

**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

## UNIT - II : THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY <sup>(21)</sup>

\* Very few countries in the world are beset with as many hostile or uncomfortable neighbour as India. With its two neighbours china and pakistan, it has a post-independence history of wars and the relations with them continue to be adversarial. The strategic collusion between pakistan and china in term of military and nuclear cooperation has further vitiated India's external security environment.

\* To the credit of Indian policy makers India has been able to meet the challenge posed by the two nuclear capable countries, both at military and diplomatic levels.

\* Pakistan's animosity towards India is not over territorial claims but is a part of its congenital makeup.

\* China treats territorial disputes as part of its strategy and diplomatic leverage. The threat to Indian territory from china has abated considerably since the unresolved boundary question.

\* Tibet emerged on the nuclear weapons development map of china in the early 60's with the establishment of the Ninth Academy built by Bureau of china Nuclear production Establishment at Haibei Tibetan Autonomous prefecture.

\* India shares its largest land boundary of 4,096 km with Bangladesh. The threat posed by Bangladesh is more vicious and insidious. The demographic assault from Bangladesh on India is unrelenting and is impacting not only the border regions but also the inland areas, including the national capital New Delhi. According to an estimate, the annual illegal immigration from Bangladesh is approximately 15 to 17 million. Bangladesh migrants are in a position today to influence the poll outcome of 18 per cent of the assembly constituencies in west Bengal and 32 per cent of the assembly constituencies in Assam. It is unfortunate that there should be a lack of political consensus to meet this glaring threat.

\* The Maoist insurgency in Nepal affects India as well. The ultra-leftist group in India have been working to a plan of creating a swathe of Maoist controlled territory through the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and parts of Uttar Pradesh and finally linking up with Nepal. They are providing support to the Maoist by way of safe havens, weapons and financial assistance in Nepal.

# NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS:

## Types of Threats:

- ↳ Terrorism
- ↳ Espionage
- ↳ Proliferation
- ↳ Economic Espionage
- ↳ Targeting the National Information Infrastructure.

- ↳ Targetting the us government
- ↳ Preception Management.
- ↳ Foreign Intelligence Activities
- ↳ Cybercrime
- ↳ Natural disaster and Diseases
- ↳ pandemic threats .
- ↳ Cyberterrorism .
- ↳ climate change and National Security
- ↳ Transnational crime
- ↳ Keeping the country and its people safe

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\* The FBI's Foreign counterintelligence mission is set out in a strategy known as the National security threat List (NSTL). The NSTL combines two elements:

\* First is the issue threat List - A list of eight categories of activity that are a national security concern regardless of what foreign power or entity engages in them.

\* Second is the country threat List - A classified List of foreign powers that pose a strategic intelligence threat to U.S. security interest. The activities of these countries are so hostile, or of such concern, that counterintelligence or counterterrorism investigations are warranted to precisely describe the nature and scope of the activities as well as to counter specific identified activities.

\* Only the issue threat List discussed here, as the country list is classified. The FBI will investigate the activities of any country that relate to any of the following eight issues:

1. TERRORISM:

\* This issue concerns foreign power-sponsored or foreign power-coordinated activities that:

\* Involve violent act, dangerous to human life, that are a violation of the criminal laws of the united states or of any state or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the united states or any state;

\* Appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of the government, to influence or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping;

\* Occur totally outside the united states or transcend national boundaries in term of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.

2. ESPIONAGE:

\* This issue concerns foreign power-sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishment or persons, which involves the identification, targeting and collection of U.S national defense information.

### 3. PROLIFERATION:

\* This issue concern foreign power sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishment or persons which involves:

\* The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to include chemical, biological or nuclear weapons and delivery system of those weapons of mass destruction or

\* The proliferation of advanced conventional weapon.

### 4.) ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE:

\* This issue concerns foreign-power sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishment or persons which involves:

\* The unlawful or clandestine targetting or acquisition of sensitive financial trade or economic policy information, proprietary economic information or critical technologies or

\* The unlawful or clandestine, targetting or influencing of sensitive economic policy decisions.

## 5. TARGETTING THE NATIONAL INFORMATION (27)

### INFRASTRUCTURE:

\* This issue concern foreign power - sponsored or foreign power co-ordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishment or persons, which involves the targetting of facilities, personnel, information or computer, cable, satellite or telecommunication systems which are associated with the National Information Infrastructure proscribed intelligence activities include:

\* Denial or disruption of computer, cable, satellite or telecommunication services;

\* unauthorized monitoring of computer cable, satellite or telecommunication system

\* unauthorized disclosure of proprietary or classified information stored within or communicated through computer, cable, satellite or telecommunications systems;

\* unauthorized modification or destruction of computer programming codes, computer network databases, stored information or computer capabilities, or.

\* Manipulation of computer, cable satellite or telecommunication services resulting in fraud, financial loss or other federal criminal violation.

## 6. TARGETTING THE U.S GOVERNMENT:

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\* This issue concerns foreign power-sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishments or persons, which involves the targetting of government programs, information or facilities or the targetting or personnel of the:

- \* U.S intelligence community
- \* U.S foreign affairs, or economic affair community.
- \* U.S defence establishment and related activities of national preparedness.

## 7. PERCEPTION MANAGEMENT:

This issue concerns foreign power-sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity directed at the U.S government or U.S corporations, establishments or persons, which involves manipulating information, communicating false information, or propagating deceptive information and communications designed to distort the perception of the public or of U.S government officials regarding U.S policies, ranging from foreign policy to economic strategies.

8. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

This issue concern foreign power-sponsored or foreign power-coordinated intelligence activity conducted in the U.S or directed against the United States government, or U.S corporations, establishment, or persons, that is not described by or included in the other issue threats.

9. CYBERCRIME:

Online criminals pose a danger to national security, including those not associated with hostile governments or terrorist groups. Cybercriminals may hack economic institutions, government websites or power infrastructures as a way of stealing or extorting money. They may also commit cybercrimes to advanced an ideological agenda.

10. NATURAL DISASTER AND DISEASE:

Not all threats to national security involve the malignant influence of bad actors. Hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disaster can pose serious damage to a nation's peace of people and physical infrastructure. Pandemics like COVID-19 weaken health care systems and economic

## 11. PANDEMIC THREATS:

\* For a recent example of a national security threat, look no further than the COVID-19 pandemic. While pandemics can unfold on a global scale, different countries face them in different ways, often to varying levels of success.

\* This still unfolding global health crisis demonstrates how widespread disease endangers not only the physical well-being of citizens but also socioeconomic structure. Meanwhile, global response to COVID-19 have highlighted how governments can protect against such crisis.

\* The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted almost every country in the world. In addition to causing alarming and tragic death tolls, the virus has shown the widespread social and economic havoc that a pandemic can yield.

\* The highly infectious nature of the disease has forced many businesses to close their doors, either temporarily or permanently. This has resulted in significant revenue losses.

\* As businesses have closed or limited their services, it's resulted in layoffs and reduced work hours. In the U.S. alone COVID-19 has sent the joblessness rate from under 4% to over 10%.

12. CYBERTERRORISM:

cyberterrorism provides another national security threat. The center for strategic and international studies, a global think tank, reports dozens of incidents of cyberterrorism in 2020 alone. In India a group of human rights activists was targeted by terrorists who infected their computers with malware. Suspected North Korean hackers compromised two prominent European defense firms, sending them fake job offers as a way to infiltrate their systems and retrieve classified information. These are just two of the countless examples of criminals using hacking and other nefarious digital schemes to cause disruption and chaos.

13. CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL SECURITY:

climate change may also be considered a national security threat as its long-term effects may bring disastrous ecological consequences. However, because this is a threat that all nations face, and because much of the work done through international coalitions, climate change is more often regarded as a global security issue.

## Impacts of climate change:

\* climate change adversely impact national economies in many ways. some examples include the following.

\* Rising sea levels result in flooding, which does significant damage to real estate and infrastructure in coastal areas.

\* Droughts and irregular rain patterns have both been linked to climate change and could cause disruption to agricultural practices and supply chains.

\* climate change may also result in extreme storms and natural disasters, which cause widespread property damage and claim human lives.

## 14. TRANSNATIONAL CRIME:

An important additional national security threat is a transnational crime. The FBI defines transnational crime groups as groups that seek their own power, influence or financial gain through illegal activity, regardless of physical geography.

### Examples of transnational crime:

\* Transnational crime groups work across geographic boundaries and violate the law of multiple nations; because of this, they pose a threat to many countries at the same time. Stopping this

activity may require separate national security agencies to work together - a challenging task given questions of jurisdiction as well as friction points between nations.

\* Transnational crime may take a number of forms, including the following:

\* The procurement of illegal goods, including drug trafficking

\* Illicit services, such as human trafficking

Business infiltration and racketeering.

#### 15. KEEPING THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE SAFE:

\* wide-ranging threats imperil every nation. It's vital for governments to put national security and emergency response efforts in place, allowing them to identify and thwart any natural or human-made disruptions to peace, safety and stability.

\* If you're passionate about these goals and if you want to pursue a career keeping nations safe, you can begin by finding out more about opportunities to prepare yourself. Enrollment in an academic program devoted to national security and emergency response can help you develop the skills required for success in this field.

THREATS TO INDIA:

\* challenges to internal security of India are numerous. The extend and scope of threats are complex, varied and vast. No other country in the world confronts so many threats, with so much intensity, at the same time. overall, more than 50 percent of India is said to be affected by one or the other of these threats which are not just "law and order" problem.

\* While Indian economy has registered phenomenal growth of 9.4%. Spectre of internal and external threats is haunting the nation. The entire growth process will come screeching halt if security concerns are not timely and adequately addressed.

Manifestations of threat range from communal sectarian violence to jihadi terrorism, separatist insurgencies in northeast and Naxalite extremist militancy.

\* Issue of combating militancy, terrorism and nuclear menace, are incisively analyzed by five eminent security experts, specially commissioned by Livemint

\* 1. Intelligence in war against terrorism  
by Dr. Bhasyam Kasturi Executive Editor.

CROSS - BORDER THREATS:

- \* Most external threats emanate from an unsettled boundary dispute with china and ongoing cross-border jihadi terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir sponsored terrorism, supported by ISI and Pakistan-based Islamist fundamentalist organizations like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad who, in turn, are inextricably linked with International jihadi groups like Taliban and Al Qaeda.

- \* Threats from Bangladesh assume serious dimensions since it became a base for northeast insurgent groups like ULFA and Naga factions, of late, it has also been serving as a conduit for ISI sponsored infiltration of terrorists along India and Bangladesh's porous border.

- \* To cap it, nuclear threat from neighbouring states and from jihadi groups have the potential of wing nuclear weapons in the foreseeable future, significant being china-pakistan nuclear nexus.

- \* Before dealing with external threats to security, the enemy within has to be identified and one's own house set in order. Numerous socio-economic and religious conflicts within Indian society exist and forging unity in a diverse society.

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especially, where conflicts generate violence is no mean task.

\* Different communities fiercely assert their caste identities leading to caste wars, thanks to vote bank politics of quota reservation.

\* Along its land frontiers, India faces disputed boundaries and competing territorial claims with both Pakistan and China. The Line of Control (LoC), a de facto boundary with Pakistan, and the Line of Actual Control (LAC) an unmarked boundary with China, have remained contentious for decades. Beijing has also forged partnership with other states in Indian Ocean Region (IOR) if not of the same depth and breadth and its relationship with Pakistan. The Yunnan provinces of China borders Myanmar (Burma), which in turn serves as a bridgehead into the Indian Ocean. Thus, Beijing is able to pursue a more potentially offensive strategy in the IOR with both Pakistan and Myanmar offering dependable means of execution. Beijing's military deployment have been facilitated by improved hardware across the three service arms, a progressive shift in objectives, and organisational changes in the form of five integrated theatre commands introduced by Xi

regime in 2015. Together, these developments provide the Chinese military with greater offensive capabilities and the ability to make more rapid forward deployment.

\* The twin military challenges posed by China and Pakistan thus reflect critical shifts in these two countries' military capabilities and operational postures. They demand in turn, different command structures involving tri-service co-operation and capabilities, for the Indian Armed Services. Most of the sub-conventional threat confronting the Indian state stems from Pakistan, although insurgencies in north-east India also impose a military burden. In addition to conventional and sub-conventional threats, India faces a significant nuclear threat from Pakistan and China, between whom a deep connection has historically existed in the nuclear technology and missile delivery domains.

\* The challenges facing the Indian armed Services in using forces after the 1998 nuclear tests were no less than they had been before. So far as Pakistan is concerned, there is a strong imperative to prevent its use of nuclear weapons simply because of the Pakistani sense of vulnerability to strategic interdiction.

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Its lack of geographic depth, its propensity for risk-taking and ability to strike deep inside Indian territory, and if pushed into a corner it might easily be driven to nuclear use. The challenge facing New Delhi has been how to leverage its conventional advantage in the shadow of nuclear weapons. For its part, Pakistan has more effectively leveraged its advantage in the employment of terrorism under the atomic umbrella. India had few answers to Pakistan's resort to subconventional violence under the cover of nuclear weapon. The most it has been able to do militarily is launch limited attacks on Pakistan's side of LoC, using special forces and infantry units. India's nuclear capabilities and deterrence are a work in progress. In both scope and extent. China's expansion of its nuclear capabilities in response to increasing American and Russian capabilities could potentially leave India more vulnerable to Chinese coercion. However, following a suicide attack on 14 February 2019, which was a first in the armed conflict in Kashmir that claimed the lives of around 40 Indian paramilitary personnel. India retaliated with air

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strikes against the Pakistan-based group Jaish-e-Mohammad inside Pakistani territory, which again was a first in the Kashmir conflict. This was an attempt to reset the nuclear dynamic between India and Pakistan by calling Islamabad's bluff.

\* At present, the Indian conventional war-fighting doctrine and posture with its time-consuming mobilisation, cannot adequately respond to the terrorism unleashed by Pakistan. Moreover the Pakistani state, which remains determined to contest India's claim to territory, particularly in Kashmir, benefits from far shorter interior lines of communication requiring a mobilisation period of 96 hours, which gives it an advantage both in faster mobilisation and in simultaneously concentrating the strengths of its mobile offensive units. India's exterior lines of communication are significantly longer, which contributes to an increase in mobilisation time.

\* In addition, New Delhi has also had to contend with and respond to substantial shifts in the nature of the military power has been accompanied by a new assertiveness reflected in frequent troop incursions along various sectors of the LAC dividing

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India and china, The combination of relentless sub-conventional warfare - violence from pakistan and boundary tensions with china has triggered concerns within the Indian military and political establishment about a two-front war with both pakistan and china.

\* Compounding the two-front military threat posed by china and pakistan. New Delhi faced trade-offs between importing weaponry and developing domestic capacity for an indigenous defence industry. Given its heavy dependence on military imports, New Delhi has sought to diversify risk by forging partnerships with multiple external partners. It has significantly upgraded military ties with and defence purchases from the united states in particularly, and also has crucial strategic ties with france and Israel. However, Russia remains the single largest defence supplier in aggregate terms, despite having been displaced by the united states in some key acquisitions India has in the past decade. While purchasing weapons from numerous sources has created more options for India. it also generates challenge. In that New delhi needs to keep many players satisfied as they compete for shares in the Indian defence market.

This requires New Delhi to respond to pressure and incentives from the leading weapons supplier states.

\* India's national security landscape, if not irretrievably perilous, is stressed and susceptible to conflict with its neighbouring rivals. The military procurement models New Delhi has pursued are less than optimal, reflecting the difficulties faced by the Indian state in indigenising capabilities, building core capacity within the defence bureaucracy, and exploring integrative solutions to deal with the challenges facing higher defence-industrial base. New Delhi will have no choice but to forge strategic partnership, in order to redress the gap in its conventional capabilities with its immediate adversaries.

INTERNAL THREATS AND CHALLENGES:

\* Huge diversity in geographical regions, ethnicity, religious, and languages coupled with social discrimination, inequality in human development indices (HDI), lack of inclusive growth, the polarisation of population - based on religion and caste and mass unemployment among the youth makes India vulnerable to internal armed conflict.

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\* The aim of the armed conflicts like Naga Insurgency, Bodoland army, in India is primarily to capture political power or seek separation or secession or greater autonomy. We have been more successful in conflict-management and not conflict-resolution.

\* Internal security is a function of political morality, responsiveness of the governance system, integrity of institutions, social cohesion, the status of the economy, wealth distribution in the population, and social justice, India is suffering from dysfunctional institutions, which further add to the problems in the internal security environment.

\* Pakistan has continued to indulge in proxy-war, cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir with a view to destabilising India, which poses a serious threat to India's internal security.

### Dynamics of Limited conflict:

\* Considering the geo-political economic strategic environment with nuclear armed states, the probability of a total war appears less likely.

\* However, given our unresolved border disputes with our neighbours, history of our earlier conflicts, and the continued proxy war-cross border terrorism from

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Pakistan, the probability of limited conflicts or border skirmishes, with irregular, information and asymmetric threats would always remain high.

- \* such conflicts would have the potential to spill over to a large area/region.

- \* Economic cost of violence refers to the direct and indirect costs incurred in preventing, containing, and dealing with the consequences of violence. The economic cost of violence to India has been 9% of its GDP.

- \* India is staring at a huge decision that will affect not only its national security but foreign policy and its technological future. sooner rather than later India will have to make choice on 5G debate. 5G has the potential to transform India's knowledge economy, but also its defence structure. with the growing global faultlines, India will not be able to do it normal jugaad, a little bit of one, a little of another. our decision to go with Huawei and china or with the western networks will go a long way in determining the tilt of our foreign policy. Those happy swinging days are coming to an end. As Intelligence

Sharing, military interoperability increasing  
ride on commercial 5G Networks. India  
will have to walk one road. Artificial  
Intelligence, Industry 4.0, internet of  
things, autonomous platforms are bringing  
civilian and military futures together

\* Another one we need to urgently  
review our system of defense acquisition.  
Balakot demonstrated political will to  
use military force against terror. But the  
fact remains that after two days of a  
military conflict with Pakistan, we did not  
demonstrate military superiority. It is  
imperative, for the sake of national security  
for the new government to streamline  
this crazy system. One idea might be to  
set up an autonomous entity for acquisition  
populated by MEA, armed services, finance  
ministry and CAG - keep it clean, keep it  
quick, while being audited simultaneously  
use an apex decision-making leadership  
headed by the PM.

\* Islamic state has made landfall  
in South Asia. After the Sunday attack  
in Sri Lanka India cannot be blind to the  
implications. South India is increasingly  
vulnerable not merely a target but  
as hub for radical leadership.