 1987 elections - anti govt sentiment

ISI - Kashmiri independence

- distract troops from controlling violence

Mujahideen - Pak.

- spread of Islamist ideology

- Religion - Hindu Muslim, Kashmiri pandits

- humanitarian abuses

socio - dev indicators

local autonomy

internal
- religion & region
external
- Pak involvement
- proxy wars
- drain of wealth
- peace, law & order
- dem. under threat

Impacts -

- educated youth - demographic loss
- tourism eg - Amarnath yatra threats
- religious intolerance
- development affected

Steps -

- UDAAN scheme - eco issues
- Surrender and Rehab policy
- State Investigating agency 2021 - effective investigation for cases

Waning presence - reasons

- decreased external aid
- FATF grey list - Pak
- State crackdown
- Raids by NIA and probe agencies on suspected terror sympathisers
- Dismantling terror using info

Positive gains

Challenges

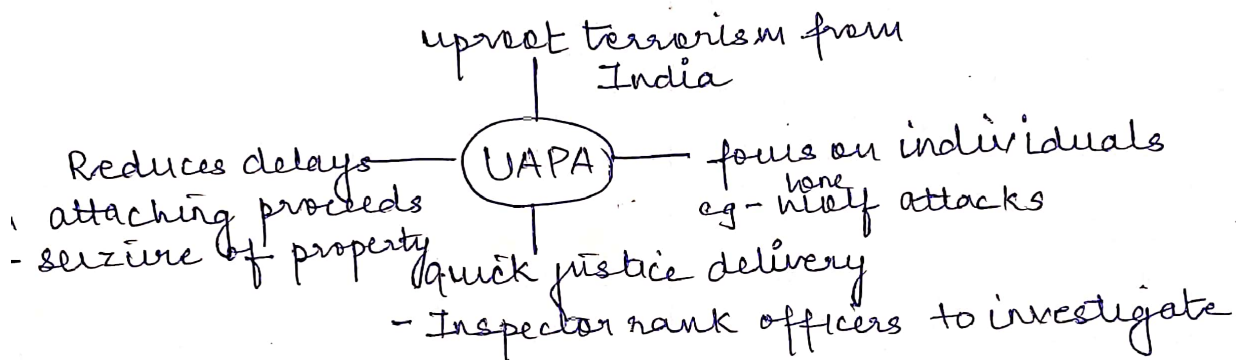
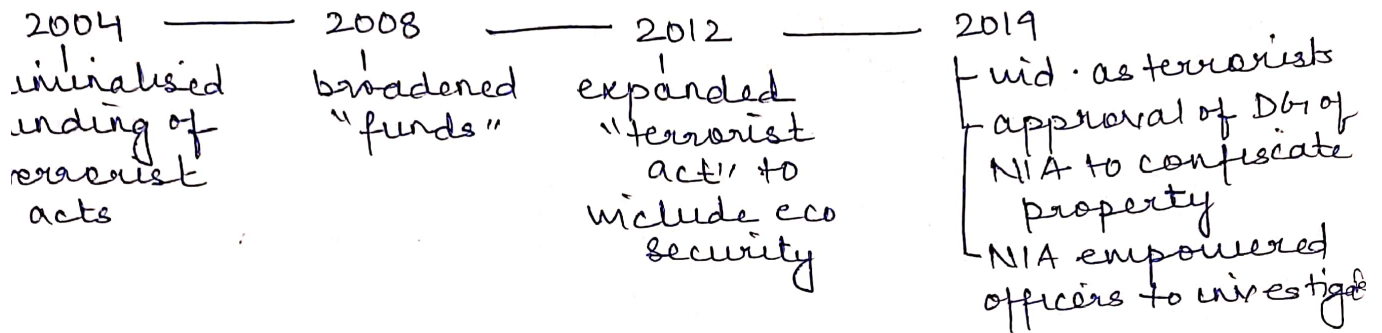
- 1. Taliban fallout in Kashmir
 - new trend of "targeted killings"
 - increased civilian killings
 - raids by security forces
 - insurgent infiltrations
- 2. Increasing no of youths joining militia
 - educated youth in name of jihad
 - acc to J&K police records - 31 (2013) ↑ to 66 (2015)
 - Pak ensures no of militants remain
- 3. Unemployment
 - 60% of population is below 30 years
- 4. Dilution of Art 370
 - increased apprehensions of political power
 - communalism
 - increased hypernationalism
- 5. Zero sum game × hybrid militants
 - militant → killed → another joins
 - part time
 - difficult to detect
- 6. New terror groups with diff. strategies
 - eg - Kashmir Tigers, ULFK, etc
 - targeted killings
 - secularisation of politics with communal nature
 - India as oppressor
 - youth
 - civilian deaths increased
 - hybrid militants
- 7. Counter terrorism with human face
- 8. rehab of people

Way forward

- Amitabh Mattoo 4 Ds
 - dialogue
 - demilitarisation
 - devolution
 - development
- Understanding modus operandi, reach & popular response of operations
- Involve players for engagement
- proactive role by govt in demog. issues

UAPA - Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967

more effective prevention of unlawful activities of ind and associations and dealing with terrorist matters
Govt can declare person/organisation as terrorist
can impose all-India ban on associations declared unlawful
Indian & foreign nationals can be charged under act,
also if committed on foreign land
investigations by NIA and state police



→ Challenges -

vague & unclear definitions - eg "unlawful".
excessive discretion - anyone can be designated as terrorist

Limits Art 14, 19, 21

imprisonment upto 180 days w/o filing chargesheet

violates UDHR - "innocent till proven guilty"

low conviction but high arrests - 5922

↳ 2.2% in 2016-2019

Appeal Issues

EXTREMISM

→ NAXALISM - use of extremist ideologies and violence to overthrow state / destabilise state

- ✓ ideology
- ✓ org. strength
- ✓ funding - extortion, kidnaps, etc
- ✓ raw material/youths
- ✓ lack of govt response
- ✓ take up hot issues/local
- 77% fall in incidents
- dists of LWE decreased ^{90 to 45}
- decreased distt under SRES 70 (2021)
- 69% incidents in CG, JH
- use of ST in killings
eg - Burkapal CG (2022)
- urban naxals
- Operation prahaar - CG police for SAMADHAN impl.
- MH - vikas sangrash samiti - counter narrative
- rehab - MH - Project Salam
- NE INSURGENCY

- └ separate demands
 - └ complete independence
 - └ rejection of Indian state
 - └ autonomy over micro regions

- ✓ eco underdevelopment
- ✓ detachment from mainstream
- ✓ transport links
- ✓ infiltration by neighbours
- ✓ ethnic closeness
- ✓ porosity of borders
- ✓ external aid, arms supply - eg Thailand

- Govt
 - └ National Policy & Action Plan
 - └ CAPF, COBRA
 - └ SAMADHAN
 - └ schemes for areas.
 - └ 14 point policy
 - └ Security related exp scheme
- ✓ Alienation
 - └ eco - CG, JH
 - └ land - illegal activities of mining
 - └ cultural - Baiga MP - forced sterilization
 - └ pol - CNT against act
- * consensus based approach with institutional support
 - └ Banuriddhi corridor (MH)
 - └ eg dantewada - CG
 - └ Sandesh model (BR)
 - └ eg Orissa - CG
- * dev.
- * survey - eg Orissa - CG
- * compensation for rehab
- * leadership & communication
eg - C40 Gadchiroli
- * participatory governance

- Govt
 - └ AFSPA
 - └ peace dialogues
 - └ surrender cum rehab 1998
 - └ 6th schedule
 - └ development
 - MN Nongtin
 - └ bilateral
 - op. sunrise Myanmar

- decreased violence in 3 years
- lowest insurgency in decade in year 2020-21

* enhanced surveillance
eg - Bharat drone - Indo china conflict

- insurgent activities
- drug trafficking
- human trafficking
- arms smuggling
- illegal immigration
- wildlife trafficking

* infra -
eg - Integrated check post - Moreh

* border personnel -
eg - Assam Rifles

* bilateral - op. surmise

* socio - eco - BADP

→ J&K MILITANCY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 dimensions - local autonomy - socio - dev indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - internal - region & religion - external - proxy wars, state actors, NSAs. |
|--|--|
-
- Taliban fallout - "targeted killings"
 - youths militia
 - JK police records ↑ ^{edu} youths
 - unempl. - around 60% under 30 yrs
 - hybrid militants
 - different strategies adopted by new terror groups
 - counter terrorism with humane face

Govt

- UDAAN - eco dev
- surrender and rehab scheme
- effective investigation - SIA 2021

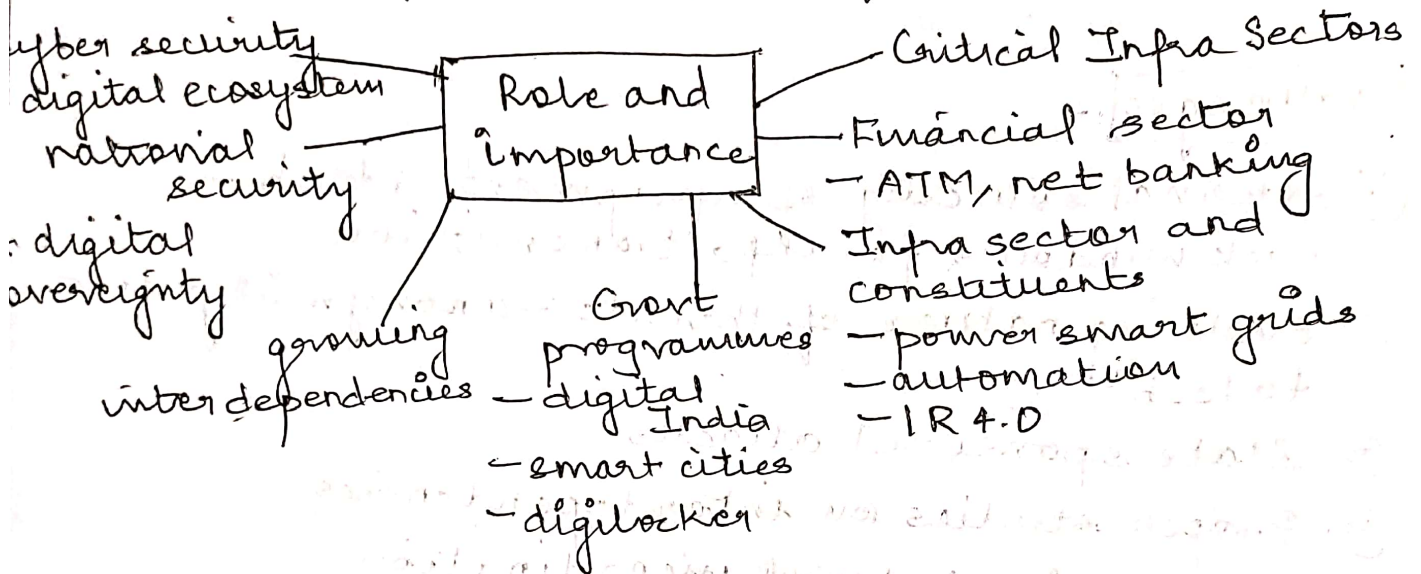
* Amitabh Matoo - '4D' - dialogue, dev, devolution, demilitarisation

* understand modus operandi of operations

* local participation

3) Challenges to internal security through communication networks -

Communication network is interconnection of electronic gadgets and devices that enable transmission of info in form of data, voice or videos



Threats

Natural

- disasters

eg - 2014 Kashmir floods
affected telecom

- ICT driven by earthquake
- solar storms
- accidental / technical

Human induced

- cyber crimes
- criminal syndicates
- breach of network
- terrorist & non state - eg 9/11
- malware, spam

Steps

- Amendments to IT Act 2000
- National Telecom Policy 2012
- Local certification to ensure import protection
- National CII Protection Centre

Challenges -

- ① External sourcing of equipment & tech -
back windows for info transmission
- ② Evolving nature of threats - anonymity - due
to tech
- ③ State sponsored attacks
- ④ Proper studies on interdependencies
- ⑤ Structural - federal coordination
- agencies integration
- national security architecture
- ⑥ Private sector vulnerabilities in era of globalisation
- poor enforcement - lack of regulations

Way forward -

- Role of Media in internal security challenges
media is any communication channel through which any kind of info, data, etc are disseminated.
- Connection between media & internal security is direct and indirect

Media regulations -

- Reasonable restrictions of Art 19 (1).
- National Security Act 1980 putting press restrictions
- Self regulatory guidelines
- News Broadcasting Standard Authority

Issues -

- lack of wider perspective on issues - kangaroo courts
- failure to observe self restraint and insensitive treatment of issues
- contrary views to that of government
- Rise of biased political channels
- Prime time TV and deteriorating standards have increased communal polarisation
- eg- Zubair of Alt News
- "investigative journalism"
- Bombay HC questioned whether opinions on arrest constitute fair journalism

Challenges -

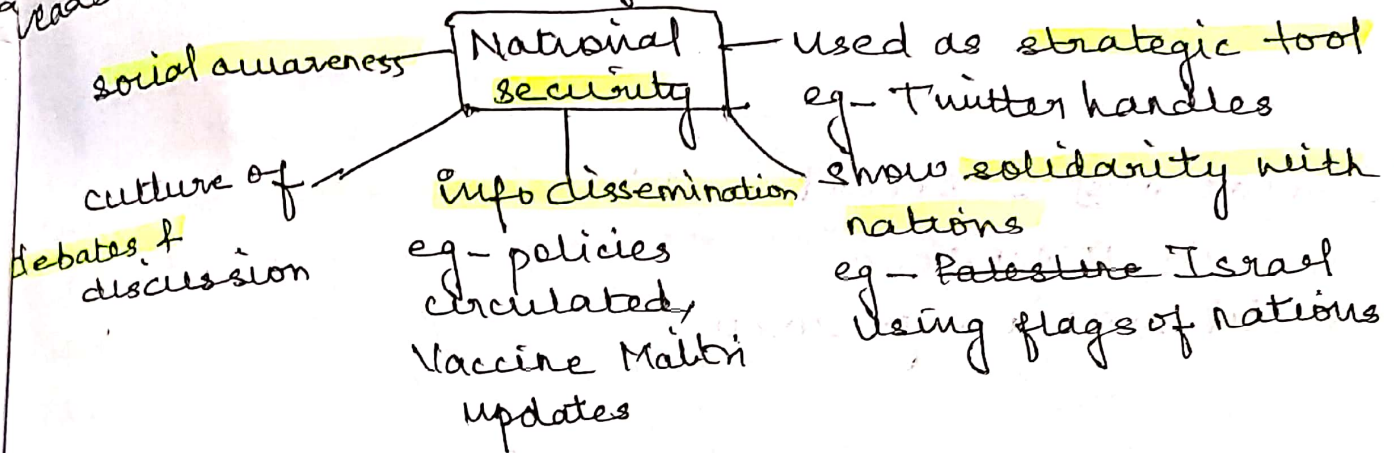
- Tech gap in use of radio, teleconfer
- Constrained action by News Broadcasters Federation (NBF) - on ~~no~~ suo moto action for irresponsible coverage of criminal sensitive matters & media trials
- Media accused of a person, despite courts ruling them innocent can cause damage to individual
eg - RJ Komal Lodha case

Measures required -

- ① Accuracy in reporting with unbiased views
- ② Ethics - objectivity, neutrality, accountability
- ③ Non-glorification of violence & communal issues
- ④ Sting operations only to gain conclusive evidence
- ⑤ R & D techs and media policy research
- ⑥ Leverage UN Group of Experts on AI policies
- ⑦ SC directives on Romila Thappar vs UoI (2018)
- ⑧ KL statutory restrictions on police to maintain confidentiality

o Role of Social Media in challenges.

social media and networks are a channel that transmit information to wide audience, also leads to an act of engagement.



Threat to internal security -

- channel to spread info to masses eg Wikileaks
- military power of e-media
- used as a tool for radicalisation & terrorism
eg - Kashmir militants release their photos on social media
- protest movements & disturbance law & order
eg - SL protests against Pres/parl.
- malicious use of videos & pictures - deepfake.
- NATO - future wars in connected env.
eg - US China cold war
- Communal passions eg - Muzzafarnagar riots
- fake news, modus operandi

Issues -

- personalised opinions than constructive criticisms
- governance issues given communal angle - eg NRC, CAA
- freedom of expression
- terror use of social media -
eg - Akhtar Hussain detained by CCB for terror links using telegram
- communal disharmony -
- influence elections - bots
- Lack of self regulation and compliance

Meity reports decreased compliance to IT rules
Sec 69(A)

Regulations of social media

- Sec 69A IT Act 2000
- Social media reg. 2020

CHALLENGES THROUGH

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS - interconnection of electronic devices that enable transmission of information

- Threats
 - natural - eg 2014 Kashmir floods, solar storms
 - human induced
 - cyber crimes
 - criminal syndicates
 - network breach
 - ter. & nsa. eg- 9/11
 - malware, spam
- ✓ IT Act 2000
- ✓ National Telecom policy
- ✓ local content requirement
- ✓ National CII PC.

- external equipment sourcing
- anonymous emer. tech
- state sponsored attacks
- studies on interdependencies
- private sector vulnerabilities
 - poor regulatory, enforcement

MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES



any communication channel through which any kind of data is disseminated.

- direct & indirect connections
- ✓ reasonable rest. Act 19(1)
- ✓ NSA 1980
- ✓ Self regulatory guidelines
- ✓ News broadcasting authority
- ✓ SC - Romila Thappar (2018)

Media threats & challenges

- kangaroo courts
- low self restraint
- pol funding to channels
- investigative journalism
- tech gap
- constrained action by News Broadcasting Federation

- * reporting accuracy with unbiased views
- * ethical journalism
- * non glorification of violence & communal violence
- * sting operations
- * R & D
- * UN Group of Experts

SOCIAL MEDIA - act of engagement and transmit info to wide audience

- ✓ social awareness
- ✓ debate & discussion
- ✓ information dissemination
 - eg - vaccine maitri
- ✓ strategic tool - twitter handles
- ✓ relations with nations
 - Israel flag of nations
 - terror links
 - eg - telegram by Akhtar Hussain - CCB
- spread of misinformation
 - + particular violence eg Wikileaks
- radicalisation & terrorism
 - eg - Kashmir militants, ISIS, Al Qaeda
- protest movements eg - SL
- deepfake, bots - elections
- connected proxy wars - US & China
- communalism - eg Muzaffarnagar riots
- cybercrimes

- Sec 69 IT Act 2000
- Social media Reg 2020

- * strengthen legal framework
- * monitoring and surveillance
SC-RTI (2017)
- * public awareness
eg - cyber swachhta Kendra
- * int'l cooperation

→ Social networking sites -

- cyberbullying, harassment
- identity theft - eg - pune cyber cell inv. in 2020.
where criminal used LinkedIn to impersonate HR of a company
- misinformation
- malware, phishing
 - Kaspersky report 2021 - India 14th in phishing attacks
- privacy violation - eg - Cambridge Analytica data scandal
- illicit activities
- misuse by terrorist groups

Basics of Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is protection of systems, networks and data in cyberspace.

→ Asia Pacific Region - as per "Cyberthreats to Fin Org. in 2022" - India among top 5 vulnerable nations.

Importance

- Cyber Safe India is a need for digital revolution
- Formulation and execution of public policies
- Safety of data and critical info of citizens & govt
- eg - DBT benefitting 13cr farmers annually
- National security

Need -

- ind - ind data, awareness, accessibility, info
- business - econm, 4th, R, digital economy, prt sector
- nation - fin, security, 5th arena of war eg -
- other - vulnerabilities, human element - Stuxnet at Iran n. fac.

Challenges of cybersecurity

- Malware attacks, phishing
- attacks on CI
- data thefts
- online frauds
- child pornography
- cyber armies

- no geo. boundaries
- diffused & intangible threat
- evolving techs
- foolproof security architecture
- locating attackers
- soft targets availability eg - RaaS as threat

Increased cybercrimes

- 2012 - 3377
- 2020 - 50,000

- no of cybercrimes per 1 lakh increased by 270% in 4 years

Increased internet penetration - 800mn in 2022

- data cost/GiB come down by 96%

* 45cr new accounts in JDY w/ 32cr RuPay cards

* \$1tr transactions using UPI in FY 2022

India - 40% of world's digital payments in 2021 ✓

* Digital India - 3 pillars -

- empower citizens, expand opportunities, strategic capabilities

Govt steps -

- Cybercrime reporting portal 2020
 - 11 lakh complaints (2 lakh - social media)
- Cyber and Info Security Division 2017 MoHA
- 7 pillar approach of ITC and CIS -
threat, report, training, research, coordination,
ecosystem, forensic
- CyTrain - train police personnel
- CERT-In guidelines/directions under IT Act 2000
- Info Security Edu and Awareness (ISEA) - capacity building
- National CII Protection Centre - to protect CI
- Cyber Swachhta Kendra - detection of malicious software & programmes
- Cyber Crime Prevention for Women & Children
- Incentivise cyber security startups and innovation to mitigate threats
- NASSCOM - DSCI - Cyber Security Task Force

Way forward

→ public awareness → public interest → public welfare

Why protect cyberspace

- targeted attacks towards small & medium enterprises
- soft targets
- cascading effects of breach of KII

Increased attacks -

- Work from home
- Putting everything on cloud
- Dark web provides sensitive networks access
- Criminal networks more specialised than protection networks
- Militarisation of cyber threats than ideas

International efforts

- Budapest convention
- Quad common Statement on Critical Tech Supply chains
- G20 Zero Summit Asia
- NETmundial conference 2014

Money laundering and its prevention -

Money laundering is process of making dirty money look like clean money

(Placement → Layering → Integration)

Reasons -

- illicit activities money
- bribery and fraud money
- terrorist organisations
- key operation of organised crime
- extortion, gambling, drug trafficking

How?

Structuring deposits / smurfing

(Cash) $\Leftarrow$ small distributions $\Leftarrow$ many

- Shell companies
- Third party cheques
- Bulk cash smuggling
- Hawala transactions
- Trade based -
- Digital electronic money -
cryptocurrencies

Impacts -

- cause inequality in society
- legitimise proceeds of illegal activities
eg - drug trafficking,
terrorism, smuggling

Prevention -

- PMLA 2002 — 84.61% of total defrauded funds seized — ^{Mo Finance}
 - FEO Act 2018
 - FIU-IND — central agency to suspect fin transaction
 - ED - DoR — emp of FEMA 1999
 - Black Money Act 2015
 - IT Dept takes appropriate action against tax evaders
 - undisclosed income and penalty gained
eg - panama paper leaks,
paradise paper leaks
 - Double Avoidance Agreements
 - Info sharing agreement with for Tax compliance - eg - USA
 - FATF and G20 Anti corruption
 - o Vienna convention 1988 criminalised money laundering
 - o FATF
 - o UN Global Programme on ML
 - o Basel Committee's Statement of Principles
 - o Asia Pacific group and Eurasian Group member - India ✓
- 5 fold action plan by govt →
- joining global crusade against black money, dev systems for
 - create app. leg. framework, set up institutions impl, skills to manage

• PMLA 2002

- only FI, intermediaries to maintain record, no record of informal economy

Issues -

- lack of checks and balances in Act
- gives executive free hand to indulge in political vendetta
- low conviction rate - (0.5%) $\Rightarrow$ creates atm. of threat
- ED filed 5,400 ML cases in 17 years but only 23 convictions
- frequency of raids have increased between 2014-2022, 27x increased raids than 2004-2014
- Sec 45 of Act - suspected ^{can be} arrest w/o warrant - against natural justice
- Bail provisions - victim has to prove himself as innocent/non-guilty and assure non-indulgence in such similar crimes during bail $\Rightarrow$ unreasonable, proportionality, vague.
- discrepancy in arrest - whether as accused or victim, reasons not stated & no access to ECIR free, fair trial charged injured by unlawful act of other person

ED

- ✓ during raids, can arrest without warrant,
- ✓ seize / confiscate property
- ✓ evidence (in oral) given by officers can't be held admissible in courts - as ED off. are not police officers
- ✓ ECIR / [FIR] filed by ED - not mandatory to handover, ED may not disclose ECIR

* SC - only reason stated are enough.

- money laundering arrests not arbitrary -
- ED officers are not police officers (but can arrest)
- 'proven innocence' is not a constitutional right

(part III)
- innocence till proven guilty
- fair trial
- Use of TADA by SC to come to this, whenever reasons known in TADA by accused

Way forward - money laundering

- Banks - KYC norms, proper monitoring of funds, record keeping, report suspicious transactions
- e-money transfers - identification & traceability
- crypto regulations

LINKAGES OF ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM

- Factors in favour of terrorists
 - ✓ use of smart tech to communicate & move around
 - ✓ operations in small groups and urban pockets
 - ✓ thinned down counter insurgency for depl in LAC
eg - Rajouri pouch (J&K)
 - ✓ reinvigoration of sleeper cells
 - ✓ deepening drug menace and nexus with terrorism

- Samriddhi corridor - MH - local farmers participation and fair compensation
- CG - Education City project - dantewada - skills & education
- TL - Gurukul system - residential schooling to tribals
- Greyhounds - AP
- Operation Green hunt - large scale op. against naxals.
- Integrated Action Plan for dev in Naxal hit areas to fill development gap.

2014
(12-5)
each

- airspace - meaning, implications of laws on the airspace, challenges & contain the threat
- radicalism impact from neighbourhood, strategies to counter
- illegal transborder migration, strategies to curb
- maritime security concerns
- eco corridor China - Pak, India's security

2013 - ~~Art~~ 244 - 5th schedule - non implementation and LWE (10)

- border management - S Asia, Myanmar (10)
- money laundering, steps to control (10)
- digital signature, authentication, features (10)
- social networking site, security implications (10)
- cyber warfare as threat (10)

- 2018 - ~~LWE~~, affects, approach to counter (10)
 (10)
 - CPEC, why India distanced? (10)
 - linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities, counter measures (15)
 - data security and cyber crimes (15)
- 2017 - causes and consequences of mob violence (15)
 - terrorism, solutions, sources of terrorist funding (15)
 - ~~NE~~ insurgency - reasons for armed insurgency - (10)
 - potential threats of cyberattack (10)
- 2016 - terrorism as competitive industry (10)
 (12.5 each)
 - hot pursuit and surgical strikes against terrorist attacks
 - border management, challenges, strategies
 - internet and social media by non state actors
- 2015 - ~~LWE~~ - corrective strategies
 (12.5 each)
 - ISIS
 - cloud hosting vis-a-vis in house machine based hosting
 - cyberspace threats, Digital Armed Force, National Cyber Security policy 2013
 - AFSPA

2022 - organised crimes and linkages with terrorists
on national and transnational levels (10)

- maritime security challenges (10)
- elements of cyber security, challenges, (15)
National cyber secu. strategy
- Taxalism - socio, eco, dev issue, tackle (15)

2021 - S400 (10)

- cross border cyber attacks, defensive measures (10)
- challenges posed by external and NSAs, measures to combat threats (15)
- terrorism - complexity, causes, linkages, nexus, eradication methods (15)
- money laundering and Kcb (10)

2020 - cybercrimes - types, measures to fight (10)

- effect border management, deny local support to militants, (10)
- ~~determinants~~ of LWE in eastern part of India (15)
- security threats and transborder crimes along Myanmar, Bang, Pakistan (LOC), (15)

2019 - Over ground workers in assisting terrorists organisations, measures to neutralise (10)

- changes in UAPA and NIA act, scope and reasons of opposition to UAPA (15)
- challenges on India - Myanmar border (15)
- cyber dome project (10)