

Unit-7

Work Integrated Learning

Introduction

A simplest definition of security is living in the “absence of insecurity and threats”. To be secure is to be free from basic wants (of food, health, shelter, gainful employment, etc.) and fear (of physical, sexual or psychological abuse, violence, harassment, discrimination, etc.). Human security, therefore, deals with the capacity to identify threats, to avoid them and to mitigate (lessen) their effects when they occur.



Security covers a wide-range of issues, both traditional and non-traditional. The Human Development Report (1994) defined human security as “people’s safety from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life”. Seven types of security were listed by the HDR as components of human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security.

Food security, personal security, health security, territorial security, etc. are examples of traditional security, while economic security, environmental security, information security, etc. are some of the example of non-traditional security.

(a) **Food security:** Hunger and deprivation of basic amenities makes a person insecure and he/she gets involved in all kinds of antisocial activities for survival. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.



Food security has three components, namely availability, access, and absorption (nutrition). A nation which wants its citizens to have food security will always adopt a strategy to produce its food locally,

trying as much as possible to avoid importing the food items. Food security at the national level refers mainly to availability in the country of sufficient stocks of food to meet domestic demand, either through domestic supply or through imports. The Public Distribution System (PDS), introduced in India in 1990s facilitates the supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidized price. Essential items such as selected cereals, sugar and kerosene are given at subsidized prices to holders of ration cards. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is the world's largest school feeding programme of India. Food is served to primary and upper primary school children in the entire country.

- (b) **Health security:** Health security involves safety against diseases. It is the responsibility of the government to provide health security to its citizens. For example, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) introduced in 2008 by the Government of India provides health insurance cover to families Below Poverty Line (BPL). Below Poverty Line is an economic benchmark used by Government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of Government assistance and aid. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization.



- (c) **Economic Security:** Economic security can be provided by implementing measures and strategies that will ensure that every individual in the country is entitled to some kind of employment with minimum living wages. For example, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREGA) Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security

of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

- (d) **Personal Security:** It involves protecting every individual from any physical violence. Therefore, both the state and the organizations are responsible for securing the lives and property of people through public and private security. Personal security also prevents the individual from physical aggression against himself or herself. He/she is therefore not allowed to cause injury (deliberately) against himself/herself, therefore the issue of killing oneself is regarded by the law as a criminal offence.
- (e) **Territorial or Border Security:** External threat to security resulting from international hostilities and aggression that characterized the cold war era has been replaced with non-traditional security threats like information warfare, environmental pollution, terrorism, drug trafficking, nuclear pollution, disease epidemics, corruption, shortage of water and food, human and drug trafficking, insurgency, etc. Therefore, the territorial or border security denotes protecting the state against any external aggression. Military security is an important component of national security. This is traditionally, the earliest recognised form of national security. Kings used to secure their borders with an army of soldiers with artillery. Today the military security implies the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choices by use of military force, and state of the art technology to deter military aggression.
- (f) **Political Security:** Political security is about the stability of the social order and the threats to political security, including civil rights and human rights violations, violence stemming from armed conflicts, irresponsible behaviour on the part of public officials, a deficient judicial system, lack of law enforcement, etc.
- (g) **Environmental Security:** Availability of adequate natural resources is important for a nation to develop its industry and economic power. Resources include water, sources of energy, land and minerals. Environmental security deals with conservation of resources and environmental issues which threaten the national security of a nation in any manner. For example, environmental issues associated with phosphate fertilizer



plant include the following: polluted air emission, waste water, hazardous materials, effluents, wastes materials and noise.

Government plays a major role in providing various types of security-food, health, personal, economic, and political security to the people. This Unit will help you to connect your academic learning to the world of work in security. In this Unit you will learn about the various types of threats to security and the wars fought by independent India with its neighbour for settling disputes and to secure borders. It will help you to understand the causes of external threats to the security of India and how our gallant armed forces have defeated the ulterior motives of the enemy. You will also learn about the organizational structure of the public security set up by the States for managing internal security.

Session-1

Recognizing Security Threats in Modern Society

Relevant Knowledge

The evolution of security measures can be traced back to the 'Stone Age' when the cave man used to roll a rock to close the entry of his cave to protect himself and his family from enemy attacks. As time progressed, man created locks using wood to secure home. Records show that locks were in use some 4,000 years ago in Egypt. Fastened vertically on the door post, the wooden lock contained moveable pins, or "pin tumblers", that dropped by gravity into openings in the cross piece, or "bolt", and locked the door. It was operated by a wooden key with pegs or prongs that raised the number of tumblers sufficiently to clear the bolt so that it could be pulled back.



Threats in Modern Society

Industrial revolution saw the movement of the labour and others to the cities and caused many inhabitations to cluster. While the slum clusters or jhuggis in India, came up, so did the crime, for which the developing industry became the target. This gave rise to increasing law and order problems, initially the responsibility of Government law enforcing agencies. As these became over burdened by the declining law and order situations, the industry needed private Security Guards to provide the security.

In 1700 BC, the first recorded body of laws was established. It regulated trade, commerce, agriculture and other profession. The Greeks were the pioneer to establish a professional security force for the protection of life and property. 19th and 20th centuries saw the

commercialization of the security and gave rise to Private Security. Industrialization and improvement in technology saw the technology being used to add to the security of assets.

Second half of the 20th Century saw improvement in the quality of private security services. In 2005, Government of India enacted the Private Security Agencies Regulation Act to provide guidelines for regulation of private security services.

The 20th century saw exponential progress in science and technology, and standard of living of humanity. It has been marked by economic globalisation and the expansion of communication with mobile phones and the internet. Worldwide demand and competition for resources has risen due to growing populations and industrialization. Threats to the security of the modern society come from the foreigners or neighbours and internally from the inharmonious ideologies, challenging the constitution of the country and justice. In addition, there are manmade acts and omissions. Advancement in technology has not only made our life comfortable, but also made us prone to technological accidents, adding another dimension to the threats.

Types of Threats to Human Security:

We have learnt that the human insecurity consists of a multitude of varying types of threats that go beyond military or traditional security risks, and include socio-economic threats pertaining to employment, wage levels or access to major public services such as healthcare, housing, and education.

We can categorize human security threats into two major categories: tangible and intangible threats. Some threats are objective in nature, involving tangible measurable elements, such as insufficient income, chronic unemployment, lack of access to adequate health care and quality education. Others are intangible or subjective, for example the sense that one is unable to control one's destiny, a feeling of unworthiness or indignity, fear of crime or potentially violent conflict, etc. We have also learnt that the various types of threat mankind faces can be categorized into natural, accidental or technological or manmade threats. Let us list some of the causes of these types of threat.

Natural

Natural threats are from hazards or disasters that include the following:

- (i) Floods
- (ii) Cyclone
- (iii) Earthquakes
- (iv) Lightning strike

- (v) Fire
- (vi) Typhoons
- (vii) Storms
- (viii) Tornadoes
- (ix) Tsunamis

Accidental or Technological

Accidental or technological threats include the following:

- (i) Outbreak of fire due to short circuiting or other causes such as leakage of gas or petroleum products.
- (ii) Chemical or poisonous gas leakage.
- (iii) Bursting of a boiler due to defective safety valve or other technical faults.
- (iv) Bursting of pipeline carrying petrochemical products.
- (v) Outbreak of diseases or epidemic.

Man Made

Man made threats could emanate from any one or combination of the following factors:

- (i) **Economic Insecurity:** This could be due to lack of productive and remunerative employment or absence of publicly financed safety nets (e.g. lack of national insurance scheme).
- (ii) **Food Insecurity:** This could be due to lack of food entitlements including insufficient access to assets, work, and assured incomes.
- (iii) **Health Insecurity:** It includes infectious and parasitic diseases, lack of safe water, air pollution, and lack of access to health care facilities.
- (iv) **Environmental Insecurity:** This may take place due to declining water availability, water pollution, declining arable land, deforestation, desertification, air pollution, natural disasters.
- (v) **Community Insecurity:** The community faces threat when there is a breakdown of the family, collapse of traditional languages and cultures, ethnic discrimination, genocide, etc.

- (vi) **Political Insecurity:** Political insecurity may take place due to government repression, human rights violations, etc.
- (vii) **Personal Insecurity:** Personal insecurity could be due to manmade crime, which can be classified into two: domestic and non-domestic. The domestic crime is a form of violent crime in which a person carries out violence against another person within the same household. The non-domestic crimes include the following:
 - (i) **Arson and Property Damage:** Arson and property-damage is crime in which a person damages or destroys another person's property by breaking, burning, or any other forms of destruction or impairment.
 - (ii) **Assault and Battery:** Assault is a form of violent crime, which involves unlawful attack aimed at causing bodily injury to another party or person. Battery is illegal beating that may lead to injuring another person.
 - (iii) **Terrorism:** The term "terrorism" means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or hidden agents. Terrorism in India is attributable to many issues related to religion and radical movements.
 - (iv) **Sabotage:** It is a deliberate action aimed at weakening another entity through subversion, obstruction, disruption, or destruction. In a workplace setting, sabotage is the conscious withdrawal of efficiency generally directed at causing some change in workplace conditions.
 - (v) **Robbery:** Robbery is a special and aggravated form of either theft or extortion.
 - (vi) **Dacoity:** When five or more persons co-jointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery or where the whole number of persons co-jointly committed or attempting to commit a robbery and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding is said to commit dacoity.
 - (vii) **Child Sexual Abuse:** It is the form of abuse committed against children by adult(s). This involves indecent sexual activity against a child but it does not always mean that the offender must have had sex with the victim before this kind of offence would have been committed.
 - (viii) **Rape:** It is an unlawful act of engaging another person in sexual intercourse through the use of physical force.
 - (ix) **Homicide:** This violent crime involves the killing of another person.

- (x) **Rioting:** Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

The understanding and awareness of the increasing threats from within, without as well as the nature, it is obvious that there is a need to identify our weaknesses and strengthen and improve our security. While it is for the Governments to think of the National Security, we as responsible citizens need to provide security from various types of threats by adopting mitigation measures. This is possible by awareness of these threats, and understanding as to how to address them.

Exercise

Case Based Problem

1. Scenario

There is a fertilizer factory located in a remote area of Odisha. The area is surrounded by the tribals. The area is also affected by the Naxalites or Naxalvadis, who are considered far left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology, who believe in naxalism.

There are 3000 workers in the factory, out of which 700 are on contract. The product Urea and Diammonium Phosphate produced by the company is dispatched to the godowns in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh through the railway. The factory has large storage tanks with liquid Hydrogen, Sulphuric acid and Phosphoric acid.

Exhaust gas emissions are produced by the combustion of gas or diesel in turbines, boilers, compressors, pumps and other engines for power and heat generation. Dust is generated during unloading, handling, grinding, and curing of rock phosphate, in addition to granulation and crushing of superphosphates.

Effluents from phosphoric acid plants consist of discharges from the vacuum cooler condensers and the gas scrubbing systems used for condensation and cleaning of vapours from process operations. Water from the slurry used to transport phosphogypsum, the by-product from wet phosphoric acid production, is released as effluent into the ponds.

Based on the above scenario, answer the following question.

- (i) Describe Five possible political and environmental threats to the people working in the fertilizer plant.

2. Scenario

A bomb threat forced evacuations at the International Airport on Thursday afternoon. Airport spokesperson Mr. ABC said airport officials received “multiple” phone calls about non-specific threats in the terminal and specific threats in the parking lot. Later in the afternoon more specific and more serious threats were received, forcing the Airport authorities to shut down the airport and evacuate people around 3:30 PM.

About 1500 people were evacuated from the airport. The Airport security accompanied the bomb squad and bomb-sniffing dogs and looked for possible explosives in the parking lot. Bomb techs checked and cleared the vehicles parked in the parking lot. No explosives were found in the terminals or anywhere on the airport. The threat proved to be a hoax, but the police is investigating to find out who the caller was. Finally, after the terminals were cleared, people were allowed to board the planes. Flights were delayed for several hours.

Based on the above scenario answer the following questions

(a) What kind of threat has been discussed in the paragraph?

(b) What actions Airport Authorities and the Security Personnel took to deal with the situation?

(c) What were the consequences of the hoax threat?

Assessment

Answer the following questions

Short Answer Questions

1. List Three natural threats to human beings?

2. List Five manmade threats to human beings?

3. What is the difference between dacoity and robbery?

4. What are tangible and intangible threats?

Checklist For Assessment Activity

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between different types of threats.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What is threat?

(b) What are the different types of insecurity that humanity is facing today?

(c) What should be done to make our lives more secure?

Part C

Performance Standards

The Performance Standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance Standards	Yes	No
List Three threats due to advancement in technology		
List Three threats due to infrastructure and industrial development		

Session-2

Identifying Security Threats to India

Relevant Knowledge

India, with an area of 32,87,782 sq.kms and a population of 1.02 billion, is a Union of 28 States and 7 Union Territories. The powers and responsibilities of the Union and States are demarcated in the Constitution of India. National security is the requirement of any nation to maintain the survival of the state through the use of diplomacy and economic, military power and political power. Measures taken to ensure national security include the following:

- ◆ Using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats;
- ◆ Maintaining effective armed forces;
- ◆ Implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures;
- ◆ Using intelligence services to detect and avoid threats and espionage;
- ◆ Protect classified information; and
- ◆ Using counter intelligence services to protect the nation from internal threats.

We have learnt that the threats to the society or the nation emanates from manmade, natural and technological causes or disasters. Let us now try to list some of the external and internal threats that India faces.

External Threats

In India, most external threats emanate from an unsettled boundary dispute with China and ongoing cross-border jihadi terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, sponsored terrorism, and fundamentalist organizations who are linked with international terrorist groups.

The external threats include the following:

- (i) Threats on our borders from China and Pakistan.
- (ii) Threats from high seas and from enemy battle ships.
- (iii) Threats from the pirates in the high seas.

Internal Threats

The internal scene in India is also not free from anxiety on the threat front. Growth of Naxalism is the top internal security problem of the country today. Within the country, we have thieves, dacoits and terror organisations. There are people with discordant political views. Cross border connections, guidance, financing and arming add to the internal security problems. Internal threats emanate from the following:

- (i) Terrorism/Militancy
- (ii) Left wing extremism
- (iii) Communal divide – it can divide us and even lead to fragmentation of nation.
- (iv) Caste and ethnic tensions
- (v) Organised crimes
- (vi) Forged Indian currency notes
- (vii) Coastal security
- (viii) Cyber crime
- (ix) Illegal immigration
- (x) Narcotics trade – smuggling and trafficking.
- (xi) Hawala transfers (illegal money transfers)
- (xii) Crime against the human body, such as assault, use of force, etc.
- (xiii) Crime against property, such as theft, burglary, dacoity, criminal trespass, etc.
- (xiv) Naxalism
- (xv) Marxist guerillas
- (xvi) Discordant political views

Threats to Business and Industry

- (i) Likely damage, destruction and or other crimes.
- (ii) Industrial espionage and sabotage.
- (iii) Subversion.
- (iv) Miscellaneous risks and threats to lives and property.

- (v) Pilferage by employees or internal theft
- (vi) Customer thefts
- (vii) Union activities
- (viii) Workplace violence
- (ix) Miscellaneous risks, threats, or loss factors (book keeping errors, unaccounted for inventory losses, traffic accidents, alcohol and drug abuse, absenteeism, gambling, and improper leave).

This was the period when the pirates were hired for security of the business and commercial assets. The Greeks were the pioneers to establish a professional security force for the protection of life and property. 19th and 20th centuries saw the growth of the industry and movement of people from rural areas to the industry. This caused clusters of the shanties mushroom and urban development around the industrial areas. It was during this period that the commercialization of the security took place and gave rise to Private Security. Industrialization and improvement in technology saw the technology being used to add to the security of the assets. The need for improved security lies in the fact that the development of the country will happen at a faster pace, when those working for this development feel security.

Our country faces threats from the internal and external enemies. While the external threats come from land, sea and air, and are addressed by the relevant armed forces, there are threats from within, which may come from differences in ideologies, culture, language, and cast.

Exercise

Case Based Problem

1. Scenario

There were four minor blasts at Pune on the evening of August 1, 2012, which did not cause any fatalities. They injured two persons. The injuries do not appear to be of a serious nature. According to information available so far, the four blasts took place one after the other, not simultaneously, but within an interval of about 10 minutes. This might have required more than one perpetrator.

The blasts were meant to convey a message to the police that the organisation to which the perpetrators belonged was still alive and active. The blasts were not meant to be mass casualty strikes. If the perpetrators had wanted to cause more casualties or large-

scale panic they would have used either a lethal explosive mixed with splinters or a large quantity of low-lethality explosive with splinters.

The indications till now are that the four were carefully-timed explosions that would have required some knowledge and prior experience in assembling the improvised explosive devices (IEDs). These attacks come at a time when Indo-Pakistani relations have been steadily improving. Pune has experienced another terrorist attack in February, 2010, when a blast took place in the Bakery at Pune.

The National Investigation Agency, Maharashtra Anti-Terrorist Squad, Pune Police and Forensic Experts have started a full-fledged probe into the explosions.

Based on the above scenario, answer the following questions:

1. What type of security threat (internal or external) to India has been talked about?

2. How many blasts took place and what was the interval between the blasts?

3. What could be the motive of carrying out such terror attack?

4. What is full form of IED?

5. Name the agencies involved in the investigations?

Assessment



A. Short Answer Questions

1. India has a population of _____ billion.
2. India is a union of _____ States and 7 Union Territories.
3. The powers and responsibilities of the union and states are demarcated in the _____ of India.
4. National security is the requirement of any nation to maintain the survival of the state through the use of _____, economic, m _____ and political power.
5. Intelligence services can be used to d _____ and avoid threats and espionages;
6. In India, most external threats emanate from an unsettled b _____ dispute with China and ongoing cross-border jihadi t _____ in Jammu & Kashmir.
7. External threats come from l _____, sea and air, and are addressed by the relevant armed forces.

Checklist For Assessment Activity

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

- (a) Differentiated between different types of internal threats.

(b) Differentiated between different types of external threats.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

- (a) What is a threat?
- (b) What are the different types of threat that security personnel have to face at workplace?
- (b) How threat leads to a sense of insecurity?

Part C

Performance Standards

The Performance Standard covered by the assessment includes the following, but not limited to:

Performance Standards	Yes	No
List internal security threats to India		
List external security threats to India		
List security threats to business and industry in India		
List security threats to information and communication technology		

Session-3

Understanding Wars Fought by India After Independence

Relevant Knowledge

India became independent in 1947, when India and Pakistan were divided. After the independence in 1947, our country has fought several wars with the neighbours. The threat from Pakistan is altogether of a different kind. The threat commenced from the

day Pakistan came into existence. The two nations are divided on the foundations of a religion and culture. Pakistan lays a claim over Jammu and Kashmir State. Beginning with tribal incursions of late 1947, Pakistan has fought several wars to wrest the state out of Indian control. A proxy war continues even today.

Three important wars with Pakistan and one with China has taught us various lessons in preparedness and our armed forces have developed, trained and deployed themselves foolproof security of the nation and its people.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1947

This is also called the First Kashmir War. The war started in October 1947 by Tribal forces/ Mujahidin from Pakistan/ Northern Kashmir who infiltrated into J&K with a view to occupy as much of the Kashmir as possible. Indian Forces were mobilised and the attackers repulsed. This resulted in Maharajah signing the Agreement to the accession of the princely state to India. The United Nations was invited by India to mediate the quarrel resulting in the UN Security Council passing Resolution 47 on 21 April 1948. The war ended in December 1948 with the Line of Control dividing Kashmir into territories administered by Pakistan (northern and western areas) and India (southern, central and northeastern areas). Since then, Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) has largely been a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.



Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu (1961)

Portugal refused to relinquish control of its Indian colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu, after Indian independence from British in 1947. When repeated negotiations with Portugal did not bear fruit, India launched Operation Vijay on 12 Dec 1961 the operation lasted for 26 hours. 31 Portuguese soldiers were killed, a Portuguese Navy frigate destroyed, and over 3,000 Portuguese soldiers were captured. Next day Goa, Daman and Diu joined the Indian Union.

Sino-Indian Conflict (1962)

The cause of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely-separated Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh border regions. In J & K Aksai Chin was being claimed by

India and China both. This area contains an important road link that connects the Chinese regions of Tibet and Xinjiang.

In the North East, China had always claimed Arunachal to be part of Tibet. Small clashes between Indian and Chinese forces, essentially on the Thagla ridge, East of Bhutan have taken place periodically. In the North West, the tensions between the two reached a new high when Indian forces discovered a road constructed by China in Aksai Chin.



After a series of failed negotiations, the People's Liberation Army attacked Indian Army positions at the Thag La ridge in Arunachal Pradesh, earlier called NEFA (North East Frontier Agency). On 20 October 1962, Chinese soldiers attacked India in both the North-West and North-Eastern parts of the border and captured vast portions of Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Air force was not allowed to intervene in the operations, as such Indian Army suffered huge losses.

Later, China unilaterally withdrew its forces from Arunachal Pradesh, however remained in Aksai Chin. Indian and Chinese forces are now deployed along Mc Mahon Line in the North East and a line called Line of Actual Control (LAC) in North West. However, the Chinese have commenced their build up in terms of the deployment and development of infrastructure on the Tibetan Plateau, and are maintaining their claim on Arunachal Pradesh. Even now small incursions on both sides are reported periodically, indicating the continued discord along the international border.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1965

Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 also commenced with infiltration by the so called Mujahids. The operation was code named Operation Gibraltar, designed to precipitate an insurgency against India by the Kashmiris. India retaliated by launching an attack on Pakistan along the entire western front. The five- week war caused thousands of casualties on both sides and was witness to the largest tank battle in military history since World War II. The outcome of this war was a strategic stalemate with some small tactical victories for both sides. Cease Fire was called on 23



September 1965 after diplomatic intervention by the USSR and USA and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1971

This war was precipitated by the political crisis brewing in erstwhile East Pakistan. Mujib Ur Rehman, (called as Father of Bangladesh) won the Pakistan elections. Pakistan bosses in the West would not accept the people's mandate and intervened with Operation Searchlight and causing atrocities in erstwhile East Pakistan. Approx 10 million Bengalis in East Pakistan took refuge in neighbouring India. Liberation movement under Mujib commenced in earnest and on 25 March 1971, Mujib declared independence for Bangladesh. India intervened in the ongoing Bangladesh liberation movement. After a pre-emptive air strike by Pakistan on 03 December 1971 all along the Western border with Pakistan, large scale battle commenced in which all the fronts were activated. Within approx. 10 days, Pakistani forces in Bangladesh were defeated by the quick onslaught of the Indian Forces, well supported by Artillery, and Air force. Within 3-4 days, the Pakistan Air Force was made extinct in the skies of East Pakistan. Pakistan forces surrendered to the Indian Army on 16 December 1971. Defensive and some offensive battles were fought on the western front with a view to hold the western front intact. Cease fire was called immediately after surrender of Pakistani troops in Bangladesh, following which the People's Republic of Bangladesh was created. This war saw the highest number of casualties in any of the India-Pakistan conflicts, as well as the largest number of prisoners of war since the Second World War. More than 90,000 Pakistani military and civilians were made the Prisoners of War (POW) and Military laid down their arms in front of the Indian troops in Dhaka on 16 December 1971. The war caused the downfall of the Military dictator Gen Yahya Khan, and rise of Pakistan's People Party under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who took over as President of Pakistan in 1972. Following the



signing of Shimla agreement on 02 July 1972 between India and Pakistan, the POWs were returned to Pakistan. Some of the Pakistan offensives that were blunted by the Indian Counter attacks are the battle of Longewala and Battle of Basantar. Battle of Longewala ensued when one of Indian infantry companies, though being outnumbered, thwarted the Pakistani advance until the Indian Air Force directed its fighters to engage the Pakistani tanks. By the time the battle had ended, 34 Pakistani tanks and 50 armored vehicles were either destroyed or abandoned. About 200 Pakistani troops were killed in action during the battle while only 2 Indian soldiers lost their lives. Pakistan suffered another major defeat on the western front during the battle of Basantar which was fought from 4th to 16th December 1971. By the end of the battle, about 66 Pakistani tanks were destroyed and 40 more were captured. Pakistani forces were able to destroy 11 Indian tanks during the battle.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1999

Commonly known as Kargil War, the Indo-Pakistan war between the two countries was mostly limited to land and the areas along Kargil and areas surrounding it. Pakistani troops, some in the garb of the Mujahidin also reported to be accompanied by Kashmiri insurgents infiltrated along and our side of the Line of Control (LoC) and occupied Indian Territory mostly in the Kargil district. Pakistan instigated and hoped that the Kashmiri muslims would rise against Indian administration. This objective had failed. The modus operandi of the Pakistani forces was the same as in previous two wars. The battle commenced by infiltrating “Mujahideens”. Reportedly some of them were regular soldiers and the others were being supported by the regular Army. India launched a major military campaign to flush out the infiltrators. The infiltrators were evicted by bold and determined action of Indian soldiers.



Exercise

Pick up a War fought between India and the neighbouring country and write a short story about it, highlighting the significance and outcome of the war, on a piece of paper. Create a storyboard that represents the events from the war. The storyboard should have illustrations as well as the story of the war. Think about the hardships as well as the cost of actions that the people had gone through by fighting the war.

Assessment



Fill in the Blanks

1. India became independent in _____.
2. Pakistan and India are divided on the foundations of _____ and culture.
3. Wars with Pakistan and China has taught us various lessons in preparedness and our _____ forces have developed, trained and deployed themselves foolproof security of the nation and its people.
4. The War fought with Pakistan in 1947 is also called as the First _____ War.
5. The war started by _____ forces or Mujahidin from Pakistan/Northern Kashmir infiltrated into J&K with a view to occupy as much of the Kashmir as possible.
6. India launched Operation _____ on 12 December 1961 for liberating Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese.
7. Sino-Indian Conflict took place in _____ and the cause of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh border regions being claimed by India and China both.

8. In the North East, _____ had always claimed Arunachal to be part of Tibet.
9. The full form of LAC is Line of _____ Control.
10. The full form of POW is _____ of War.
11. The Indo-Pakistani War of 1999 is commonly known as _____ War.

Checklist For Assessment Activity

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

- (a) Differentiated between the motives of war.
- (b) Differentiated between a conflict and a war.
- (c) Differentiated between a battle and a war.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

- (a) What is war?
- (b) Why wars are fought by the nation?
- (c) What are the gains and losses after a war is fought for border conflicts?

Part C

Performance Standards

The Performance Standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance Standards	Yes	No
List the reasons for the wars fought between India and the neighbouring country after Independence		
List the lessons learnt from wars		

Session-4

Understanding Organisational Structure and Responsibilities of Public Security in India

Relevant Knowledge

Security organizations, both public and private, carry out their functions and responsibilities within the scope of the Constitution of India and the laws. Security organization is a network of personnel who perform different tasks for the functionality of the organization as well as working towards attaining the overall goals of their employer. In security organization, there are various units like administration, accounts, intelligence, etc. All these units have various operational duties. There is a chain of authority with duties and operations for satisfying the goals of the security organization.



In India, maintenance of internal security is the responsibility of Ministry of Home Affairs. Article 246 of the Constitution distributes the legislative powers between the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. This Article places the police, public order, courts, prisons, reformatories, and other allied institutions in the State list.

The Indian Armed Forces are primarily charged with the responsibility of protecting India from external threats. The Indian Armed Forces, and primarily the Indian Army, in terms of internal security, stands charged only with secondary responsibility for internal security. The primary responsibility of maintaining internal security lies with the State Police Forces, including State Armed Police Forces, according to the Indian Constitution 'law and order' is a State Subject. There are Central Police Forces and Para Military Forces.

While Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is required to address the internal disturbances, the Para Military Forces, such as Border Security Force (BSF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles, and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) are responsible to man the borders for controlling smuggling and drug trafficking.

Railway Protection Force though under the Home Ministry, is responsible for protection of the railway property, and passengers, whether at static installations such as Railway Stations and workshops, or on the move. These forces can also be employed for natural calamities.

Government established Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in 1969 to provide integrated security cover to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), but it is no longer a PSU-centric organization. CISF is currently providing security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive Government buildings, oil installations and heritage monuments, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Very Important Persons (VIPs), and establishment of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the United Nations.

The Defence Ministry is responsible for protecting the country from military threats across the borders, whether it is from the land, sea or from the air. For this it has Armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) to function jointly in support of each other, based on the nation's military objectives and plans. During the hostilities, the paramilitary forces support the defence forces, for static roles or occupying posts in defence. During the peace time Armed forces are also utilised for addressing the natural disasters and terrorist attacks.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in India is done by numerous law enforcement agencies. Like many federal structures, the nature of the Constitution of India mandates law and order as a subject of the state, therefore the bulk of the policing lies with the respective states and union territories of India.

Larger cities also operate metropolitan police forces, under respective state governments. All senior police officers in the State Police Forces (SPS), as well as those in the federal agencies are members of the Indian Police Service (IPS).

The federal police are controlled by the Central Government of India. The majority of federal law enforcement agencies are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Each state and union territory of India has its own separate police force. Article 246 of the Constitution of India designates the police as a state subject, which



means that the state governments frame the rules and regulations that govern each police force. These rules and regulations are contained in the police manuals of each state force.

The head of the police force in each State/ Union Territory is the Director General of Police (DGP) or Inspector General of Police (IGP), who is responsible to the state government for the administration of the police force and for advising the government on police matters. All DGPs/IGPs are Indian Police Officers. Under them there are Additional Directors General of Police. Each of the Additional Directors General of Police is in charge of a particular function like Law and Order, Crime and Technical Services, Administration, Intelligence, State Reserve Police, Recruitment and Training, Transport, and Tele-communication.

The hierarchical structure of the Police in India follows a vertical alignment consisting of senior officers drawn, by and large, from the Indian Police Service (IPS) who do the supervisory work. The “upper subordinates” (Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, and Assistant sub-inspectors) work generally at the police station level, and the police constabulary are delegated the patrolling, surveillance, guard duties, and law and order work. The constabulary accounts for almost 88% of total police strength.

When requiring additional help, under normal circumstances, Police draws forces from the Home Guards. All the forces in India, whether under Home Ministry, or Defence, can be engaged in the internal problems and disaster handling, when required. The Police District (also the revenue district) is the fulcrum of state police activity and each District is headed by Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Superintendent of Police. The District is divided into Police Sub-Divisions under Additional Commissioner of Police or Deputy Commissioner of Police, The Police Sub-Division is made up of one or more Police Circles, and is under Inspector of Police or Station House Officer (SHO), often



called Circle Inspector (CI). Under the Police Circles are the police stations, generally under the control of a Sub-Inspector (SI), followed by Police Posts for close control.

Exercise

Assignment

Visit the nearest Police Station and study the organizational structure and working. Understand the different ranks of Police and its hierarchy and how Officers work. Observe various field duties with Policemen e.g. beat rounds, citizens' interaction with policemen and understand the material provided by the policemen about the basic legal processes.

The various branches to be studied may include, but not limited to

1. Crime Branch
2. Economic Offences Wing (EOW)
3. Anti-Narcotic Cell (ANC)
4. Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB)
5. Special Branch (SB)
6. Traffic Branch
7. Mobile Patrolling
8. Quick Response Team

The various legal procedures and records may include, but not limited to First Information Report (FIR), bailable and non-bailable offences, role of citizens in policing, rights of the accused, verification for passport, chowky system, importance of patrolling, and so on.

Assessment



Fill in the Blanks

1. Security organizations, both public and private, carry out their functions and responsibilities within the scope of the Constitution of India and the _____.
2. In India, maintenance of internal security is the responsibility of Ministry of _____ Affairs.

3. Article _____ of the Constitution places the police, public order, courts, prisons, reformatories, and other allied institutions in the State list.
4. The Indian _____ Forces are primarily charged with the responsibility of protecting India from external threats.
5. Indian Army stands charged only with secondary responsibility for _____ security.
6. The primary responsibility of internal security lies with the State _____ Force.
7. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is required to address the _____ disturbances.
8. The head of the police force in each state is the _____ General of Police.

Checklist For Assessment Activity

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

- (a) Differentiated between the functions of armed forces and police forces.
- (b) Differentiated between responsibility of Central Reserve Police Force and Para Military forces.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

- (a) What are the role and functions of State Police Forces?

Part C

Performance Standards

The Performance Standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance Standards	Yes	No
List the role and functions of armed forces in internal security		
List the role and functions of State Police Forces in internal security		

Notes

[illegible]