

## **MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY**

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**Abstract:** *Through age nation's survival is the most important aspect of security the pertinent question is how nation manages the different elements of security rationally. Otherwise, if not managed properly it might lead to war .war is deeply related to human, social, political, economic, military aspect of nation's survival. Peaceful atmosphere and rule of law are essential for the development of country. External and internal security is an area of concern of all the people heading the Government both at Central and state governments.*

One of the most commonly articulated cliché that one hears these days, among the educated elites Professor that national security in the past used to be associated only with military security, but now it is far beyond mere military security and covers almost every facet of national activity down to human and individual security of the citizen perhaps they have not read Manu and Dharamashastra or the Arthashastra but one must ask a question, if everything about and for the human race is security, then what is security? This great discovery apparently can be traced back at best to the end of the Cold War and the strategic and security literature of the western countries which our academia and mandarin rushed to adopt even the concept of sovereignty of a nation state has been under a scanner but without any suggestion of what organizational principle or structure would replace. India country is recognised as the future world leader and I have no doubt that coming generation is the one who will led our country to new heights on one hand we are ready to become superpower in the forthcoming years on the other border security problem and ironically the problem of uncontrolled naxalism and unmanageable terrorism is the great

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hindrance in the path of our development. India has 15,126 kms of land borders, 5422 kms of coastline and 1197 kms of island coastline.

India is a cyclopean nation with myriad languages, a veritable babel of tongues, and a plethora of religions and faiths, Unity and diversity in our heritage, and respect for all faiths and religions has been our strength and source of survival against all odds and obduracy. India is a mosaic in which different pieces retain their identity while contributing to a colorful collage from the eternal snows of the Himalayas to the cultivated peninsula of far south, from the deserts of the west to the humid deltas of the east, Indian life styles clearly glorify its geography.

After independence India has emerged as a strong nation in all aspects, viz- technological, economic, defense, education, tourism and the likes. India has embarked upon a high growth trajectory in economic development. It cropped up as a great economy, with a healthy growth rate. Its poverty alleviation is making slow and steady if not a spectacular progress. It's now a day known as a responsible nuclear and missile power. Indian army is third largest in the world, equipping its Jawan with the requisite skills at 15 state of the heart training .In the realm of security, globalization has produced a whole new range of interactive threats and risks . Globalization has also lead to a blurring of the distinction between external and internal threats by ex-Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh.

While India has established itself in the global arena and registered a phenomenal growth, specter of security threats is haunting the nation. The menace of threats has been increasing over the years. The multifaceted, perspicuous, consequences of terrorism and security threats need to be known to the world so as to facilitate the formulation of effective plans to ridicule it. The entire growth process will come to a searching halt if security concerns are not timely and adequately addressed.

### **Concept of Security:**

Vinod Saighal stated, if India's national security aim for second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century could have been succinctly defined as the preservation of India's unity, the country, s aim for the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century could equally succinctly be defined as the preservation of the integrity of

the subcontinent, as an essential prerequisite for the global equipoise for the third millennium. His perception is in subjective mode, as an entity that needs to have an aim that change with time changing direction distorts definition. The suggestion therefore could be seen as maximization of the defined concept. It is an important finding, maximization of process is a desired process in its governance by objective when the exact limit is neither known nor can be reached by the very nature of the concept.

While defining the concept security, the most popular answer is, “the security means preservation of the territorial integrity, or in other words, the boundaries of the state. But neither territorial integrity without full sovereignty nor sovereignty without full territorial integrity can be considered to be true security.”

Therefore national security is a function of a country’s external environment and the internal situation, as well as their interplay with each other. So national security refers to the security of a nation that includes protection of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and advancement of vital national interests. And a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict national security is called a threat. On this part, threats are matter of perception. Their assessments take into account capacities not so much intensions of a potential adversary.

What exactly internal security means or should mean is of course disputed. No legally binding definitions exists. In general, the term refers to measures which serve the maintenance of public order, that is which serve to protect against crime and political extremism. In accordance with the concept of a “democracy capable of defending itself” already developed by the German federal constitutional court in 1956. The state has not only the right but also the duty to defend itself against individual persons or parties that actively work for the elimination of the “basic free democratic order”. How far the state may go in this however, is a genuine political question and therefore often itself the object of intense political debate.

Internal security is looked upon not only as a condition of social stability, but also as a kind of state, guaranteed basic social right. This central concept and battle cry replaced the pre-

democratic topaz of “law and order” in the 1970s and founded a new security model, which in modified form still determined today the fight against international terrorism.

World famous thinker of statehood, Kautilya explains in his famous work ‘Arthashastra’ that a state could be at risk by four types of threats– internal, external, externally–aided internal, and internally–aided external. He advised that out of these four types, internal threats should be taken care of immediately, for internal troubles, like the fear of the lurking snake, are far more serious than external threats. The most dangerous enemy is the enemy within.

Kautilya’s teachings on internal security and his skillful impression of the warp and weft of internal and external security has great relevance in the globalised 21<sup>st</sup> century. Destabilizing a country through internal disturbances is more economical and less objectionable particularly when direct warfare is not an option and international borders cannot be violated. External adversaries, particularly the weaker ones, find it easier to create and aid forces which cause internal unrest and instability. India’s history is full of such situation initiated by China, Pakistan and others in the northeast and even in the western sectors of the country since mid 60s. But only after the events of 9/11 the world has started looking these extended internal linkages more seriously. The politics of internal security has becomes the object of fresh controversies since the attacks of 9/11. The dilemma it presents, remain as before: to guarantee the security of the state and of every individual without endangering democratic freedoms through the “dynamics of an extensive security policy”. Internal security is no less threatened or violated by “over-reactions of the state”, which provoke to protest and so endanger the domestic place, than by criminals and terrorists. The tense relationship of freedom and security should not be resolved one sided in favour of, for example, and uncontrolled security and surveillance state criticism on the part of civil society is therefore an indispensable corrective to state security policy.

### **India’s Internal Security:**

Internal security has been an important component in India’s national security management, right from the day we became independent. Initially, it was confined to maintenance of law and order, containment of communal violence and in very few cases, counter insurgencies. The internal security became very important from the very beginning, owing to the legacy which we

inherited from the British rule. India has partitioned “in the backdrop of large scale communal violence due to reasons” best known to all of us. The background, in which the partition was conceived and operationalised, was bound to have consequences like those which were witnessed in many parts of the country after the independence. Therefore, India was perhaps the only country of its kind which faced both an external aggression as well as internal disturbances from the day of its birth. Thus the concept of the internal security came into being simultaneously with the birth of this nation.

The peculiarities of India’s internal security situation arise out of both external and internal factors. The first among significant of these is that the country shares a border and a long history of hostility with the principal locus and source of Islamist extremist terrorism in the world, Pakistan. The wider south Asian region is, more over a region of great instability and global contestation and these impacts directly on India’s own stability. Internally, extreme inequalities and distribution of large proportions of the population combined with abysmal capacities for and quality of governance. The predisposition to political violence, consequently, is great while the capacity to neutralize this predisposition or its eventual manifestations is extremely limited.

The environmental security or ecological balance .national survival rests upon the effective conservation of the natural environment in the face of industrial and agricultural expansion and population growth .the nation must promote sustainable development side by side with social justice. Environmental security is environmental viability for life support, with three sub elements.

- (A) Preventing or repairing military damage to the environment,
- (B) Preventing or responding to environmentally caused conflicts, and
- (C) Protecting the environment due to its inherent moral value.

India’s internal security challenges acquire a particular urgency, principally, because of the state’s limited capacities and absence of strategy to deal with these, as well as the extraordinarily hostile regional environment, particularly the role of Pakistan, implicitly

supported by china-in exacerbating every existing tension here. The gravest internal security challenge, in fact is the infirmity of the state. Particularly manifestations of violence only reflect the opportunities exploitation by disruptive elements, internal and external of the vulnerabilities that have been created over decades of political and strategic incompetence.

In an age of wiki leaks and Balkanization, cohesive nation states like India can become victims of an, as yet, not clearly understood information warfare. Where nation state already under seize by neighbour with religious and geopolitical agendas. The need to provide internal dichotomies against internal insecurity is fast becoming the low cost option for those who see greater profit in it than direct military conflict. India has hitherto managed to stand such assaults on its integrity by the strength of its constitutional institution but even they are to erode and it is time that national debates identify the problems as seek vital solution.

Main challenges to internal security of India are, terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and North east, Naxal violence, act of subversion, sabotage and terror in the hinterland, communal violence, corruption, politician-criminal-police (PCP) nexus poor governance, inadequate intelligence and lake of legal/ constitutional coordination between centre and states. At least one third districts of the different Indian states are currently afflicted, at different intensities by various insurgent and terrorist movements. In a shocking disclosure, National Security Advisor Mr. Dobhal stated that there are as many as 800 terrorist cells operating in the country with external support.

### **Measures to strengthen the Internal Security:**

To understand the complex nature of internal security, a framework of “system” need to be evolved which would assist in assessing and gaining situational awareness. These systems would sustain on political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information technology aspects. Commanders, organizational leaders, and other military members must think various facts of threat and create operational opportunities. On the back drop of these aspects and situations, the following measures should be taken to strengthen internal security:

- Home Ministry with the help of other concerned departments can effectively manage the internal security. For the governance of the states, an accountable mechanism needs to be built. A strong centre is a must to tackle terror. Internal security may not be a part time job of the Home Ministry, it needs full time attention. For this trained academic politician required having in depth knowledge of the issues.
- Long term national policies and constitutional provisions required to tackle the threats. But, while making these arrangements it should be keep in consideration that these provisions should be guided by our vital national interests. Today new threats to internal security emerging of i.e. drugs trafficking, illicit narcotics trade, smuggling of weapons and explosives, religious fundamentalism, infiltration across the borders and state sponsored terrorism. To tackle these threats effective national policies and constitutional provisions are the need of hour.
- On bureaucratic grounds internal security can be managed. For this, coordination between agencies and ministry is must. About it, Kautilya's suggestions are appreciable that the king's informer should never be his advisor. Having been the former, it would be unfair to expect national security agency to evolve into the latter.
- Diplomatic means itself capable to control by their expertise views, so they should be involved in the process of internal security managements. For this, need to develop a foreign policy road map and time lines to mobilize the world community to ensure action taken.
- Effective laws enforcement can also play an important role in managing internal security threats. The laws enforcement machinery must be effectively backed by an efficient judiciary system. Courts Trials and Decisions against criminals should not be delayed. So there is a great need of improvements and modification in legal systems of investigations and prosecutions.
- National Security Council (NSC) can manage internal security effectively only when it enjoys all the powers deliberately without any pressure. NSC should be backed by JIC and NSAS to make accountable.
- By intelligence including private intelligence agency, internal security threats can be controlled. In India, 25 intelligence agencies including private agencies are dealing with security. They collect informations and perform by the help of joint intelligence committee. JIC is the third tier of national Security Council.

- Central Para-military Forces playing important role in the internal security management, so they should be strengthened and well equipped to deal with the threats.
- By creating the healthy relations between civil and paramilitary forces internal security threats can be managed. For these conferences, seminars and exercises should be conducted to understand each other's strength, limitation and coordination.
- Police systems of the states can also play an important role to manage internal security threats. For this adequate training and weapon system should be provided to the police forces.
- Of course without public support, internal security threats can't be managed. For this, public should be aware with open eyes. They must be alert about every incident which is happening in their neighborhood. They must inform police about suspicious things and persons.
- Adequate funds allocation is the need of hour to control internal security threats.
- Responsible media may play vital role to secure internal security as it is assumed that media is the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar of a successful democracy.
- Cultural integration through exchange programs between the states to understand each other is of the great importance to enhance internal security.
- Formation of a network of civil defence with residential area so that each individual develops a sense of belonging and a cooperative attitude towards neighbours and a sense of protectiveness and duty towards the locality itself.
- It should be compulsory to serve in the armed forces, a two year stint after school or at the age of 18 for every citizen.
- There should be complete constitutional ban on politician with criminal records.
- Reduce or withdraw the unwanted security for politicians and their families.
- Compulsory education should be implemented at schools level regarding internal security.

India is a study in contrasts, if not contradictions, extreme poverty and lack of opportunities coexist with rapid economic growth and obscene wealth creating what commentators have often conceptualized as "two India." These discrepancies produce enormous potential for discord as well as, a number of enduring conflicts. The internal security problems should not be treated as merely law and order problems. They have to be dealt with comprehensively in their dimension and at all levels- political economic and social as they all are interlinked. At times the required



measures will conflict with each other. Going to for in one direction could not be counter-productive. The security requirements have to be met but that does not mean giving the security agencies a free hand. Striking the right balance is the key success in meeting these challenges effectively. We need a comprehensive security system which will be implemented effectively at all levels. In the last we can hope that the govt. machinery, legal aspects and political diplomatic frame work could work in harmony to ensure internal security at national level. In the interdependent world of today, India's security is predicated on many components. This division between internal & external, and traditional nontraditional security are superficial and no longer and no longer valid, political cohesiveness, economic strength and an equitable society are important for defining the security concerns of India at the same time, India's geographical location, size demography ,economic strength defence capabilities and rich heritage make it an influential player on the global stage in the coming years India will be expected to assume a greater role in regional & global affairs. This underlines the imperative of building consensus on a national security strategy and enhancing the institutional competencies in the security sector.

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