

# A Review Article on pathways of Present and Future realities aspects of India's internal security

**Dr. Gaurav Khanna** - Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce and Management  
Madhav University, Pindwara (Sirohi), India.  
Email: [gauravkhanna993@gmail.com](mailto:gauravkhanna993@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This paper explores the materialization and transmission of Indian present and future pathways of internal securities with experimentalism in transnational governance. There can be two types of threat – external and internal. Our objective is to through light on these fundamental aspects like Naxalite revolution in eastern side of nation, Spiritual Fundamentalism, cultural Conflicts, Political division, Drug Trafficking, and mother of every actual realities Corruption are the broader victims of our internal securities. It is apparent that the existing security policies and the primary instruments for tackling law and order and internal security have not been able to cope with these growing challenges. Country shapes many effective policies for national securities like Strengthening the Indian Police, Role of Intelligence, Center and State bringing together In the light of various facts and instances, which have embarked upon the current scenario of internal security in India, it can prudently be concluded that if the proposed suggestions could not be implemented by the Government in time.

**Key Words:** Governance, politics, corruption, role of Indian police.

## Introduction:

The time has come for India to have a Minister of State for Internal Security with a professional background working under the Union Home Minister, so that the function of maintaining internal security is pitched at a higher level of responsibility with the government of India. The Centre at the highest level should be able to send down a clear message that whereas law and order was a state subject, national security was a concern of both Centre and the States in equal measure. Communal and caste violence, regional separatism, and the spread of Maoist insurgency to thousands of kilometers of tribal and forest belt in the hinterland of India do not permit an ambivalent policy. We just cannot allow a situation where our adversaries would be tempted to meddle with our internal security.

## INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TYPES OF THREAT:

### Naxalites Threats in eastern part of country:

Naxalism the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by India. Estimated to be 40,000 strong, the Naxalites have been waging a Maoist-inspired insurgency against the Indian government since the late 1960s. The group has been a strain on the country's security forces and a barrier to development in the vast mineral rich region in eastern India known as the "Red Corridor." Today, the Naxalites heavily influence a third of the country, and India is no closer to eradicating the insurgency than it was 50 years ago.

The Naxalite impacted states are home to most of India's natural resources, where coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, nickel, and copper are found in abundance. Orissa and Jharkhand alone account for more than half of the country's coal reserves (coal is by far India's largest energy source). This makes the region strategically important for the country, yet Indian security forces have for decades been ineffectual as a fighting force in Naxalite territory. The depth of India's poverty, the vast expanse of rural land, and inadequate infrastructure in the Red Corridor have made it a difficult battleground, and the Naxalites have been able to attract new recruits on a regular basis.

Since many rebels are recruited among tribal villagers, they have a built-in advantage over the security forces. Whereas government forces outnumber the rebels and have greater resources at their disposal, they have frequently fallen prey to devastating attacks in remote areas. In May of this year 27 people, including high-level politicians, were killed when ambushed by more than 150 rebels in the state of Chhattisgarh -- a hotbed of Naxalite activity.

### **Spiritual Fundamentalism**

It is an old trap; it is one of the traps every teacher must get through if they are really to be of any use to anyone and a trap some novices need to get through in order to truly understand that they actually do not need anyone to get to God, because like Dorothy, in the Wizard of OZ, all they have to do is click their heels and go home.

The delusional problem, however, can become even more complicated when a teacher misrepresents his or her self as a valid teacher when he or she is not. Unfortunately, the public is less the wiser especially when it comes to novitiates of the spiritual path because simply, they do not know any better.

In these cases, novices when they begin having spiritual experiences can become not only dazzled, but also very confused. Three of the difficulties are: one, thinking the teacher is truly responsible for their spiritual experiences; two, thinking that they truly cannot get to God on their own; and three, they are often caught in the position of having to defend an indefensible tradition while trying to figure it all out for themselves. The teacher looks great, I am doing what the teacher says to do, I am having spiritual experiences vs. my life is a mess and why am I not getting any better?

The vicious cycle continues as the followers buy into the belief their teacher is right because the followers are having spiritual experiences. Over time, the follower makes a huge investment, an investment difficult to lose; after all, no one wants to admit that they have been foolish.

Contemplation leads us to how we may be more loving in the world. Problems arise on the spiritual path, when meditation is taught, but not contemplation or when contemplation is not allowed. Some teachers of meditation teach "do not think" because they actually believe that not thinking in every day life is a way to achieve inner peace. While such a teacher may have achieved a level of balance through meditation without contemplation, it must be stated that such a teacher has only achieved really, a relative state of balance.

### **Cultural Conflicts**

Culture conflict is also known as 'cultural deviance.' This theory suggests that crime is caused due to the clash of values that arises when different social groups have different ideas on what is deemed

acceptable behavior. In other words, different social groups have different cultural beliefs and ideas which conflict, and this conflict sometimes leads to crime. Conflict may be primary conflict and secondary conflict. Initially, primary conflict occurs when the clash involves fundamental cultural beliefs. Secondary conflict involves less fundamental beliefs. Culture is an essential part of conflict and conflict resolution. Cultures are like underground rivers that run through our lives and relationships, giving us messages that shape our perceptions, attributions, judgments, and ideas of self and other. Though cultures are powerful, they are often unconscious, influencing conflict and attempts to resolve conflict in imperceptible ways.

It is always a factor in conflict, whether it plays a central role or influences it subtly and gently. For any conflict that touches us where it matters, where we make meaning and hold our identities, there is always a cultural component. Intractable conflicts like the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir are not just about territorial boundary, and sovereignty issues -- they are also about acknowledgement, representation, and legitimization of different identities and ways of living, being, and making meaning.

### **Corruption in India:**

Corruption in the Indian society has prevailed from time immemorial in one form or the other. The basic inception of corruption started with our opportunistic leaders who have already done greater damage to our nation. People who work on right principles are unrecognized and considered to be foolish in the modern society. Corruption in India is a result of the connection between bureaucrats, politicians and criminals. Earlier, bribes were paid for getting wrong things done, but now bribe is paid for getting right things done at right time. Further, corruption has become something respectable in India, because respectable people are involved in it. Social corruption like less weighing of products, adulteration in edible items, and bribery of various kind have incessantly prevailed in the society.

The most important factor is the nature of the human being. People in general, have a great thirst for luxuries and comforts and as a result of which they get themselves involved in all unscrupulous activities that result in monetary or material benefits. Moral and spiritual values are not given utmost importance in educational system, which is highly responsible for the deterioration of the society.

The salary paid to employees is very less and as a result of which they are forced to earn money by illegal ways. The punishments imposed on the criminals are inadequate. The political leaders have spoiled the society completely. They lead a luxurious life and do not even care about the society. People of India are not awakened and enlightened. They fear to raise their voice against anti-social elements prevailing in the society.

Corruption was a central issue in India's 2014 elections, largely as a result of scandals involving high-level politicians receiving kickbacks in the healthcare, IT and military sectors. Despite there being a number of corruption-focused bills (including the Public Procurement Bill and the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill) in Parliament, it is unclear when - or if - these bills will be passed; the Transformation Index 2014 reports that Parliament's blocking of reforms shows that vested interests remain an obstacle to change in India. Even though India has a liberal investment climate, poor contract enforcement, lengthy investment processes and corruption in all sectors make for a difficult business environment.

### **Role of Indian police and intelligence:**

India's external intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), has long faced allegations of meddling in its neighbours' affairs. Founded in 1968, primarily to counter China's influence, over time it has shifted its focus to India's other traditional rival, Pakistan. RAW and

Pakistan's spy agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), have been engaged in covert operations against one other for over three decades. The ongoing dispute in Kashmir continues to fuel these clashes, but experts say Afghanistan may be emerging as the new battleground. Islamabad sees India's growing diplomatic initiatives in Afghanistan as a cover for RAW agents working to destabilize Pakistan. It accuses RAW of training and arming separatists in Pakistan's Balochistan Province along the Afghan border. RAW denies these charges, and in turn, accuses the ISI of the July 2008 bombing of the Indian embassy in Kabul.

The IB is used to garner intelligence from within India and also execute counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism tasks. The Bureau comprises employees from law enforcement agencies, mostly from the Indian Police Service (IPS) or the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) and the military. However, the Director of Intelligence Bureau (DIB) has always been an IPS officer. In addition to domestic intelligence responsibilities, the IB is particularly tasked with intelligence collection in border areas. The Bureau also grants the necessary security clearances to Indian diplomats and judges before they take the oath. On rare occasions, IB officers interact with the media during a crisis situation.

### **Conclusion:**

India is a plural democracy based on constitutional liberalism which guarantees certain specific rights to the individual. The Indian state has established a common geo-political unit by granting regional autonomy based on a division of states as per language and ethnicity. In this article conclusion we would find many different types of threats and the role of Indian police and intelligence in India.

It has followed a political path of inclusion, of keeping its several communities together, of being open to dialogue even with armed groups that fight for secession, and has offered mechanisms to resolve disputes in a peaceful manner. The truth likely remains somewhere deep within the individual and collective dynamics by which people attempt to come to grips with change in their lives, and to construct a meaningful narrative connection between past, present, and future. The power of corruption rhetoric seems to lie in its recognition of the inherent fragility of all human endeavor—indeed, of human bodies. Talking in terms of corruption, for civic republicans, often makes sense of a host of social changes by placing them into a coherent, purposive, and meaningful frame of reference, highlighting past glories, and spurring audiences on to greater things in the future. Corruption accounts, like all political speech, are inherently partial and moralistic, but they are also extremely effective in pointing to the price paid for progress, be it technological, political, or economic.

### **Reference:**

1. Galtung, Johan, et.al, Searching for Peace The Road to Transcend (London: Pluto Press, 2002).
2. Gill, K.P.S. ed, Terror and Commitment: Perspectives of India's Internal Security (New Delhi: Gyan, 2001).
3. Gompert, David C., Heads We Win The Cognitive Side of Counterinsurgency (COIN), Occasional Paper (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2007).
4. Hassan, M Sajjad, Reconstruction from Breakdown in Northeastern India Building State Capacity (Tokyo: United Nations University, 2006), 1- 28.

5. Hazarika, Sanjoy, Strangers of the Mist: Tales of War and Peace from India's North East (New Delhi: Penguin, 2000).
6. Spiritual experience by Jasika Lukas.