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UPSC-CSE

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General Study Paper–3
Part -5

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL SECURITY

PREFACE

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INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER – 1

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Loss of life and property due to these disasters have been steadily mounting throughout the world due to inadequate technology to combat disasters, rise in population, climate change, and continuing ecological degradation. The global efforts to manage disasters have proven to be insufficient to match the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.

What is a Disaster?

A disaster is defined as a disruption on a massive scale, either natural or man-made, occurring in short or long periods. Disasters can lead to human, material, economic or environmental hardships, which can be beyond the bearable capacity of the affected society. As per statistics, India as a whole is vulnerable to 30 different types of disasters that will affect the economic, social, and human development potential to such an extent that it will have long-term effects on productivity and macro-economic performance.

The various disaster-prone zones in India can be inferred from the map below:

India Climatic Disasters Risk Map

Disaster risk zones
- Cyclone-prone
- Flood-prone
- Drought-prone
- Hot desert
- Frigid desert
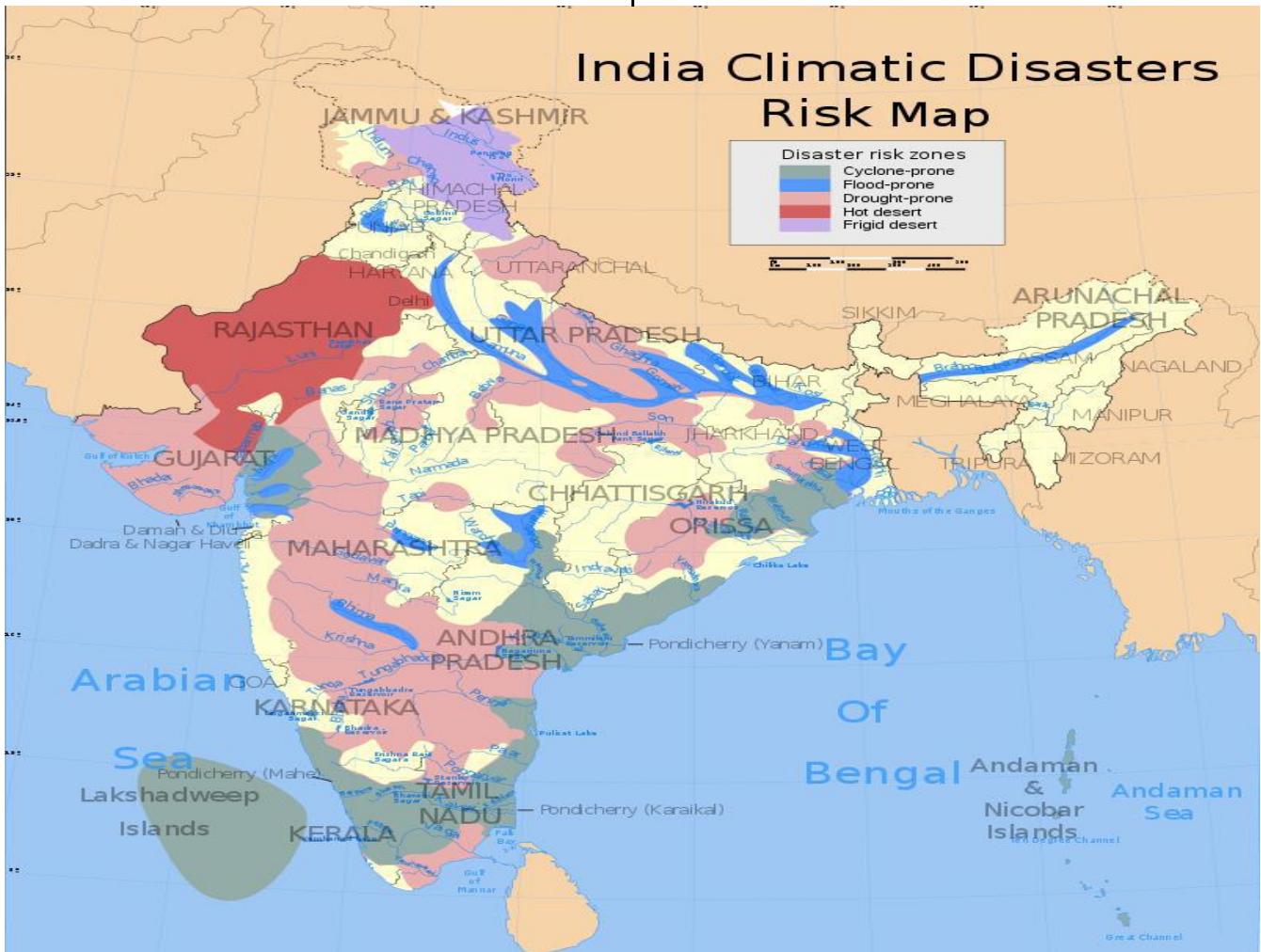
Disasters can be classified into the following categories:

- **Water and Climate Disaster:** Flood, hail storms, cloudburst, cyclones, heat waves, cold waves, droughts, hurricanes.
- **Geological Disaster:** Landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes
- **Biological Disaster:** Viral epidemics, pest attacks, cattle epidemic, and locust plagues

- **Industrial Disaster:** Chemical and industrial accidents, mine shaft fires, oil spills,
- **Nuclear Disasters:** Nuclear core meltdowns, radiation poisoning
- **Man-made disasters:** Urban and forest fires, oil spill, the collapse of huge building structures.

What is Disaster Management?
The Disaster Management Act of 2005 defines Disaster Management as an integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary for-

- *Prevention of threat of any disaster*
- *Reduction of risk of any disaster or its consequences*
- *Readiness to deal with any disaster*
- *Promptness in dealing with a disaster*
- *Assessing the severity of the effects of any disaster*
- *Rescue and relief*
- *Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*

Agencies involved in Disaster Management

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):-** *The National Disaster Management Authority, or the NDMA, is an apex body for disaster management, headed by the Prime Minister of India. It is responsible for the supervision, direction, and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).*

- **National Executive Committee (NEC):-** *The NEC is composed of high profile ministerial members from the government of India that include the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the Government of India (GoI)like Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, etc. The NEC prepares the National Plan for Disaster Management as per the National Policy on Disaster Management.*

- **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA):-** *The Chief Minister of the respective state is the head of the SDMA.The State Government has a State Executive Committee (SEC) which assists the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on Disaster Management.*

- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):-** *The DDMA is headed by the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate depending on the situation, with the elected representatives of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. The DDMA ensures that the guidelines framed by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District.*

- **Local Authorities:-** *Local authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment 11 Institutional and Legal Arrangements Boards, and Town Planning Authorities which control and manage civic services.*

Biological Disasters:
Definition: *The devastating effects caused by an enormous spread of a certain kind of living organism that may spread disease, viruses, or an infestation of plant, animal, or insect life on an epidemic or pandemic level.*

1. **Epidemic Level –** *Indicates a disaster that affects many people in a given area or community.*
2. **Pandemic Level –** *Indicates a disaster that affects a much larger region, sometimes an entire continent or even the whole planet. For example, the recent H1N1 or Swine Flu pandemic.*

Biological Disasters –

1. **The nodal Ministry for handling epidemics –** *Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.*
   a. Decision-making
   b. Advisory body
   c. Emergency medical relief providing

2. **The primary responsibility of dealing with biological disasters is** *with the State Governments.* **(Reason – Health is a State Subject).**

3. **The nodal agency for investigating outbreaks –** *National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD)*

4. **Nodal ministry for Biological Warfare –** *Ministry of Home Affairs (Biological warfare is the use of biological agents as an act of war)*

Biological Disasters – Classifications
Charles Baldwin developed the symbol for biohazard in 1966.

The US Centres for Disease Control classifies biohazards into four biosafety levels as follows:

1. **BSL-1:** *Bacteria and Viruses including Bacillus subtilis, some cell cultures, canine hepatitis, and non-infectious bacteria. Protection is only facial protection and gloves.*

2. **BSL-2:** Bacteria and viruses that cause only mild disease to humans, or are difficult to contract via aerosol in a lab setting such as hepatitis A, B, C, mumps, measles, HIV, etc. Protection – use of autoclaves for sterilizing and biological safety cabinets.

3. **BSL-3:** Bacteria and viruses causing severe to fatal disease in humans. Example: West Nile virus, anthrax, MERS coronavirus. Protection – Stringent safety protocols such as the use of respirators to prevent airborne infection.

4. **BSL-4:** Potentially fatal (to human beings) viruses like Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Lassa fever virus, etc. Protection – use of a positive pressure personnel suit, with a segregated air supply.

Legislations for prevention of Biohazards in India:
The following legislations have been enacted in India for the prevention of biohazards and implementation of protective, eradicative and containing measures when there is an outbreak:

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules (1986)
4. Disaster Management Act 2005, provides for the institutional and operational framework for disaster prevention, mitigation, response, preparedness, and recovery at all levels.

Prevention of Biological Hazards
The basic measure to prevent and control biohazards is the elimination of the source of contamination. Some of the prevention methods are as follows:

Preventive Measures for workers in the field (Medical)

1. **Engineering controls –** to help prevent the spread of such disasters including proper ventilation, installing negative pressure, and usage of UV lamps.
2. **Personal hygiene –** washing hands with liquid soap, proper care for clothes that have been exposed to a probably contaminated environment.
3. **Personal protection equipment –** masks, protective clothing, gloves, face shield, eye shield, shoe covers.
4. **Sterilization –** Using ultra heat or high pressure to eliminate bacteria or using biocide to kill microbes.

5. **Respiratory protection –** surgical masks, respirators, powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR), air-supplying respirators.

Prevention of Biological Hazards (Environmental Management
Safe water supply, proper maintenance of sewage pipelines – to prevent waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, dysentery, etc.
Awareness of personal hygiene and provision for washing, cleaning, bathing, avoiding overcrowding, etc.

Vector control:
Environmental engineering work and generic integrated vector control measures. Water management, not permitting water to stagnate and collect and other methods to eliminate breeding places for vectors. Regular spraying of insecticides, outdoor fogging, etc. for controlling vectors. Controlling the population of rodents.

Post-disaster Epidemics Prevention
The risk of epidemics increases after any biological disaster. Integrated Disease Surveillance Systems (IDSS) monitors the sources, modes of diseases spreading, and investigates the epidemics.

Detection and Containment of Outbreaks
This consists of four steps as given under:
- Recognizing and diagnosing by primary healthcare practitioners.
- Communicating surveillance information to public health authorities.
- Epidemiological analysis of surveillance data
- Public health measures and delivering proper medical treatment.

Legal Framework for Biological Disasters
1. The Epidemic Diseases Act was enacted in the year 1897. (Read about RSTV's In-Depth Analysis on Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 in the linked article.)
2. This Act does not provide any power to the centre to intervene in biological emergencies.
3. It has to be substituted by an Act that takes care of the prevailing and foreseeable public health needs including emergencies such as BT attacks and the use of biological weapons by an adversary, cross-border issues, and international spread of diseases.
4. It should give enough powers to the central and state governments and local authorities to act with impunity, notify affected areas, restrict movement

or quarantine the affected area, enter any premises to take samples of suspected materials, and seal them.

5. The Act should also establish controls over biological sample transfer, biosecurity and biosafety of materials/laboratories.

Institutional Framework

In the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW), public health needs to be accorded high priority with a separate Additional Directorate General of Health and Sanitation (DGHS) for public health. In some states, there is a separate department of public health. States that do not have such arrangements will also have to take initiatives to establish such a department.

Operational Framework

At the national level, there is no policy on biological disasters. The existing contingency plan of MoH&FW is about 10 years old and needs extensive revision. All components related to public health, namely apex institutions, field epidemiology, surveillance, teaching, training, research, etc., need to be strengthened. At the operational level, Command and Control (C&C) are identifiable clearly at the district level, where the district collector is vested with certain powers to requisition resources, notify a disease, inspect any premises, seek help from the Army, state or center, enforce quarantine, etc. However, there is no concept of an incident command system wherein the entire action is brought under the ambit of an incident commander with support from the disciplines of logistics, finance, and technical teams, etc. There is an urgent need for establishing an incident command system in every district. There is a shortage of medical and paramedical staff at the district and sub-district levels. There is also an acute shortage of public health specialists, epidemiologists, clinical microbiologists, and virologists.

Biosafety laboratories are required for the prompt diagnosis of the agents for the effective management of biological disasters. There is no BSL-4 laboratory in the human health sector. BSL-3 laboratories are also limited. Major issues remain regarding biosecurity, the indigenous capability of preparing diagnostic reagents, and quality assurance. Lack of an Integrated Ambulance Network (IAN).

There is no ambulance system with advanced life-support facilities that are capable of working in biological disasters.

State-run hospitals have limited medical supplies. Even in normal situations, a patient has to buy medicines. There is a lack of stockpile of drugs, important vaccines like anthrax vaccine, PPE, or diagnostics for surge capacity. In a crisis, there is further incapacitation due to tedious procurement procedures.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF):- The command and supervision of the NDRF would be under the Director-General of Civil Defence and National Disaster Response Force selected by the Central Government. Currently, the NDRF comprises eight battalions who will be positioned at different locations as per the requirements.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation:

Proper planning and mitigation measures can play a leading role in risk-prone areas to minimize the worst effects of hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and cyclones. These are the key areas which should be addressed to achieve this objective:

- **Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Mapping:** Mapping and vulnerability analysis in a multi-risk structure will be conducted utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) based databases like the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

- **Increasing Trend of Disasters in Urban Areas:-** Steps to prevent unplanned urbanization must be undertaken, with the plan of action formulated being given the highest priority. State Governments/UTs concerned on the other hand focus on urban drainage systems with special attention on non-obstruction of natural drainage systems.

- **Critical Infrastructure:-** Critical infrastructure like roads, dams, bridges, irrigation canals, bridges, power stations, railway lines, delta water distribution networks, ports and river, and coastal embankments should be continuously checked for safety standards concerning worldwide safety benchmarks and fortified if the current measures prove to be inadequate.

CHAPTER – 7

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (NDMP)

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was first released in 2016. The primary aim of the plan is to make India disaster resilient and drastically lessen the damage caused during and in the aftermath of disasters, natural and man-made. The plan was updated in 2018.

Latest Context related to National Disaster Management Plan –

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has released fresh guidelines for restarting manufacturing and chemical industries after the **lockdown period ends.**

- It has issued guidelines on Chemical Disasters, 2007, Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters, 2009 and the Strengthening of Safety and Security For Transportation of POL Tankers, 2010.
- Due to several weeks of lockdown and the closure of industrial units, it is possible that some of the operators might not have followed the established SOP. As a result, some of the manufacturing facilities, pipelines, valves, etc. may have residual chemicals, which may pose risk. The same is true for storage facilities with hazardous chemicals and flammable materials.

What is the National Disaster Management Authority – NDMA?

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the apex body for Disaster Management in India. Prime Minister heads NDMA. It is a statutory body created under the Disaster Management Act 2005.

Its primary purpose is to coordinate the response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.

NDMP Vision:

"Make India disaster resilient, achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods, and assets – economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental – by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities."

The NDMP serves as a document or guideline for the government agencies to act in all phases of disasters. It is based on the Sendai Framework, which is a United Nations framework, for substantially reducing disaster risk, and losses to lives and livelihoods. The NDMP is also as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009.

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance:

As per the NDMP, there are six thematic areas for action in which the central and the state governments should function. They are listed below:

1. Mainstream and integrate DRR and Institutional Strengthening
2. Capacity Development
3. Promote Participatory Approaches
4. Work with Elected Representatives
5. Grievance Redress Mechanism
6. Promote Quality Standards, Certifications, and Awards for Disaster Risk Management

Salient Features of NDMP:

NDMP covers all the following phases of disaster management:

- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Response
- Recovery

As per the Sendai Framework, the Six thematic areas of action are as follows: Understanding Risk Inter-Agency Coordination Investing in DRR – Structural Measures Investing in DRR – Non-Structural Measures Capacity Development Climate Change Risk Management

1. Understanding Risk
2. Inter-Agency Coordination
3. Investing in DRR – Structural Measures
4. Investing in DRR – Non-Structural Measures
5. Capacity Development
6. Climate Change Risk Management

NDMP Objectives:

The objectives of the NDMP are listed below:

1. To improve understanding of disaster risk, vulnerabilities and hazards.
2. To strengthen the governance of disaster risk at every level, i.e., from national to local.

3. To invest in the reduction of disaster risk for resilience by means of structural, non-structural and financial measures, and also by a comprehensive capacity development.
4. To improve disaster preparedness for effective response.
5. To encourage 'Build Back Better in recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation.
6. To prevent disasters and ensure a significant decrease in the disaster risk and loss of life, livelihood, health and assets including physical, economic, cultural, social and environmental assets.
7. Enhance resilience and check new disasters from emerging and reduce existing ones.
8. To promote the execution of inclusive and integrated structural, economic, social, legal, health, cultural, environmental, educational, political, technological and institutional measures to reduce and prevent hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disasters.
9. To empower communities as well as local authorities to manage and decrease disaster risks.
10. To bolster technical and scientific capabilities in all areas of disaster management.
11. To develop capacity at every level to effectively respond to multiple hazards and for community-based management of disaster.
12. To offer clarity on the responsibilities and roles of the various departments and ministries involved.
13. To foster a culture of disaster risk mitigation and prevention at all levels.
14. To enable the mainstreaming of disaster management concerns into planning.

Response Plan:
The Plan has listed 18 broad activities to serve as a ready reckoner guide. They are:
1. Search and Rescue of People and Animals
2. Evacuation of People and Animals
3. Medical Care
4. Housing and Temporary Shelters
5. Power
6. Food & Essential Supplies
7. Communication
8. Transportation
9. Rehabilitation and Ensuring Safety of Livestock and other Animals, Veterinary Care
10. Early Warning, Maps, Satellite inputs, Information Dissemination
11. Fuel
12. Data Collection and Management
13. Disposal of Animal Carcasses
14. Drinking-Water/ Dewatering Pumps/ Sanitation Facilities/ Public Health
15. Relief Logistics and Supply Chain Management
16. Fodder for livestock in scarcity-hit areas
17. Media Relations
18. Relief Employment

CHAPTER – 33

FLOODS IN INDIA

India accounts for one-fifth of global flood deaths; an average of 1,650 Indians lost their lives every year between 1953 and 2016 as a result of floods.

Floods in India – Overview of the Major Problem:
The below points share some important statistics regarding floods in India, to help one gauge the magnitude of the problem caused by frequent floods and help understand the priority that needs to be given to tackle the problem.

1. Floods are the most lethal of natural disasters in India.Between 1980 and 2017, India experienced 235 floods, which led to 126,286 deaths and affected 1.93 billion people.

2. The economic losses due to floods stood at a humongous $58.7 billion. Floods in India are also the costliest among disasters, accounting for around 68 per cent of economic losses caused by all disasters (Emergency Events Database).

3. As per data given in the Rajya Sabha, in 2018; the economic losses suffered by India due to floods across the country, was at approximately Rs 95,000 crores and unfortunately 1,808 people lost their lives.

4. Floods in India account for over 40 percent of the deaths out of all natural disasters. Empirical studies have also shown that flood damage has a negative impact on economic growth in the long run and considerably reduces female employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.

5. In 1980, Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Commission on Floods) assessed that the total flood-prone area of India is around 40 million hectares which is equivalent to 12 percent of the total area of India. The Working Group on Flood Control Programme set up by the Planning Commission for the Tenth Five Year Plan put this figure at 45.64 million ha. About 80 percent of this area, i.e. 32 million ha, could be provided with a reasonable degree of protection.

6. According to the ministry of home affairs, around 1,153 people were killed due to floods and landslides in 14 Indian states till August 27, 2020. Around 17.3 million people have been adversely affected on account of upheavals that took place after floods. The major fatalities reported are in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka,Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh.

7. Government data shows that between 1953 and 2011, on an average, floods claimed 1,653 lives every year and caused losses – including the house, public property and crop damage of Rs. 3,612 crores every year.

8. Since 1947, in Assam, more than 1.25 lakh families have lost either their agricultural land or residential land due to floods.

Some of the major floods in India in the past decade are

1. Patna (2019)
2. Kerala in 2018 and 2019
3. Chennai (2015)
4. Kashmir (2014)
5. Uttarakhand (2013)

Floods in India – Major Causes

1. Inadequate capacity within the banks of the rivers to contain the high flows brought down from the upper catchments due to heavy rainfall.
2. Encroachment of floodplains
3. Synchronization of floods in the tributaries and its main rivers.
4. Some parts of the country, mainly coastal areas of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal, experience cyclones, which are often accompanied by heavy rainfall leading to flooding.
5. Unplanned growth of urban areas
6. Flooding is accentuated by erosion and silting of the river beds, resulting in a reduction of the carrying capacity of river channels.

Flood Management in India – Different Factors
Flood management in India is dependent on various factors associated with climate change which are listed below

1. The frequency and intensity of floods
2. Rise in sea levels
3. Rainfall

Floods in India – Different Agencies for Flood Control in India

1. **India Meteorological Department (IMD) –** provides rainfall or cyclonic event forecasts which are used by all the agencies for preparedness to deal with the floods.

The government has also cleared a proposal to raise a combat unit under the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for construction of roads in Maoist-affected areas. India is currently dealing with an effective response to left-wing extremism. Even though in the last two years, extremist ferocity as well as areas under extremist influence has somewhat reduced, the problem remains. To summarize, extremism is entrenched in the Indian community. Various authors elaborated this concept as violent activities of certain groups of people due to dissatisfaction from government policies and initiatives. It is established that Extremism became a major philosophy of Indian nationalism. There are several grounds for development of extremism in India such as joblessness, ignorance of weaker sections of society by the government. After thorough review of causes and issues for the development of extremism, it is revealed that extremism is viewed differently by dissimilar sections of the society. On one side, there are passionate supporters and, at the other extreme, some others hold the view that the movement should be crushed cruelly. It is difficult to classify the opinion in the middle path. It can be said that some of the demands of the extremists are genuine and cannot be ignored. Therefore, the Government must seriously consider such demands and make policies and execute them, either voluntarily or subsequent to negotiations with the protestors.

CHAPTER – 9

INSURGENCY IN NORTH-EAST

Introduction:
- North East India (NEI) today comprises eight states of India, namely Sikkim and the **"seven sister states"** of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (ALP), Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya.
- North East India (NEI) is bounded by Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- The region is rich in biodiversity and untapped raw materials. It is connected to mainstream India through the 22 km narrow "Siliguri Corridor" which is commonly known as the chicken neck. The corridor is flanked by Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal Thus it has strategic, political and economic significance for India.
- About 99 percent of the border of this region is international border.
- North-East India covers 8 percent of the country's total area and has 4 percent of the national population.

Meaning of Insurgency:
Act of rebellion and armed struggle by a section of society with a view to overthrow the government and there is public support for the insurgents.

Historical Background of the North-East:
- Present day Assam was ruled by the Ahom kings from 1228 till 1826. Due to incursion by the then Burmese kingdom into Assam, the Ahom kings requested the British East India Company for help.
- As a result, the British defeated the Burmese and then signed the **Treaty of Yandaboo on 24 Feb 1826 thereby ending the reign of Ahom Kings and amalgamating Assam into British India.** Thereafter, Assam was a province ruled by the British till Independence.

Pre-Independence Era:
During the British era, Tribal groups constituted an overwhelming majority of the population in most of the areas they inhabited.
The British had generally followed a policy of non-interference in these areas.
The British gave special administrative status to these areas. The British government did not disturb

their socio-political structure and followed a deliberate policy of excluding the outsiders.

Christian missionaries altered the society in the North-East and modern progressive ideas prevailed in the tribal youth.

A sum total of British policy resulted in isolation of the North-East from the rest of India and participation in national independence struggle is also low due to which feeling of nation is not developed strongly.

Post-Independence Era:

The newly independent India in 1947 had the formidable task of uniting various princely states not only of the North-East but of the country as a whole.

The integration of these distinct cultures of North-East into the "mainstream" was generally met with resentment.

The insurgencies started with Naga Hills. Under the leadership of Phizo, the Naga National Council (NNC) declared independence from India in 1947. Despite efforts at political settlement by various leaders of that time, the unrest did not die. The Tribals of the North-East region were afraid of losing their identity.

All Party Hill Leaders conference:

- Representatives of hill areas merged into the All Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC) in 1960 and demanded a separate state within the Indian Union.
- As a result the states of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura were granted statehood in 1972.
- Meanwhile, secessionist movements developed in Nagaland and Mizoram. Nagaland was granted statehood in 1963, while Mizoram became a state in 1987.

Present Situation of North-East Insurgency:

- Even though the region has seen an overall decline in insurgency, however, the discontent continues. At present the scenario is less violent than the earlier times. Some of the important recent developments are covered in the succeeding paras.
- Lower Assam areas and Karbi Anglong regions are prone to ethnic and communal tension.
- Mistrust amongst the Tribals and non Tribals.

Major Insurgent groups of different states of North-East:

Inner Line Permit:

- An Inner Line Permit is a document that allows an Indian citizen to visit or stay in a state that is protected under the ILP system. The system is in force today in three North-eastern states — Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram — and no Indian citizen can visit any of these states unless he or she belongs to that state, nor can he or she overstay beyond the period specified in the ILP.
- The concept comes from the colonial era. Under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act, 1873, the British framed regulations restricting the entry and regulating the stay of outsiders in designated areas.
- This was to protect the Crown's own commercial interests by preventing "British subjects" (Indians) from trading within these regions.
- In 1950, the Indian government replaced "British subjects" with "Citizen of India". This was to address local concerns about protecting the interests of the indigenous people from outsiders belonging to other Indian states.
- An ILP is issued by the state government concerned. It can be obtained after applying either online or physically. It states the dates of travel and also specifies the particular areas in the state which the ILP holder can travel to.

Factors responsible for insurgency in North-East

One of the important factors is Funding – Main sources of funding are **extortion, arms and drugs smuggling.**

- **Multi-Ethnic Region –** NE is the most ethnically diverse region in India. It is home to around 40 million people including 213 of the 635 tribal groups. Each of these tribes has its own distinct culture. Thus, each tribal sect resents being integrated into mainstream India as it means losing their own distinct identity.
- **Lack of Economic Development –** GoI's economic policies have also fuelled resentment and insecurity amongst the people. Due to various factors, the development of NEI has lagged behind thereby resulting in lack of employment opportunities. Thus the youth are easily lured by various insurgent groups in order to earn easy money.
- Easy availability of Arms and ammunition from hostile neighbours.

- **Sense of Isolation, Deprivation and Exploitation–** Distance from New Delhi and meagre representation in the Lok Sabha has further reduced the vox populi being heard in the corridors of powers, leading to more disillusionment in the dialogue process, thereby making call of the gun more attractive.

- **Demographic Changes –** The influx of refugees from Bangladesh into Assam led to a dramatic change in the demographic landscape of the region. This led to discontent amongst the people of the region, thereby giving rise to insurgency in Assam with the United National Liberation Front (ULFA), formed on 7 Apr 1979, leading the mass anti-immigrant agitation.

- Porosity of the border with Myanmar due to difficult terrain

- **External Support –** The insurgencies in the NE have been supported by erstwhile East Pakistan in the late 1950s; and in early 1960s, in the form of training of personnel of Naga Army and giving them weapons. Later, China also provided weapons and moral support. The Chinese support for insurgency in India was at a high from 1967-1975 when China's foreign policy advocated the spread of 'revolution' around the world.

- **Internal Displacement –** Internal displacement is also an ongoing problem. From the 1990s to the start of 2011, over 800,000 people were forced to flee their homes in episodes of inter-ethnic violence in western Assam, along the border between Assam and Meghalaya, and in Tripura. According to conservative estimates, some 76,000 people remain in internal displacement in NE due to the prolonged armed violence.

- Proximity to the Golden triangle ensures funding for separatist/secessionist organisations via support of illegal drug smuggling.

- **Perceived Excesses by Indian Army –** The promulgation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in most of the NEI has further alienated the local populace. Though imperative for strengthening the hand of IA for CI operations, it is often portrayed as draconian by various Human Rights (HR) organisations and thus has been vilified by various insurgent groups.

- **Instability in Myanmar**

STATE-WISE REPORT CARD
MANIPUR:

- Manipur was declared a separate state in 1972.
- The Manipur people are grouped into three communities, Meitei, Nagas and Kuki or Chins. Meitei live in plain, while Nagas and kukis are in the hill district.
- There were many tensions between the different tribal groups in the state.
- The emergence of insurgency in Manipur is formally traced to the emergence of the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) in 1964.
- Since then several other outfits, like the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur, founded in 1978, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) set up in 1977 and the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) that came into being in April, 1980 have emerged in the valley areas consisting of four districts of the State.
- The situation is further complicated because as, violence by the Naga groups has also spilled over into Manipur, a substantial part of which is claimed by the Isak-Muivah faction of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) as part of Nagalim or Greater Nagaland, the proposed unified territory of the Nagas as claimed by the Naga rebels. Several clashes between the NSCN-IM and the Khaplang faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-K) have been reported from the hill districts of the State.
- Manipur had been declared a 'disturbed area' in its entirety in 1980 and the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) 1958 was imposed in the State on 8 September, 1980, which continues to be in place till now. The implementation of this Act resulted in the State witnessing an unprecedented civic uprising, including the infamous "mothers' nude protest" and Irom Sharmila Hunger strike against the Act .The AFSPA is still embroiled in controversy and the people of Manipur are continuing their protest against the Act.

Inner Line Permit and Manipur
Manipur witnessed a series of protests starting in July 2015, following demands for the implementation of the Inner Line Permit (ILP) system in the State. The protesters have demanded that the government introduce the ILP bill in the

the unique mandate with which the force came into existence i.e. to give protection and security to the employees and the property of the Public Sector Undertakings. In keeping with changing demands of the dynamic nature of security, the force has evolved, re-oriented and updated the nature of professional services rendered and metamorphosed from being an industrial security force into a multi-talented, multi-tasking and multi-faceted force, ready to face newer challenges in the future.

The Ethos, Values and Ethics policy of an CISF:

1. Shape its "Character"
2. Create a desired "Identity"
3. Lay out principles that guide organization's policies and strategies
4. Help set clear "organizational goals"
5. Establish "standards for organizational performance"

Consultancy services offered by CISF:

- Threat Perception & Risk analysis
- Access Control & Perimeter protection
- Assessment of Manpower requirements
- Security systems applications
- Security & Fire Audit
- Document security
- Procedures for material Security.
- Internal intelligence.
- Fire protection measures
- Crisis management schemes
- Executive Protection.
- Crowd control and management procedures
- Training in security & fire protection matters to the officers and men of the organization & Security Wing.

4. ITBP:

- Indo-Tibetan Border Police was raised on October 24, 1962 for reorganizing the frontier intelligence and security set up along the Indo-Tibetan border.
- In 1992, parliament enacted the ITBP Act and the rules there were framed in 1994.
- With additional tasks entrusted to ITBP from time to time on border guarding, counter insurgency and internal security roles, the number of ITBP Battalions increased gradually and ITBP presently has 56 service Battalions, 4 Specialist Battalions, 17 Training Centres and 07 logistics establishments with a total strength of 90,000 personnel.

- In the year 2004, in pursuance of GoM recommendations on "One Border One Force", the entire stretch of India-China Border comprising 3488 Kms was assigned to the ITBP for Border Guarding duty and, accordingly, ITBP, replaced Assam Rifles in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh in 2004.
- The motto of the Force is "**Shaurya-Dridhata-Karma Nishtha**" (Valour – Determination – Devotion to Duty).

Tasks of ITBP:

- Vigil on the northern borders, detection and prevention of border violations, and promotion of the sense of security among the local populace.
- Check illegal immigration , trans-border smuggling and crimes.
- Security to sensitive installations, banks and protected persons.
- Restore and preserve order in any area in the event of disturbance.
  Presently ITBP has been guarding the India-China border in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh states from the Karakoram Pass in Jammu & Kashmir to Jechap La in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitude of ITBP BOPs ranges from 9,000 ft to 18,750 ft where temperature dips to (-) 45 degree Celsius.
- ITBP Battalions are also providing security to various installations of national importance throughout the country, which includes Rashtrapati Bhawan, Vice President House, Rumtek Monastery (Sikkim), Tihar Jail (N Delhi), LBSNAA (UKD) and various sensitive installations in Chandigarh (Punjab) & Jammu (J&K).
- At present, a well equipped and highly trained team of elite commandos are deployed in Afghanistan to provide security to the Indian Embassy in Kabul and 4 Consulates General.
- ITBP has also excelled in UN peacekeeping operations. The Force personnel were deployed for peacekeeping operations in Angola, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Mozambique and Kosovo.
- ITBP has been providing security, communication and medical cover to the pilgrims during the Annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra since 1981.
- Being the first responder for natural disasters in the Himalayas, ITBP was the first to establish 7

Regional Response Centres and carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all disaster situations, which took place in our areas of responsibility as well as other parts of the country. In a historic rescue and relief operation in 2013, the ITBP saved 33,009 pilgrims from grave situations from char dham yatra routes in Uttarakhand in the 15 day rescue effort by the Force.

- ITBP conducts a large number of medical civic action programmes in remote border and terrorist/naxal affected areas to provide free and expert medical, health and hygiene care to the civilian population in remote villages.

- ITBP is at the forefront of the movement for the preservation of Himalayan environment & ecology. ITBP has taken up in a big way the task of greening the Himalayan regions especially in the Inner Himalayas.

5. National Security Guards:

NSG is Federal Contingency World Class Zero Error Force to deal with anti-terrorist activities in all its manifestation. The NSG is a Force specially equipped and trained to deal with specific situations and is therefore, to be used only in exceptional circumstances to thwart serious acts of terrorism.

Ethos:

- Pursuit for excellence
- Lead from the front.
- Zero Error.
- Speed, surprise, stealth, precision and accuracy are its hallmarks.

History of NSG:

- The Union Cabinet in 1984 took a decision to create a Federal Contingency Force comprising of personnel who are highly motivated, specially equipped and well trained to tackle the various manifestations of terrorism.

- In June 1984, a nucleus consisting of the Director General of NSG and other essential elements were sanctioned and steps were initiated to raise the Force.

- A bill for creation of this Organization was introduced in the parliament in August 1986 and it received the assent of the President on September 22, 1986 and the National Security Guard (NSG) formally came into being from that date.

- The basic philosophy of NSG is swift and speedy strike and immediate withdrawal from the theatre of action. National Security Guard has been given the Specific Role to handle all facets of terrorism in any part of the country as a Federal Contingency Force.

- The NSG was modelled on the pattern of the SAS of the UK and GSG-9 of Germany. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG) comprising Army personnel and the Special Ranger Groups (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Armed Police Forces / State Police Forces.

6. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

- In the wake of the Chinese conflict in 1962, it was felt that the borders of the country could not be protected with the force of rifles alone. It required the backing and resolute will of a committed border population.

- In addition, it needed an in-depth understanding and familiarity of the terrain as well as the culture and ethos of the border population.

- A need was, therefore, realized for the creation of a unique, unconventional yet specialized organization, which would function in the far, flung, vulnerable, strategic, remote, climatically and topographically difficult border areas and motivate the border population across several states towards the cause of protecting our national sovereignty.

- The Special Service Bureau (now Sashastra Seema Bal) was thus conceived in November 1962 and eventually created in March 1963 with the sole objective of achieving 'Total security preparedness' in the remote border areas for performing a 'stay-behind' role in the event of a war.

- SSB was started in North Assam, North Bengal, hill districts of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttarakhand), Himachal Pradesh, part of Punjab and Ladakh area of J&K.

- Later, the jurisdiction of SSB was extended to Manipur, Tripura and Jammu (1965), Meghalaya (1975), Sikkim (1976), Rajasthan (1985), South Bengal, Nagaland and Mizoram (1989).

- Its area of coverage included 15 states. SSB in the erstwhile role was covering a population of more than 5.73 crores living in about 80,000 villages and about 9917 Kms of India's international borders.

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें - ⬇ (Proof Video Link)

RAS PRE. 2021 - https://shorturl.at/qBJI8 (74 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - https://shorturl.at/tGHRT (96 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - http://surl.li/rbfyn (98 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - https://youtu.be/gPqDNIc6UR0

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A

RPSC EO / RO - https://youtu.be/b9PKjI4nSxE

VDO PRE. - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856WI8&t=202s

Patwari - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD – 2021 - https://youtu.be/Zg2zfJyt6vI

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये

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RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 मेंसे)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21नवम्बर2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)

& Many More Exams like UPSC, SSC, Bank Etc.

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Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	Mohan Sharma S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	114195120370022	PratapNagar Jaipur
	Mahaveer singh	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	Sonu Kumar Prajapati S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier-1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	**Mahender Singh**	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumangarh
	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumangarh
N.A	**Mangilal Siyag**	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

	MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	Mukesh ji	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	Govinda Jangir	RAS	1231450	Hanumangarh
N.A	Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	DEEPAK SINGH	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawala
N.A	LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	Ramchandra Pediwal	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

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	Monika jangir	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	Mahaveer	RAS	1616428	village-gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A	**OM PARKSH**	RAS	N.A.	Teshil-mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A	**Sikha Yadav**	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A	**mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar**	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUNU
N.A	**Rinku**	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	**Rupnarayan Gurjar**	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	Govind	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	Jagdish Jogi	EO/RO (84 Marks)	N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	Vidhya dadhich	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	Sanjay	Haryana PCS	96379	Jind (Haryana)

And many others......

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