

UPSC Mains GS - 3  
Security  
Questions Analysis

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1. Discuss the types of organised crimes. Describe the linkages between terrorists and organised crime that exist at the national and transnational levels. (150 words)

Introduction

Organized Crimes- Definition-

Coordinated across national borders, involving groups or markets of individuals.

They work in more than one country to plan and execute illegal business ventures.

# Types of Organized Crimes

Drug trafficking

Smuggling of  
migrants

Human  
trafficking

Money-  
laundering

Trafficking in  
firearms

Smuggling of  
Wildlife and  
Cultural  
properties

# How does Terrorism Differ from Organized Crime?

- Terrorism aims to overthrow the existing government by altering the status quo.
- Organized Crime aims to form a parallel government coexisting with the existing one.
- Organized crime prefers non-violent means.
- The driving force behind organized crimes is not political objectives, rather promoting economic objectives.

# Links Between Terrorism & Organized Crime

- In India Linkage between Terrorism & Organized Crimes exist at both National & International Level
- Terrorism & Organized Crimes in Northeast
- Terrorism & organized Crime in Kashmir
- Bombay Blasts- Dawood Ibrahim- It was for the first time that links between Terrorism & organized crimes unfolded with the Bombay Blasts (March 1993, 13 bomb Blasts were reported).
- Terrorism & Money Laundering
- Terrorism & Drug Trafficking- Golden Crescent & Golden triangle (Myanmar, Laos & Thailand)

# UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

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- Only International Convention
- Adopted at UNGA in 2000 and came into force in 2003.
- States Committed to Promoting Training & Technical Assistance to Strengthen capacity of national authorities in addressing Organized Crime.

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**2. What are the maritime security challenges in India ? Discuss the organisational, technical and procedural initiatives taken to improve the maritime security. (150 words)**

Maritime Security is an important aspect of security- India has a coastline of more than 7500 kms.

India has more Seafaring People Than Population of Most Europe

As many as 13 maritime states & island territories in India.

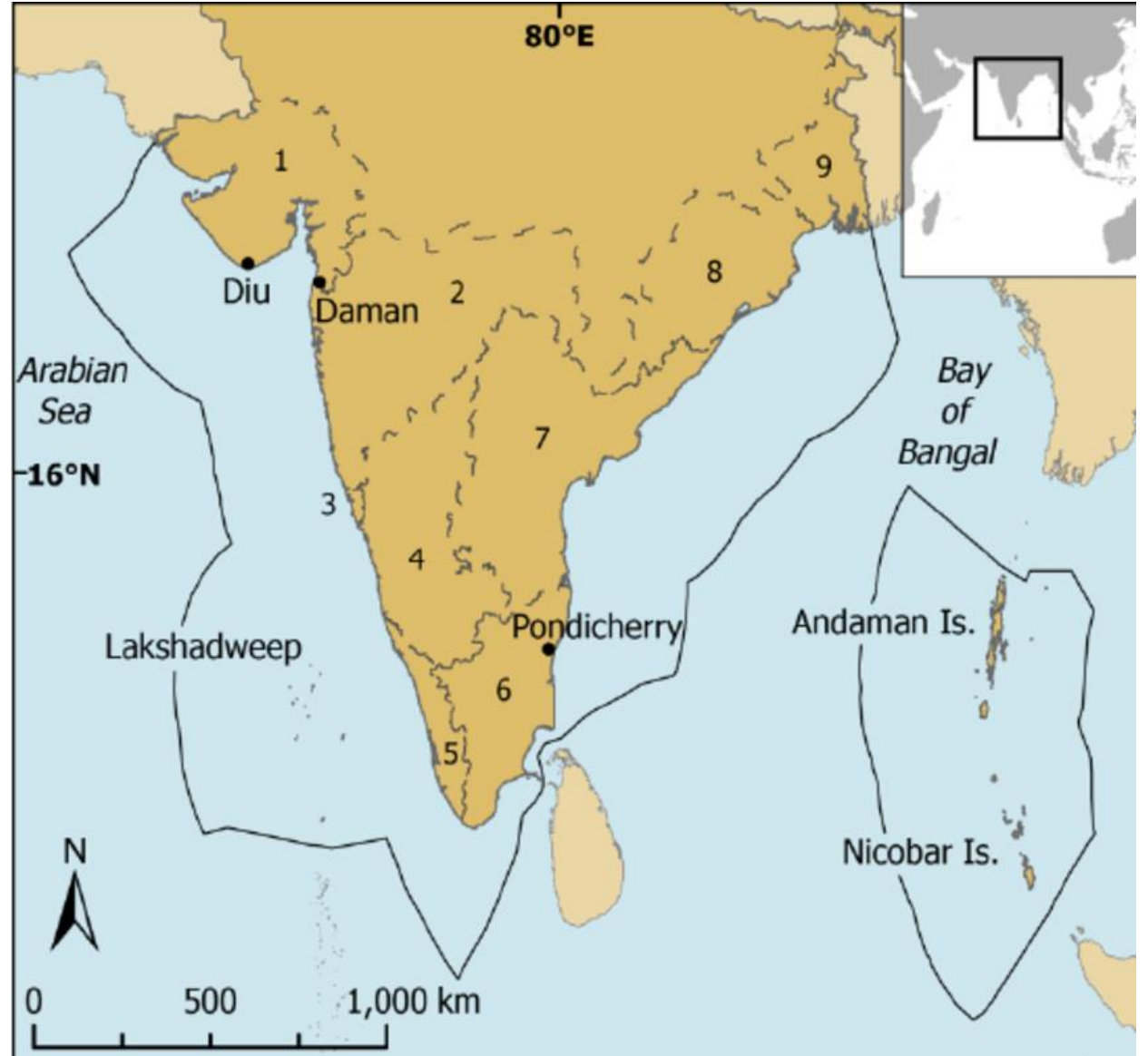
Maritime security doesn't have a commonly agreed definition.

Classifies issues in the maritime domain comprising national security, marine environment, Economic development.

Maritime Concerns- Piracy, Illegal Weapon Smuggling, Illegal Immigration

# Maritime States & Island Territories in India

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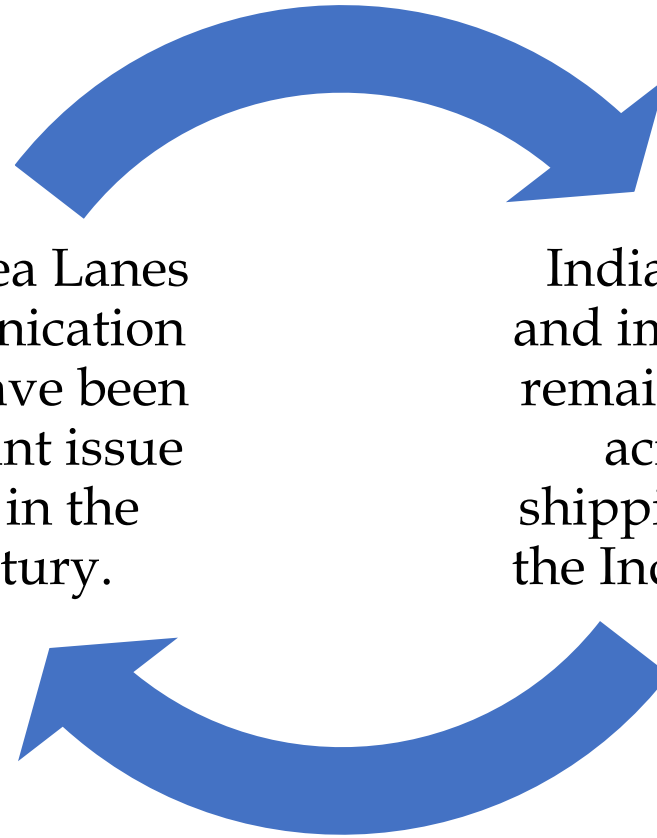




# Strait of Hormuz to Strait of Malacca

Securing Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) have been an important issue for India in the 21st century.

India's exports and imports have remained mostly across the shipping lanes of the Indian Ocean.



# India's Initiatives for Maritime Security

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SAGAR- Security & Growth For  
All in The Region

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Rolled out in 2015

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Net Security Provider of the IOR

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Enhance the maritime security  
capacities and economic resilience  
of friendly countries in IOR.

# India's Initiatives for Maritime Security

- Mission SAGAR was launched in May 2020
- 'Mission Sagar' was India's initiative to deliver Covid-19 related assistance to the countries in the Indian Ocean Littoral states.
- Maldives, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros and Seychelles.
- BIMSTEC- effective international economic cooperation among the littoral states of this region
- QUAD- Upholding Freedom of Navigation in Indo Pacific
- International Fusion Centre (IFC) for the Indian Ocean region in Gurugram in 2018 (Data Sharing for threats to Commercial Shipping)

**3. What are the different elements of cyber security ? Keeping in view the challenges in cyber security, examine the extent to which India has successfully developed a comprehensive National Cyber Security Strategy. (250 words)**

### **Introduction**

- Cyber Security- Protection of systems, networks & data in cyber space.
- Preventive Methods to protect information from being stolen, compromised or attacked.
- With advancement of Information technology, Cyber Space has expanded dramatically.
- Power Energy grids, Defence Installations, Telecommunications, Space Systems, Air Traffic Control Centres (Vulnerabilities)

# Elements of Cyber Security

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As Per CIA

- Confidentiality- Data is only available to authorized parties.
- Data Integrity- Certainty that the data is not tampered with or degraded during or after submission.
- Availability- Information is available to authorized users when it is needed.

# Editorial Discussion-

15<sup>th</sup> April 2022

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NATIONAL

Explained | Features and status of India's National Cyber Security Strategy



www.sleepyclasses.com 1800-890-3043

24:13 • 1. National Cyber Security Strategy (The Hindu Explains, 15th April 2022) >

Sleepy Classes  
Awakening Topper

## Context

- Indian organisations witnessed a **218% increase** in ransomware attacks in 2021.
- This is making **India the 10<sup>th</sup> most targeted** country globally and 2<sup>nd</sup> after Australia in the **Asia-Pacific region**.
- Amid a surge in cyberattacks on India's networks, Centre is yet to implement the **National Cyber Security Strategy** which has been in the works since 2020.
- Conceptualized by the **Data Security Council of India (DSCI)** headed by Lt General Rajesh Pant.
- The 22-page report focuses on 21 areas to ensure a safe, secure, **trusted, resilient, and vibrant** cyberspace for India.





## Why does India need a cybersecurity strategy?

- As per American cybersecurity firm **Palo Alto Networks'** 2021 report, **Maharashtra** was the most targeted state in India – facing **42% of all ransomware attacks**.
- The report stated that India is among the **more economically profitable regions for hacker groups**.
- These hackers ask **Indian firms to pay a ransom**, usually using cryptocurrencies, in order to **regain access to the data**.
- **One in four Indian organisations** suffered a ransomware attack in 2021 **higher the global average of 21%**.
- Software and services(26%), capital goods (14%) and the public sector (9%) were among the most targeted sectors.
- Increase in such attacks has brought to light the urgent need for **strengthening India's cybersecurity**.





## Main Sectors of Focus of This Report

- **Large scale digitisation of public services**
- **Supply chain security:** Monitoring and mapping of the supply chain of the Integrated circuits (ICT) and electronics products.
- **Digital payments**
- **Security of small and medium businesses:** Policy intervention in cybersecurity granting **incentives for higher level** of cybersecurity preparedness, **developing security standards**, frameworks, and architectures for the **adoption of Internet of Things (IoT)** and industrialisation.



## Measures Suggested by The Report

- ***Budgetary Provisions-*** A minimum allocation of 0.25% of the annual budget, which can be **raised upto 1%** has been recommended to be set aside for cyber security.
- The report also suggests **setting up a Fund of Funds** for cybersecurity and **Provide Central funding to States** to build capabilities in the same field.
- ***Research, innovation, skill-building and technology development-*** In a bid to attract experts to work on cybersecurity, it is recommended to **host hackathons**.
- ***Crisis Management-*** The Report recommends *holding cybersecurity* drills which include **real-life scenarios** with their ramifications.
- **Different Government Departments** can share the Information Threat Perception with each other.





- **Cyber insurance-** It is yet to be researched field, must have an actuarial science to **address cybersecurity risks** in business and technology scenarios.
- The Report suggests **developing cyber insurance products** for critical information infrastructure.
- **Cyber Diplomacy-** Cyber security preparedness of key regional blocks like **BIMSTEC and SCO** must be ensured via programs, exchanges and industrial support.
- Government can also create **'Cyber envoys'** for the key countries/regions.
- **Cyber Crime Investigation-** With the increase in cybercrime across the world, the report recommends **unburdening** the judicial system by creating laws to resolve **spamming and fake news**.
- Setting up **exclusive courts** to deal with cybercrimes and remove **backlog of cybercrimes** by increasing centres



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**4. Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting as a violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues & suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism. (250 words)**

Introduction

Naxal- Naxalbari District of Darjeeling in West Bengal.

Movement started in 1967 (Leadership of Charu Majumdar)

Naxals derive their political ideology from teachings of Mao Zedong

Former PM Manmohan Singh- Naxalism is the Most significant threat to Internal Security

# Aims & Objectives of Naxalism

- It preaches to capture state power through combination of armed insurgency & mass mobilisation.
- Naxals are Messiahs of the Downtrodden
- Attack the Police & their establishment.
- Attack on Rail, road & Power Transmission Infrastructure
- Divert People's Attention from Development

# Government's Approach to Fight Naxalism

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- In 2006, Naxal Management Division was created in the Home Ministry.
- D. Bandopadhyay Committee by Planning commission in 2006.
- Empowerment of Tribal Communities
- Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme (Extended from 2020-21 to 2025-26).
- Security-related expenditure in Jammu and Kashmir, northeastern States and Maoist-affected areas.
- For raising new battalions, developing high-tech forensic laboratories and other investigation tools.

# Government's Approach to Fight Naxalism

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- NITI Aayog- Aspirational Districts Programme for development of most Backward districts in India.
- Civic Action programme- Since 2017 as a part of Modernization of Police Programme.
- Individual Oriented Approach- Bridging the gap between Security Personnel & Local Communities
- Winning Hearts & Minds of People
- Roshani Scheme (2013)- Skill Development scheme targeting 50,000 rural men & women in 24 worst affected districts.
- Special Emphasis of this scheme on Particularly Vulnerable tribal Groups.

# SAMADHAN (By MHA)



S- SMART LEADERSHIP



A- AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY



M- MOTIVATION & TRAINING



A- ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE



D- DASHBOARD BASED KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



H- HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY



A- ACTION PLAN FOR EACH THEATRE



N- NO ACCESS TO FINANCING