

Credits: 5

UNIT I CONCEPT OF SECURITY

1. Meaning, Definition
2. Objectives
3. Elements of National Security

UNIT II THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

1. Threat Perception
2. Types of Threats
3. Threats to India

NATIONAL SECURITY OF INDIA

UNIT-I : CONCEPT OF SECURITY

Meaning and definition:

* National security or national defense is the security and defense of a nation state including its citizens, Economy, and institutions, which is regarded as a duty of government.

* Originally, conceived as protection against military attack, national security is now widely understood to include also non-military dimensions, including the security from terrorism, minimisation of crime, economic security, energy security, environmental security, food security, cyber security etc... similarly, national security risks include, in addition to the actions of other nation states, action by violent non-state actors, by narcotic cartels, and multinational corporation and also the effect of natural disaster.

* Governments rely on a range of ^② measures, including political, economic and military power, as well as diplomacy to safeguard the security of a nation state. They may also act to build the conditions of security regionally and internationally by reducing transnational cause of insecurity, such as climate change, economic inequality, political exclusion and nuclear proliferation.

DEFINITION:

The concept of national security remains ambiguous having evolved from simpler definitions which emphasised freedom from military threat and from political coercion. Among the many definitions proposed to date are the following, which shows how the concept has evolved:

Walter Lippmann's Definition:

A nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate interests to avoid war, and is able, if challenged to maintain them by war.

Arnold Wolfers's Definition:

National security objectively means the absence of threat to acquired values and subjectively the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. (2)

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

The objectives of national security are:

- ↳ protecting Borders
- ↳ protecting peoples
- ↳ protecting the property
- ↳ protecting the Institution ISRO
- ↳ protecting the constitution.

protecting Borders:

* protecting our borders from the illegal movement of weapons, drugs, contraband, and people, while promoting lawful trade and travel, is essential to homeland security, economic prosperity and national sovereignty.

* India's first line of defence, a critical link in its national security, India's 15,000 km borders touch seven neighbouring countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

④

Border regions have their own local dynamics, often shaped by subnational and religious identities that do not necessarily align neatly with political border. religious identities that do not necessarily align. Some also serve as flourishing corridors for illegal smuggling of goods and humans. Technology plays an important role in better protecting borders, but in some cases it has made border regions do not receive the full attention of the Indian Mainstream, except when border tensions arise.

Guarding the Borders:

Guarding of the borders is undertaken by the various border guarding forces. The responsibility for the India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh border lies with BSF, AR for the India-Myanmar Borders for the India-China border and SSB for the India-Nepal and India-Bhutan Borders. In addition to this, the central border of excise and customs has over 8000 officials on border security check.

migration and facilitate the detection^⑤ of those already staying in India.

The government also undertook the construction of ICP in order to provide better facilities for the illegal movement of people and goods across the border.

protecting peoples:

Human security advocates now highlight the complexities of sources of insecurity among human populations in various situations and locations. They respond to crucial queries like "What make peoples feel secure?" in a much more convincing manner. The basis of human security are primarily ensured by meeting common aspiration that people cherish the most. These include food for the family, adequate shelter, good health, schooling for the children, protection from violence, and freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights and safety - their ability, that is, to live a life free of fear. They argue that these non-traditional security parameters actually determine the state of human and then national security. However, in this situation the state-society relationship is separated from "International relations" and the domestic realm becomes more exclusive to human security.

To manage the borders effectively, surveillance is carried out in the form of regular patrols by the border guarding personnel. In addition, several electronic surveillance equipment such as night vision devices, handheld thermal imagers, battlefield surveillance radars, directions finders, unattended ground sensors and high-powered telescopes are used by the border guarding forces as force multipliers for greater surveillance.

Regulation of the Borders:

Effective regulation of borders involves facilitation of legitimate trade and travel and simultaneous prevention of illegal migration, smuggling, and infiltration of insurgents and terrorists. Building of barriers to prevent illegal ingress and egress of people and goods is an effective means of regulation that is employed at the borders.

Another method employed by the government to regularize the border is the preparation of a national register and issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity cards. This would help to prevent illegal

South Asia has been a theater of major security concerns and vulnerabilities at regional, federal and local levels. The nature and content of these security are diverse and mostly relate to non-traditional paradigms. They include political demands pursued through terrorism and insurgency, forced and voluntary migration resulting from socio-political conflicts; environmental displacement caused by natural disaster and development projects; as well as poverty, starvation, and farmer suicides. All these have oriented national security issues more to external parameters, and ignored internal dynamics. In the process, citizens' insecurity has often been neglected, sacrificed by the state in the name of larger military security interest. Thus human security as an internal agenda and military security as a national agenda subject themselves to two distinct treatments by the same state.

ISRO AND NATIONAL SECURITY:

Driven by the vision of professor Vikram A Sarabhai and nurtured by prof. Dhawan's thrust on perfect systems, ISRO has made significant progress in all

frontiers of space. PSLV and GSLV II have emerged as flexible, multipurpose and reliable launch vehicles in 1 ton and 2 ton class geostationary transfer orbit (GTO) capability respectively. The new GSLV III under development would take this capability to 4 ton in a couple of years. The communication satellites in INSAT-4 class are state of the art satellites with upon 3.5 ton GTO and 6 kW power. Development in scientific satellites and exploring outer space with Chandrayaan-I and ASTROSAT have brought world wide recognition from scientific community. The remote sensing and its application into agriculture, planning, water management, flood mapping etc... have brought India into No.1 slot in using space tech with the best in the world. The civilian space programme of India, led by ISRO has brought us to the forefront in this area.

* The capability of space technology, however, has not been fully exploited for national security. This is partly due to the fact that ISRO is mandated for civilians applications, social programmes and national development and partly due to lack of institutional mechanism.

to think that security is an all integrated approach. Our external security has been Armed forces centric. There is no mechanism in the country to connect the internal security agencies like NSAI to the security linked technology available in the country or abroad. It is in this context that National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) has suggested creation of a National security Technology Directorate under the NSA.

ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

- ↳ Tangible Elements (GRIPS)
- ↳ Intangible Elements (CLIMB)

Tangible Elements:

- * Geography
- * Natural Resource
- * Industrial development
- * population
- * political structure
- * Science & Technology
- * Military

Intangible Elements:

- * character of Nation
- * Leadership
- * Ideological element
- * Morale / Diplomacy
- * Balance.

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Definition for tangible element:

Tangible elements refers to "Elements that has a physical form and substance and is not intangible. That which may be felt or touched.

Intangible:

Intangible refers to incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch as incorporeal or immaterial things; impalpable. not define or clear to the mind.

Geography and National security:

* Space has been an long essential tool for thinking critically and communicating clearly when it comes to national security decision-making. The importance of mental Maps and geographic communicating clearly when it comes to national are only growing in an era of new global challenges and renewed great power competition.

Strategists and diplomats would benefit from gaining greater insight into the ways geographic information shapes national security decision-making. Moreover, understanding this impact can help produce recommendations for how American Strategists can more effectively think in space.

* The tools and resources needed to elevate the spatial thinking of those charged with conducting America's foreign policy and securing the national interest are all available. Unfortunately, American Strategists are currently not making full use of geographic information, inhibiting the policymaking process as well as the government's ability to communicate global policy. Despite national security decision-makers having unprecedented access to

geographic information and tools with which to visualize the world, this is not the golden age of spatial thinking in national security policymaking. The challenges confronting the national security community require learning new ways of spatial thinking and relearning old ones - on a global scale.

* The ability to "think in space" is more than mere navigation, map reading, or geographic literacy. The basic assumptions laid out in Richard Neustadt's *Study Thinking in Time*, which explores how decision-makers can make better use of history, are germane to this type of thinking. The first assumption is that busy decision-makers and their advisers are presented with a tremendous quantity and diversity of information every day. Thus, when it comes to thinking in space, such individuals can consume only a small amount of the geographic information available to them. The pressure of time and limited information do not lend themselves to thinking critically, or in the case of thinking in space, questioning the geographic renderings they are presented with. It is nevertheless possible to achieve marginal improvements in this case in the use of geographic information and be Neustadt.

Natural Resource and National security (19)

* The ability of a nation to grow and defend itself is controlled in large part by the availability of natural resource.

* Nations that do not possess sufficient mineral, energy, agricultural and water resources within their boundaries must obtain them on the international market, where prices can be volatile and supplies unreliable. In times of war, all or part of the international market may be inaccessible and critical resources unavailable for import.

* Mineral and energy resources have become increasingly important since the advent of mechanized warfare. Even before that, however, other natural resources played an important role in the growth of nations. A 17th or 18th century ship of the line in British Navy may have required 4,00,000 board feet of lumber, much of which came from Britain's colonies in North America. A typical suburban home in the United States, in comparison might require about 2000 board feet of lumber, timber and in later years, coal and iron resources helped in British Empire to become a dominant world power in the 17th, 18th & 19th centuries.

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Energy resources. The ability of a modern nation to defend itself or should it be aggressive, to expand its territory depends on a reliable source of energy until the beginning of the 20th century this meant coal. Although coal remains an important energy resource that is used to generate most of the electricity used in the United States, it has been joined in strategic importance by petroleum and nuclear fuel. The United States currently imports more than 3 billion barrels of oil per year from countries ranging from neighbouring Canada and Mexico to Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Iraq and Angola. Although the United States contains significant petroleum reserves, they are not large enough to satisfy the long-term demand. It is, in most cases, also more expensive to produce oil from domestic reservoirs than to import it from countries that have abundant and easily recovered petroleum resources. The federal government maintains a Strategic Petroleum Reserve to help offset the potential effects of an oil embargo or other supply interruption.

Industrial development and National Security:

* The Industrial base as a whole is experiencing changes perhaps as never before. While individual firms and programs continue to rise and fall, the overall U.S. national security marketplace is wrestling with revolutions in technology, new modes of warfare, and uncertainty in everything from its labour pool to trade policy to budgetary resources.

* Many believe that the industry is at a strategic inflection point where its future can sharply change for better or for worse. Yet despite this combination of importance and uncertainty, the topic is too frequently approached in a short-term manner, too frequently defined by consideration of a single program authorization decision rather than broad trends, and too frequently discussed in mere bumper sticker terms.

Population and National Security:

ours is a time of rapid and pronounced demographic change. For hundreds, if not thousands, of years before the Industrial Revolution, the pace of global population change was negligible. By some estimates

population grew by roughly 14% per century between the year 1000 and 1750. At current rates the same proportionate growth is achieved in less than eight years.

* Over the past few generations demographic change has not only radically altered human numbers but has profoundly affected their composition and global distribution. While the role of population in world affairs may seem self-evident its relevance to state power and national security is often far from obvious.

Technology and National Security

* After world war II, Dean Woolridge built Hughes Aircraft, this nations concentration of technical talent devoted to frontier military technology. Based on the record we had accumulated by 1953, we were able to found the Ramo-Woolridge corporation; before the year was out, we were invited drafted.

* In 1958, the United States attained operational ICBM's beating the Russian - merged without bankers. Beyond ICBM there was a space program, the moon landing and many components and systems for sophisticated weapons.

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* Technological advance in weaponry will continue to be needed into the foreseeable future. Government policies and actions will continue to exert a powerful influence on the business opportunities of well-managed technological companies. But defense will no longer dominate and drive the frontier. The formula for success, either for startup ventures or for the further growth of large, established corporations, you will have to work with new and more comprehensive equations.

* The 21st century will be pervasively technological. All nations will share the conviction that technology more accurately the atmosphere that produced creative application of technology will be critical for economic growth, national security, and social stability. The totality of advances produced everywhere will greatly transcend the technology originating in any one place, moreover. No single country will solely on its own resources to compete in the world arena.

* Altered national security concepts will themselves help to elevate world technological societies toward new.

plateau of openness and advance (18)
military strategy will produce more
technological consumer product spinoffs
than in the recent past. Meanwhile the
distinction between military and civilian
R&D will tend to fade.

* Recently accelerated arms reductions
negotiations will lead to further large-
scale decrease in offensive nuclear weapons,
but the likelihood must be rated as very
strong. And so the same superpowers
that have hitherto devoted tremendous
resources to the imperative of military
preparedness and deterrence - and to
setting up barriers to the internationalization
of leading technology - will now have to
concentrate on the imperative of verification.

* The European theatre, technology
advance soon unthinkable to reckon military
strengths by counting soldiers, tanks,
and airplanes. Advanced electronics and
robots can already make a defensive
conventional army more effective than
an offensive army larger in terms of
pure firepower. Smart robotic weapons
can spot and destroy enemy tanks,
planes and military concentrations.

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* Superior electronic warfare can enable NATO forces to block Russian communications while preventing them from jamming ours. Similarly, computer assisted management of battle information makes possible highly focused military forces.

National security and Military:

* A strong national defense is critical to the security of the United States and is our federal government's primary constitutional responsibility. The government must remain vigilant in guarding against terrorist attacks, including the potential of bioterrorism.

* The primary purpose of the armed force is national defense. In the past the armed forces played a broader role, not only protecting a national territory from invasion but also potentially conducting offensive warfare, sometimes in the context of military alliances. However in contemporary international affairs offensive warfare has become increasingly rare and acts of aggression are illegal under international law. As a result of these trends, as well as changes in the relationship between the armed forces and society and armed forces focus on national defense.

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* Armed forces also have secondary missions, providing internal security and stability. In the past this role was often limited to responding to violent internal threats to the state or public that exceeded the capacity of internal security providers, for example threats from insurgencies or separatist movements, among others, as well as the professionalism of the military and its changing role in society now mean that armed forces are increasingly called upon in situations where the organization, size, equipment or capabilities of the armed forces are well suited to supplement a primarily civilian operation.

* The armed forces are also increasingly involved in international security, for example in peacekeeping and peace support missions, and in international responses to transnational security threats such as arms proliferation, terrorism and organized crime, among others.