VISIONIAS

www.visionias.in

Classroom Study Material

SECURITY

September 2016 – October 2016

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Table of Contents

1. Uri Attack and Surgical Strikes ____ 3
2. Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) ____ 6
3. Army Design Bureau ____ 8
4. Bitcoins ____ 10
5. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) ____ 10
6. Mormugao ____ 12
7. Airborne Early Warning and Control System ____ 12
8. SIT Combing P-notes Date to Curb Black Money ____ 14
9. Cyber security Platform to Fund Startups ____ 15
10. India-China Joint Army Exercise ____ 16

VISION IAS

1. URI ATTACK AND SURGICAL STRIKES

On September 18, a Jaish-e-Mohammad fidayeen group attacked the administrative station of the Indian Army's 12 Brigade, killing 19 soldiers. Data on GPS sets seized from the slain terrorists suggested Pakistan links. Fidayeen militants stormed an Army camp in Uri near the Line of Control (LoC). It was the largest attacks on the Army in Kashmir by militants "belong to Jaish-e-Mohammad tanzeem,''.

Investigation

- The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has started the investigation of the Uri terrorist attack.
- The NIA would collect DNA samples of the terrorists and look at the commonalities in the Uri and the Pathankot air base attacks in January.

Vacuum on the intelligence

- South Kashmir has been simmering with protests since the killing of Burhan Wani,Hizbul Mujahideen's commander, in an encounter in July.
- The three-month unrest has left a **huge vacuum on the intelligence front** as several areas were put under curfew, affecting the movement of informers.
- The continuing unrest in Kashmir is affecting the **Army's routine movements and operations** as well as intelligence gathering.

Spike in infiltration

- Not only violent protests, the Valley has also witnessed an **unprecedented spike in infiltration** bids since the killing of Hizbul Mujahideen commander Burhan Wani
- Infiltrating LeT militants were trying **to rope in local boys to emerge as the most influential** militant group in the Valley, capitalising on the rising anger and desperation among the youth.

India's response to Uri attack

A. Diplomatic

In the wake of the Uri attack, Indian government has launched diplomatic offensive to isolate Pakistan internationally and in its neighbourhood.

- India has decided to pull out of the SAARC summit in Islamabad this November, with Afghanistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh deciding to follow suit.
- **India Summons Pak Envoy:** India's foreign secretary summoned Pakistan High Commissioner and shared evidence of Pakistani involvement in the Uri attack, which Islamabad rejected.
- India has decided to review **Indus Water Treaty (IWT)**. Officials made it clear that the IWT will hold, at least for the moment. Instead, the Centre drew up a list of measures to optimise use of the Indus waters that India has so far failed to do.
- Review of the **Most Favoured Nation (MFN)** provisions further indicates that government is determined to demonstrate that it is not business as usual.
- In her address at the **United Nations General Assembly**, foreign minister took on Pakistan on the issue of terrorism. She told the world's nations that all India has got in response for its peace overtures were cross border attacks. She also took up the issue of **human rights violations in Balochistan.**

Pakistan State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2016

A new bill moved in the U.S House of Representatives to designate Pakistan a state sponsor of terrorism as

- Pakistan has not taken sufficient action against groups such as **Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)**
- with ISI support, **Haqqani operatives** planned and conducted various attacks against U.S. in Afghanistan.
- Also cites a 2012 NATO report that indicated that the Afghan Taliban is directly assisted by the Pakistani security services.
- Government of Pakistan, and the ISI in particular, provides support and a safe haven to groups designated as foreign terrorist organizations by the U.S.

VISION IAS

B. Military response

India has carried out surgical strikes targeting **"launch pads"** for terrorists across the Line of Control (LoC). It is first time India has openly declared that it had carried out surgical strike in side LoC. Similar strike was carried out along Indo-Myanmar border by Indian army against NSCN (K) militants in 2015.

- Indian commandos entered three kilometres across the Line of Control and conducted the 'surgical strikes'in Bhimber, Hotspring, Kel & Lipa sectors. The location was 500 meters-2 Km across LoC
- 7 terror launch pads were destroyed during the surgical strike .
- The strike across the LoC was reportedly carried out by Para Commandos and Ghatak platoons of the Indian Army.

What constitutes surgical strikes?

A surgical strike in military terms is an operation that is intended to take out a specific target, with no or limited collateral damage.

- In Army's terms, it is a fast operation carried out by a small unit, or it could be a well-aimed missile. By the Air Force, it can be an aircraft targeting a single building or vehicle, as opposed to carpet bombing an area.

Global response to India's surgical strikes

It got strong tacit approval across the globe. It reiterated the increased acceptance of the inherent right of a nation to protect itself from armed attacks arising from outside its borders.

- The right to self-defence can be exercised under both customary international law and the UN Charter.
- Under the UN Charter, a state can take recourse to Article 51 and use force when it becomes a victim of an armed attack.

Associated Myths

- **India has invited Pakistan's nuclear** cards. Rather, it is just an operation across international border.
- Surgical strike is the **evidence of India having proactive strategy options for deeper punitive strikes -** either on the ground or with air and stand-off capabilities. Rather, the use of Special Forces, no use helicopters across the LoC, was carefully planned. It should not be mistaken as special force strikes with the capability to conduct deeper covert special operations.
- **Indian government has abandoned strategic restraint as general strategy** towards Pakistan.

  Strategic Restrain: There is a lot of confusion about what strategic restraint means. It does not mean "do nothing". It means responding in a way that does not potentially become strategically costly for India by risking a broader conventional war carrying with it not only human and economic costs, but also the risk of nuclear use if the war spills across the international border.

Indian government, by carefully framing the operation as defensive and pre-emptive, limited in time and scope, and avoiding targeting Pakistan Army personnel, squarely stayed within the parameters of strategic restraint.

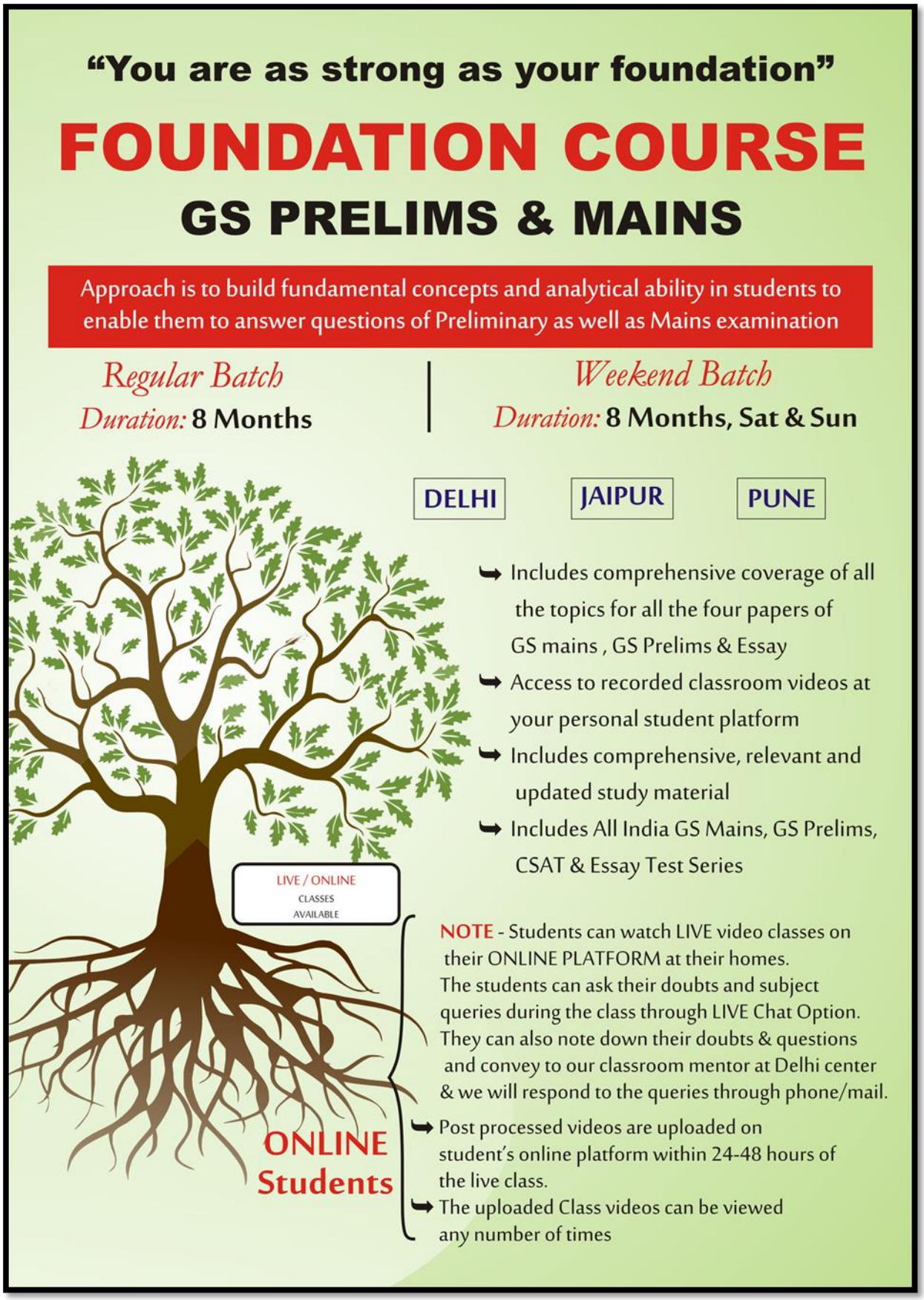
Implications Of the surgical strikes

- It can generate a deterrent to more audacious Pakistani attacks, if Pakistan fears that hawkish Indian nationalism might force a disproportionate response. On the other hand, hawkish nationalism can force leaders to escalate when it is not in the national interest to do so.
- Nevertheless, while strategic restraint may still persist as grand strategy, the era of visibly "doing nothing" militarily may be ending.
- India found a balance between "do nothing" and abandoning strategic restraint, simultaneously satisfying the domestic political forces baying for blood while avoiding risking further escalation.
- The surgical strike showed Pakistan that it must now consider potential Indian responses in the future.

Indian national security establishment deserves a lot of credit for how this finely calibrated operation was conceived, planned, executed, and managed. While the strike was reportedly highly successful at the tactical level, it did not alter the fundamental strategic dynamic between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan response

Pakistan has denied that any surgical strike took place in side PoK. The top spokesperson for the Pakistani military slammed the Indian account of its action as "totally baseless and completely a lie".



2. COMPREHENSIVE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (CCIT)

Why in news?

In her speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Indian Foreign Minister appealed the global community for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

What is it?

- CCIT, drafted by India in 1996, is a proposed treaty which provides a comprehensive legal framework against teerrorism.
- It includes following major objectives:
  - ✓ To have a universal definition of terrorism that all 193-members of the UNGA will adopt into their own criminal law
  - ✓ To ban all terror groups and shut down terror camps
  - ✓ To prosecute all terrorists under special laws
  - ✓ To make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide.

Hurdles in adoption of CCIT

It is yet to be adopted by the UN General Assembly. The challenges in adopting a comprehensive policy against terrorism include:

- Difference in threat perception- Even though India has been affected from terrorism since long, the developed world took cognisance of the threat only after 9/11.
- Difference in states capability to combat terrorism, issues related to ensuring human rights and rule of law have also added to the complexity in adopting a comprehensive policy.

Impact of CCIT

Although consensus eludes towards adoption of the terrorism convention, but discussions have yielded the following:

- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted on 9 December 1999; and
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted on 13 April 2005.
- United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted in 2006.

VISION IAS

"The Secret To Getting Ahead Is Getting Started"

ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM PROGRAM *for*

GS PRELIMS & MAINS 2018 & 2019

- Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains examination
- Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of G.S. Mains , GS Prelims & Essay
- Access to recorded classroom videos at personal student platform
- Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material
- Includes All India G.S. Mains, Prelim, CSAT & Essay Test Series of 2017, 2018 & 2019 (for students enrolling in 2019 program)
- A current affairs classroom course of PT 365 & Mains 365 of year 2018/2019 (for students enrolling in 2019 program)

3. ARMY DESIGN BUREAU

Why in news?

- Indian Army formally announced the establishment of the Army Design Bureau.
- The aim is to indigenise procurements and reduce import dependence as part of the government's 'Make in India' initiative. It will also integrate various stake holders in its long-term requirements.

What is it?

- Armies Army Design Bureau (ADB) task will be to design and manufacture weapons systems like Assualt Rifles, ammunitions and parts for its Main battle tanks, Infantry support requirements in likes of Bulletproof jackets, communication equipment, clothing materials and smaller firearms.
- It will act as an interface of the Indian Army that will provide a better understanding of the Army's requirements
- It will act as single point contact to the academia, research organisations and the industry for developing high tech defence products.

Need

- Indian Army cannot forever depend on State-owned Public sector Defence companies for its arms requirements and it needs to design and develop own pieces of machinery, like tanks and guns.
- A large part of the spares in the Army's inventory of imported items did not involve high-end technology and as such could be made by domestic Industries.
- It will help in firstly fast tracking our procurement process and secondly help in modernisation.
- It will help to indigenize procurements and reduce import dependence as part of the government's 'Make in India' initiative.
- The idea is to bring together academic institutions and the industry to develop indigenous knowhow and for this the Army is open to sharing parts of its long-term plans.

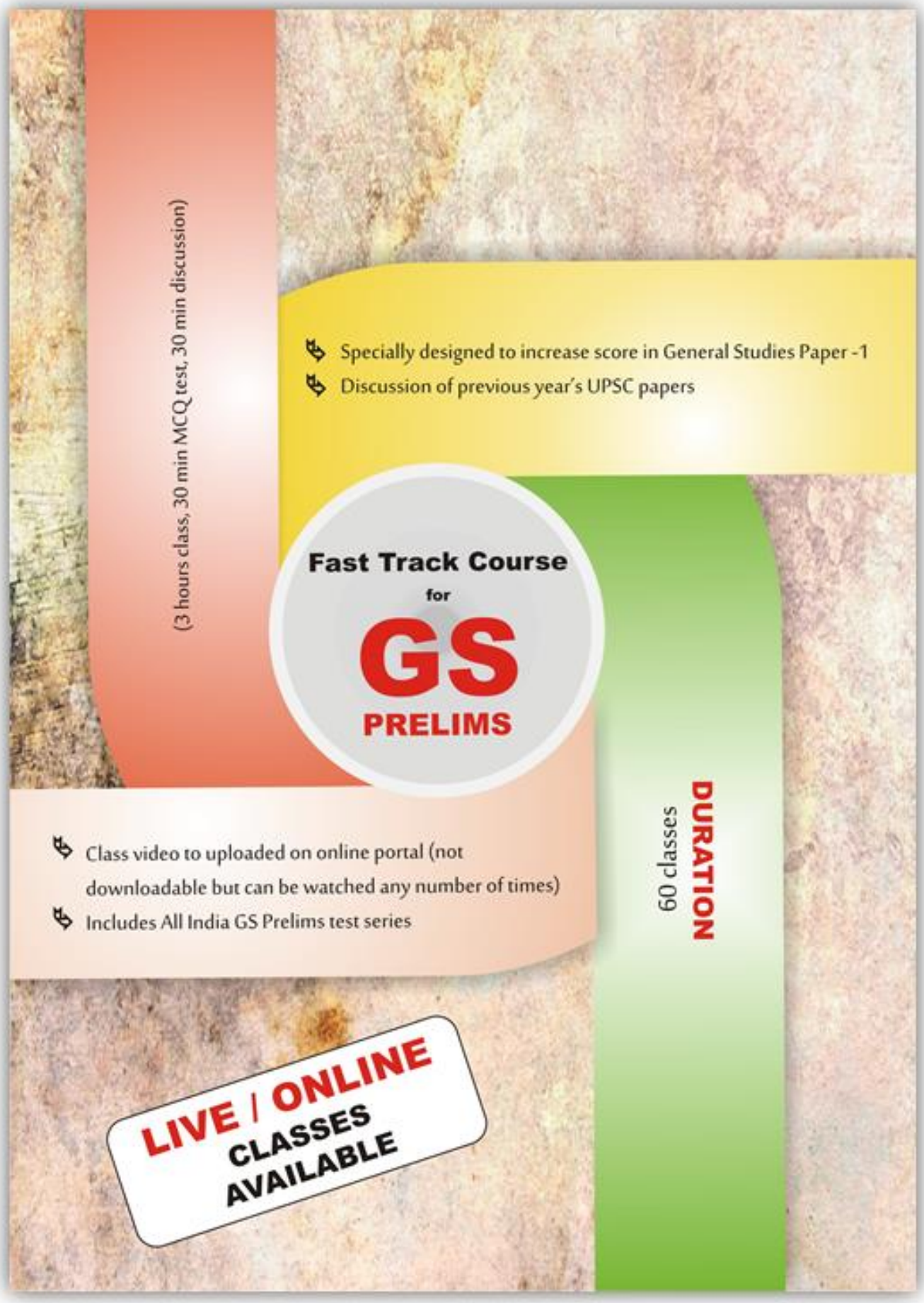
Concerns

- It will require perfect sync with DRDO and ordnance factories and might require separate dedicated funding to develop Research & Development (R&D) to make it a viable Design Bureau which can actually make weapons it long desires for its troops.
- The technologies requested in Indigenous weapons systems sometimes purely are absurd and not realistic in nature. Challenges for Army will be to streamline its GSQRs with realistic requirements.

Way forward

Army Design Bureau (ADB) sounds good on papers but will need Armies full backing to emerge like Naval Design Bureau (NDB) which in future could design its own frontline weapons like Assualt Rifles,Main Battle Tanks and Armoured Personeel carriers and final break away from foreign arms manufacturers and launch programmes in line with the Make-in-India thrust.

VISION IAS


(3 hours class, 30 min MCQ test, 30 min discussion)
Specially designed to increase score in General Studies Paper -1
Discussion of previous year's UPSC papers
Fast Track Course
for
GS
PRELIMS
Class video to uploaded on online portal (not downloadable but can be watched any number of times)
Includes All India GS Prelims test series
60 classes
DURATION
LIVE / ONLINE
CLASSES
AVAILABLE

4. BITCOINS

Why in news?

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is set to freeze about 500 Bitcoins in the accounts of traffickers.

About Bitcoins

- **Bitcoin** is a form of digital currency, created and held electronically. No one controls it.
- **Bitcoins** aren't printed, like dollars or euros – they're produced by people, and increasingly businesses, running computers all around the world, using software that solves mathematical problems.

Why is it important?

- It is the first ever seizure of the virtual, unregulated currency in a criminal probe in the country.
- While criminal probe agencies have seized a variety of assets like cash and immovable assets in their respective investigations all these years, Bitcoins have never been frozen as part of the tainted assets seizure.

Background

- It involves trafficking of drugs and narcotic supplements over the cryptic form of internet called 'Darknet' using the illegal payment method of Bitcoins to escape from detection by investigative agencies.
- 'Darknet' refers to a secret internet network which can only be accessed with specific software, configurations and authorization. It is difficult to track using usual communications protocols and ports.

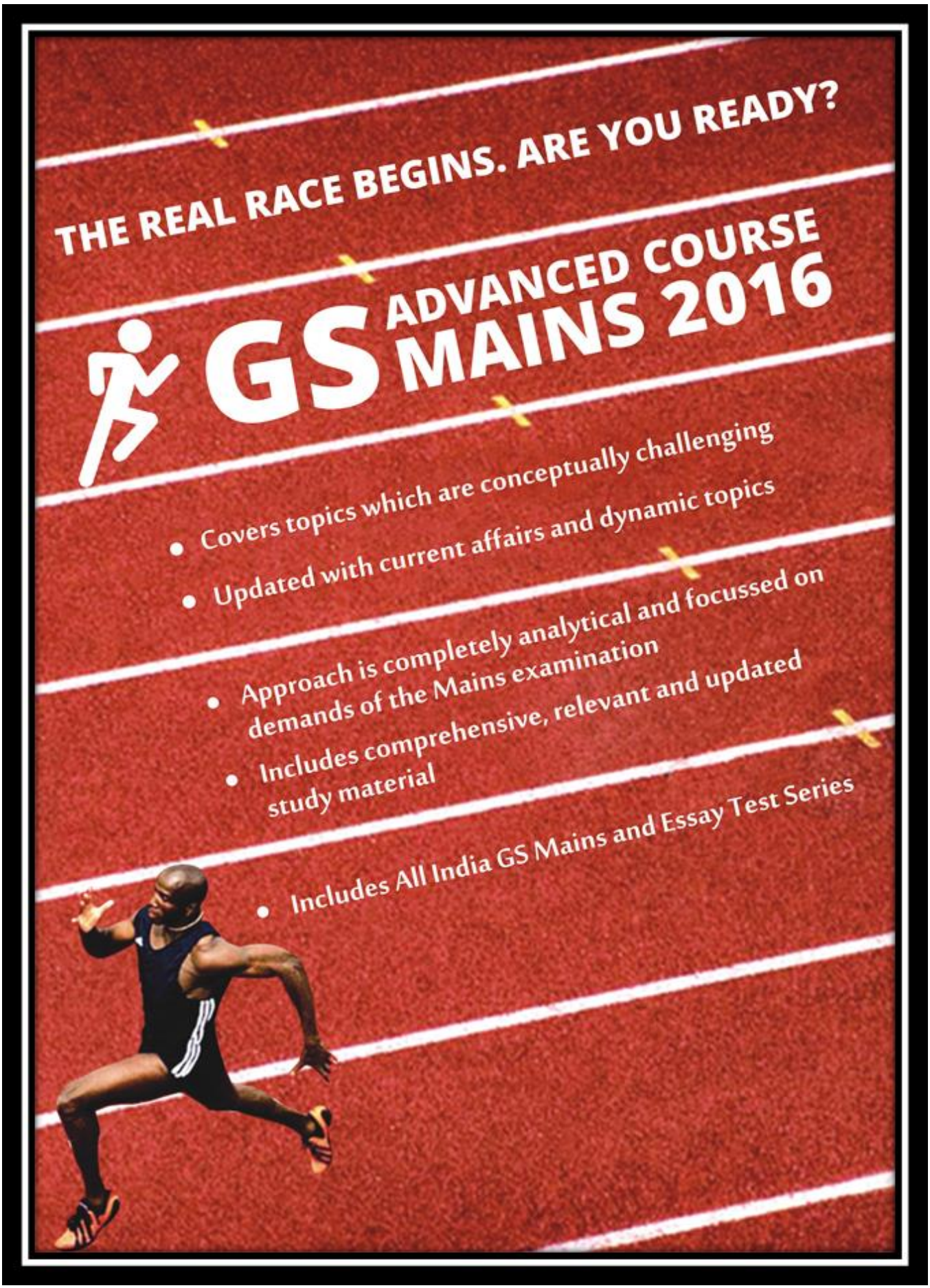
5. NATIONAL CYBER COORDINATION CENTRE (NCCC)

National Cyber Coordination Centre is a proposed cyber security and e-surveillance agency in India. It is intended to screen communication metadata and co-ordinate the intelligence gathering activities of other agencies.

- Government's cyber security arm **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)** will be the main agency handling the establishment of NCCC.
- This Centre will have top experts from the field and it will be run like similar organisation in other countries such as the US, the UK, France, Germany, etc.
- NCCC is expected to coordinate between intelligence agencies, specifically during network intrusions and cyber-attacks.
- Its mandate may also include cyber intelligence sharing among agencies.
- Apart from monitoring the Internet, the NCCC would look into various threats posed by cyber attacks.
- The NCCC will facilitate real-time assessment of cyber security threats in the country and generate actionable reports/alerts for proactive actions by the concerned agencies.

Concerns with NCCC

Some have expressed concern that the body could encroach on citizens' privacy and civil-liberties, given the lack of explicit privacy laws in the country.


THE REAL RACE BEGINS. ARE YOU READY?
GS ADVANCED COURSE MAINS 2016
• Covers topics which are conceptually challenging
• Updated with current affairs and dynamic topics
• Approach is completely analytical and focussed on demands of the Mains examination
• Includes comprehensive, relevant and updated study material
• Includes All India GS Mains and Essay Test Series

6. MORMUGAO

- An indigenously built warship equipped with a range of high-tech missiles was launched in Mumbai.
- Christened **'Mormugao'**, the vessel has been built by government-run Mazgaon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd (MDL) and belongs to **Visakhapatnam class of ships** being constructed under **Project 15B.**

The Visakhapatnam class (Project 15B)

The **Visakhapatnam class** (Project 15B) is a class of stealth **guided missile destroyers** currently being built for the Indian Navy. Based on the Kolkata-class design, the Visakhapatnam class will be an extensively improved version.

7. AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

Why in News?

DRDO developed a multisensor airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) system on a carrier jet, providing an airborne surveillance system in collaboration with CAB (Centre for Airborne Systems) for the Indian Air Force.

About AEW&C

Airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) aircraft are airborne radar systems designed to detect and track aircraft, missiles, ships and vehicles and provide command and control to direct friendly forces.

Why is it important?

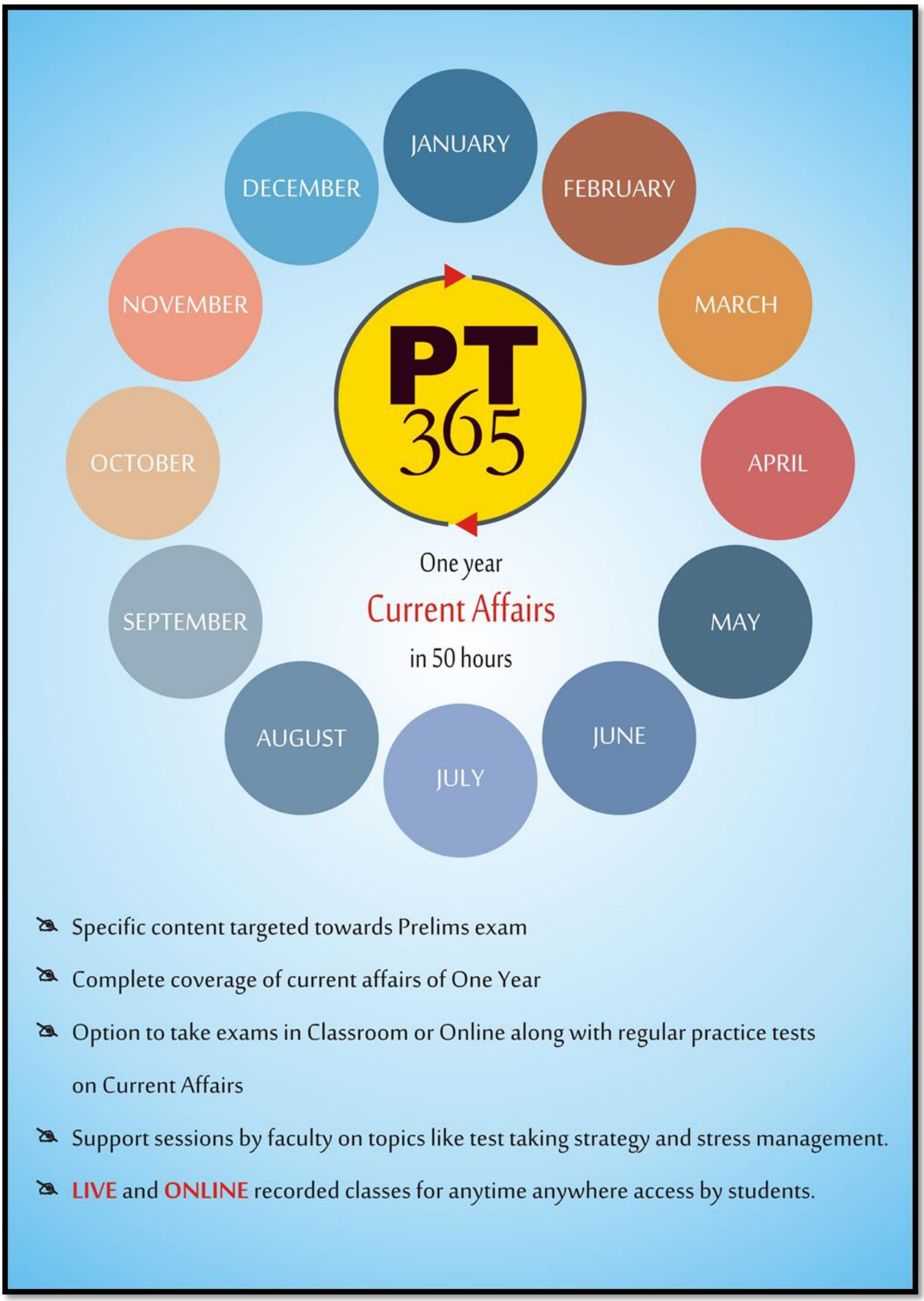
It is the first native AEW system developed by DRDO and CAB. It was completely developed and built using the native technology platform, EMB-145.

Utility of AEW&C for Indian Air Force

- Detection and tracking, identification and classification of threats through its 'sharp-seeing and listening' radar that can look out deep across enemy territory.
- Guidance and interception control,
- Display of air situation picture and multisensor data integration.

AEW&C system platform details

- The jet platform selected for system is modified version of the Embraer EMB-145 from Brazil.
- It has additional power unit to power onboard mission systems. It can also support the in-flight re-fuelling system for extended endurance of the mission.
- It has 240° coverage through two radiating planar arrays which are fixed in back-to-back arrangement in an active antenna array unit (AAAU).
- The AAAU is designed to fit 10x2 antenna array panels, 160 Transmit Receive Multi Modules (TRMM) and all the supporting devices, including power supply units and control units.
- Each TRMM is made of eight compactly fused transmit receive modules to ensure high density installation of 160 TRMMs.


JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
PT 365
One year
Current Affairs
in 50 hours
Specific content targeted towards Prelims exam
Complete coverage of current affairs of One Year
Option to take exams in Classroom or Online along with regular practice tests on Current Affairs
Support sessions by faculty on topics like test taking strategy and stress management.
LIVE and ONLINE recorded classes for anytime anywhere access by students.

8. SIT COMBING P-NOTES DATE TO CURB BLACK MONEY

Why in news?

The special investigation team (SIT) on black money asked the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) to furnish the details including complete transfer trail, beneficiary owners of all those investing through participatory notes (P-Notes).

What are P-Notes?

- P-Notes or Participatory Notes are Overseas Derivative Instruments that have Indian stocks as their underlying assets.
- They allow foreign investors to buy stocks listed on Indian exchanges without being registered.
- The instrument gained popularity as FIIs, to avoid the formalities of registering and to remain anonymous, started betting on stocks through this route.

Government concerns

- The primary reason why P-Notes are worrying is because of the anonymous nature of the instrument as these investors could be beyond the reach of Indian regulators.
- Further, there is a view that it is being used in money laundering with wealthy Indians, like the promoters of companies, using it to bring back unaccounted funds and to manipulate their stock prices.

Why data combing it important?

This is the first time the government-constituted body has sought such massive amount of data, which includes the list of beneficial owners and transfer trials of investors taking the P-Note route to invest in domestic equity and debt markets, to bring back unaccounted money.

Reason Behind the step

- SIT suspects some links between the individuals linked to offshore companies floated by Panama law firm Mossack Fonseca.
- A major chunk of outstanding ODIs (offshore derivative instruments) invested in India – 31.31 per cent – are from Cayman Islands having a negligible population.

Currently, the P-Note assets in the country are around Rs 2.1 lakh crore – 8.4 per cent of the total FPI assets, coming down from about 50% in 2007.

VISION IAS

9. CYBER SECURITY PLATFORM TO FUND STARTUPS

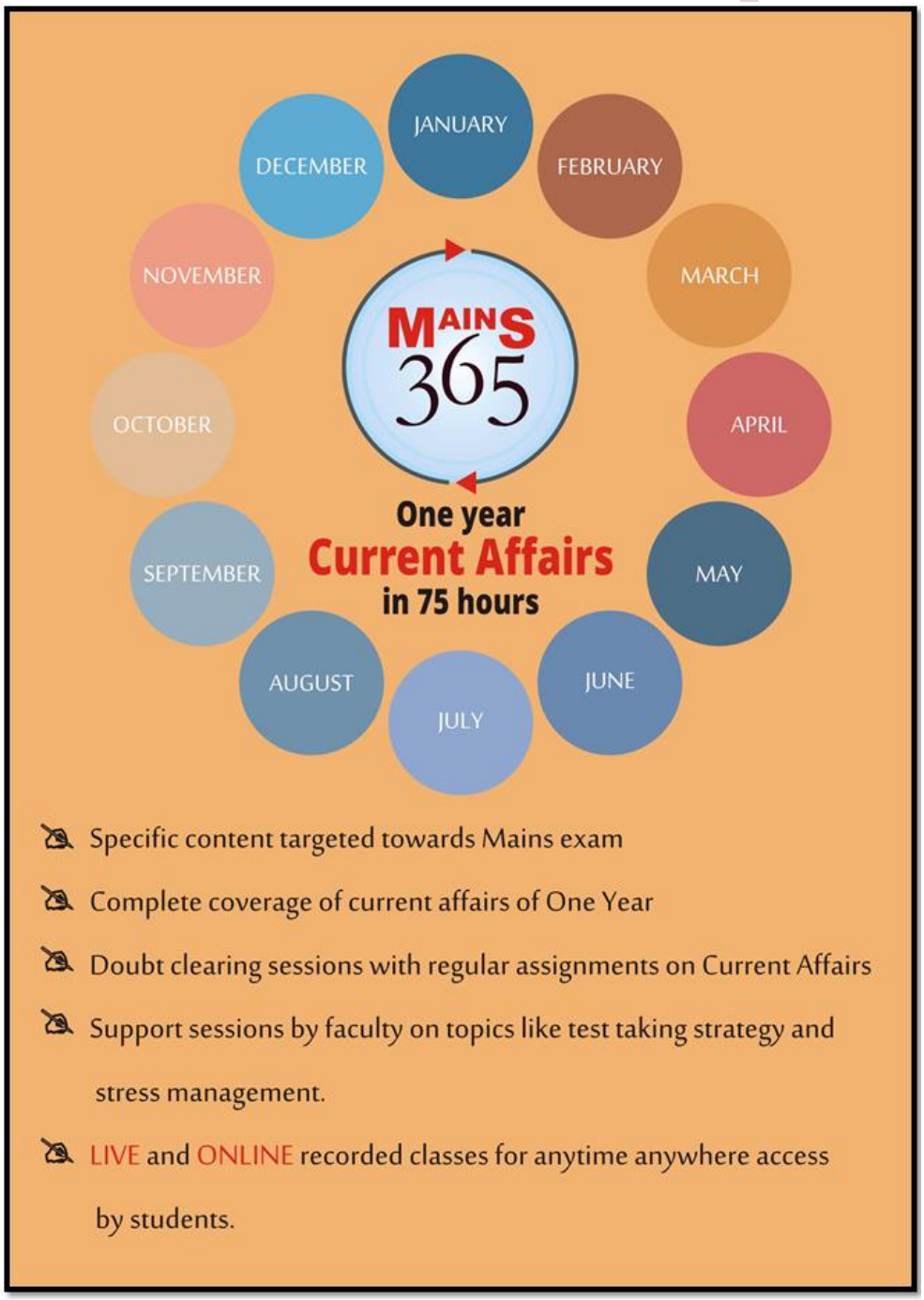
Why in news

- Indian government and NASSCOM have come together to create a platform for cyber security products and solution companies.
- It a**ims to create a** special fund for cyber security start-ups.
- It will be the first platform for homegrown cyber security companies.

Data Security Council of India (DSCI) part of industry body NASSCOM will collaborate with the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeITY) and the Technology Development Board of the Department of Science and Technology for the platform and funds.

Significance

- To build local solutions to tackle internet security challenges.
- To promote indigenous expertise in the field
- To help local firms get a larger share of the country's digital security technology budget.



10. INDIA-CHINA JOINT ARMY EXERCISE

- The Indian and Chinese armies held the second joint exercise "Sino-India Cooperation 2016" as part of the ongoing initiative to enhance interaction and cooperation between India and China.
- It was sequel to the first exercise held on February 6, 2016 under the provisions of Border Defense Cooperation Agreement, 2013.
- Soldiers of Chushul Garrison from India and of Moldo Garrison from China, participated in the exercise.
- In the Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief (HADR) exercise which lasted for a day, a simulated situation of earthquake striking an Indian Border village was created, after which the joint teams carried out rescue operations, evacuation and rendering medical assistance.
- The exercise was successful in increasing the confidence of the border population in case of natural calamity and also increased the level of trust and cooperation between the two border guarding forces along the LAC in Eastern Ladakh.
- The joint exercise, compliments the hand in hand series of the India-China joint exercises and the effort of both the nations to enhance cooperation and maintain peace and tranquility along the border areas of India and China.

Copyright © by Vision IAS
All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.