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INTERNAL SECURITY

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INTERNAL SECURITY

Mains Harvest

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OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY
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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Aspirant,

This book is dedicated to YOU, the untiring civil service aspirant who has the drive and commitment to persevere towards clearing this exam which is considered as one of the toughest exams in the world.

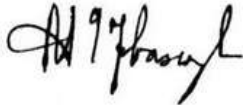
We congratulate you on choosing this book for “**Internal Security**”. Our attempt here is to simplify important concepts without losing the key points. Hence, we hope you will find this book useful in your civil services journey.

About this book

This book is a distillation of the expertise of the faculty at Officers IAS academy, explained in simple and easy to understand language. What you get to study in this book has been painstakingly collated by our faculty through their years of teaching and mentoring thousands of aspirants.

A strong zeal from you to clear this exam combined with our coaching and textbook will, I am sure help you scale great heights.

I wish you the very best in the most important endeavour of your life.



R. A. Israel Jebasingh

(IAS, 2004 Batch All India Rank 59)

Director of Officers IAS Academy

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

Hello Aspirant!

There is a subtle difference between putting in effort and putting in the right and focussed effort. That difference could determine whether you get into the civil services or not! This statement becomes highly relevant during the UPSC Main Examination stage.

Aspirants know that every mark scored or missed in the Main examination determines their presence as well as their place in the All-India Rank list. Unlike the Preliminary examination, Main exams are fairly predictable. But with Mains, completing the examination on time becomes the biggest challenge.

Even with persistent efforts, aspirants generally tend to struggle in completing the Mains Syllabus. And even when the syllabus is covered, there is a struggle in recollecting appropriate points during the examination.

Such challenges are faced by all UPSC Mains Candidates. This is because of the sheer mindboggling number of topics, dimensions, and links with current affairs that aspirants have to sift through in their mind before writing an answer – something that is indeed a herculean task.

We in the R&D team of the Officers IAS Academy, have been pondering over this challenge, and have found a solution.

Our R&D team spent a year meticulously combing through the *past 47 years'* Mains General Studies question papers, to identify all possible topics and dimensions ever covered for each subject in an UPSC Main examination. Our researchers, then set out to prepare a series of books for each of the 'Main exam subjects' (pertaining to GS1, GS2, & GS3) where all relevant content is covered in a scientific and precise manner. Aspirants can confidently use these books to 'complete' the UPSC Main Exam syllabus effectively and efficiently.

Please note, we do not advocate the use of these 'Mains Harvest' books as 'Standard' sources. However, instead of reading endless number of books for the UPSC preparation, aspirants can focus on the standard books (NCERTs) for foundational knowledge and then devote the rest of their time in studying the Officers IAS Academy's Mains Harvest books.

For you, dear aspirants, we have practically 'harvested' the 'essence' of the UPSC main examination to produce the 'Mains Harvest' book series. Use them well!

Thanking and wishing you all the very best in your preparations,

R&D Team,

Officers IAS Academy, Chennai.

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Linkages between Development and Spread of Extremism

1) Left Wing Extremism

What is Left Wing Extremism?

- Left-wing extremism (LWE) is a form of armed insurgency against the state and is known by various other names such as Naxalism and Maoism. They are against democratic institutions and use violence to subvert the democratic processes at the ground level.
- **Naxalism:** Naxalism in India is a **radical communist movement** where the social masses strongly believe that the solution for the social discrimination is to overthrow the existing political system completely. In India, it originated in a 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal.
- **Maoism:** Maoism is a **form of communism** developed by **Mao Tse Tung** which is a doctrine to capture State power through a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances. The aim of the Maoist insurgent is to **end class-based division** and replace the Indian state with the state whose policies and character are guided by Maoist political ideology.

Evolution

- The term 'Naxal' is derived from a village called Naxalbari in Darjeeling district of West Bengal where the movement originally emerged in 1967 as a small peasant rebellion by members of the Santhal tribe against the exploitation and oppression by local landlords.
- This movement which started as a local incident soon developed into a series of events.
- The Naxalite movement was led by Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) founded in 1969 headed by Charu Majumdar.
- Within a few years of its beginning, the 'Naxal' movement spread to other states such as **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa.**
- However, Charu Majumdar was arrested in 1972 and jailed like several other Naxalite leaders.
- Following the release of several Naxal leaders in 1977, the Naxal movement was fragmented into four major groups on ideological ground: Maoist Communist Center (MCC), People's War Group (PWG), the Party Unity (PU), and CPI-ML (Liberation).
- The MCC, PWG and the PU rejected the idea of parliamentary democracy and merged to form the unified CPI-Maoist in 2004.
- **The CPI (Maoist) and all its front organization formations have been included in the list of banned terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.**

Ideological backing

- Maoism originated in China as a form of Communist theory derived from the teachings of the Chinese political leader Mao Zedong.
- It emphasized the advancement of people's social and economic life by establishing a **classless society through armed revolution.**
- It was rooted in the anti-imperialist struggle and supported armed revolution in order to achieve political transformation.
- **Naxalism is actually based on the principles of Maoism to achieve a similar transformation in India.**

Causes for rise of Left Wing Extremism

- **Tribal discontent**
 - Improper implementation of land reforms. Eg; evasion of land ceiling laws.

- Mismanagement of forest by government since british era
- Displacement of tribals due to large scale land acquisition for developments projects and mining without appropriate compensation

▪ **Socioeconomic reasons**

- Lack of infrastructure development in tribal areas
- Lack of employment and education opportunities
- Social exclusion- Poor implementation of special laws such as Scheduled Caste and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976 etc.
- Poor social structure of society with no resources to meet their requirements
- Food insecurity- due to corruption in Public Distribution system

▪ **Governance issues**

- Inconsistent governance- in formulation and implementation of welfare schemes
- Poor provision of essential public services

Reasons for its survival

▪ **Continuous availability of finance**

- through illegal activities eg. illegal mining industry in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand
- monopolistic control over the forest produce and government contracts in their areas of dominance.

▪ **Inability of government to bring about the upliftment** of the deprived sections of society in affected areas

- Social indicators- literacy, employment not progressing
- Inefficient implementation of welfare policies

▪ **Inadequate land reforms**, alienation of forest land and their corresponding land rights to the tribals owing to large scale displacement of tribals.

▪ **Lack of coordination between the union and the states** in their efforts of tackling naxal violence. (As law and order is a state subject)

▪ **Ineffective criminal justice system** pushes people to resort to naxals as they ensure speedy justice through sangams and jan adalats.

▪ **Continuous local support** as they provide an emotional attachment for the people towards their cause rather than presenting a larger agenda of communism.

▪ **Organizational Strength** of Extremists Groups- ideological dedication, the cadre-based organizational set-up

▪ **Continuous availability of recruits**- as naxals ensure social, financial and economic security to the youth who are otherwise deprived off.

Regions affected by Naxal violence in India

▪ **'Red Corridor'** is the region in eastern, central and southern part of India that has experienced considerable Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) ie. Severe naxalite-maoist insurgency.

▪ According to the Home Ministry, the districts affected by LWE are in the states of **Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.**

▪ These districts are characterized by

- Low literacy

- Severe Caste and socioeconomic disparities
- High tribal population

Threats/ Challenges

Political

- **Disrupts elections-** threaten the locals before the conduct of elections and prevent them from voting. Violating the principle of participative democracy.
- **Set Up their own government-** resort to violence through their guerrilla tactics and attempt to set up their own government in the local villages.
- **Frequent attacks-** Resort to extortion, abduction of important personalities like Politicians, bureaucrats, police etc and put up their demand.
- **Attack the police, government** and collect weapons, technological devices to fight against them on the technological front.

Social

- **Disrupts social infrastructure-** destroys infrastructure like roads and telecom networks to keep populations isolated from mainstream India and creates hindrance in governance and last mile connectivity.
- **Target the vulnerable-** hire vulnerable people who have low literacy levels, unemployed or low income, particularly the tribals, who aren't aware of consequences of joining such forces, building up their cadre.
- **Kill civilians-** kill those who do not subscribe to their ideology in areas under their domination, kill people to create a power and governance vacuum in rural areas.

Government measures

- The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception management.

1. Law and order approach

- **Anti naxal operations**
 - It involves detecting the whereabouts of naxal base areas through intelligence, separation of naxalites from their support base, neutralizing the naxal threats.
- **Strengthening legal and institutional framework**
 - By amending The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act,1967 (Included CPI(M) in schedule of terrorist organisations) and National Investigation Agency Act 2008.
- **Security measures** - Central government has provided with Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc.
- The Central Government also provides **funds for capacity building** of the LWE affected States, under various schemes like Security Related Expenditure (SRE) and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).
- **SAMADHAN- a new security operation to counter naxalism.** SAMADHAN stands for- **S-** Smart Leadership, **A-** Aggressive Strategy, **M-** Motivation and Training, **A-** Actionable Intelligence, **D-** Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas), **H-** Harnessing Technology, **A-** Action plan for each Theater, **N-** No access to Financing.
- Operation Green Hunt- Government deployed COBRA against naxals

2. Development measures- people centric approach

- Expansion of **road** network- by including LWE affected districts in PM Gram Sadak Yojana
- Improving **telecom** connectivity
- Ensuring **financial inclusion** of the local population- by increasing the number of post offices, bank branches, ATMs, Banking correspondents etc., in LWE affected areas.
- **Skill development and education** facilities in the LWE areas- Skill Development Scheme in 47 Districts affected by LWE, ROSHINI- a special initiative under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana which envisages training and placement of youth from 27 LWE affected districts, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) approved for LWE affected areas.
- Special central assistance scheme to cover 35 most LWE affected districts
- **National Policy and Action Plan 2015**- multi-pronged approach comprising security measures, development initiatives and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities.
- **Civic action programme**- to effectively implement PESA provisions in LWE affected areas
- **Surrender policies**- for those who are willing to lay down their arms by offering monetary and developmental benefits. Eg. Surrender policy of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh
- Aspirational districts programme in LWE affected districts.

Present status

- **Violent Incidents:** Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related **violence** in the country has **declined by 77%** from an all-time high of 2258 incidents in 2009 to 509 in 2021.
- Resultant **deaths** (Civilians + Security Forces) have **declined by 85%** from an all time high of 1005 in 2010 to 147 in 2021.
- **Geographical spread:** The number of **Districts** reporting LWE violence has also **reduced by 48%** from 96 in 2010 to 46 in 2021.

Reasons for their decline

- Greater presence and increased capacity of security forces across the LWE affected States.
- Rehabilitation program of government along with improved performance from the affected states on socio-economic fronts.
- Better operational strategy
- Better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas

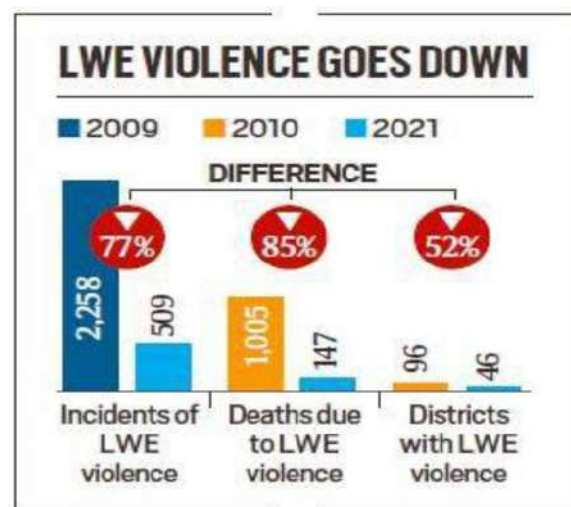
Way forward/ strategies to be adopted

To tackle tribal discontent

- Ensuring effective implementation of PESA and Forest Rights Act.
- Implementing the provisions of 5th schedule to safeguard their individual and community rights

To bring about socioeconomic changes

- Ensuring better health, education and judicious implementation of schemes like Van Dhan Vikas Yojana for skill development and employment.
- Effective implementation of infrastructure schemes like PM Gram Sadak Yojana.
- Strengthening criminal justice system



To deal with governance issues

- Strong political will to control maoist violence
- LWE affected states should have a peace dialogue with naxals
- Interstate and center state coordination by establishing a permanent institutional mechanism in the form of coordination center.
- Monitor implementation of developmental schemes effectively
- Holding elections for institutions of local self-government in the affected areas followed by the strengthening of these institutions with additional financial and decision-making powers is a necessity.
- Bridging the trust deficit between the government and the civil society through good governance and IEC campaigns with the involvement of local NGOs and other civil society organizations.

Security forces related

- Strengthen state police forces and sensitize armed forces towards the tribal people that will help them adopt better strategies.

Conclusion

- Consistent government efforts have resulted in the decline of LWE related violence and its geographical spread in the recent past. However it should **strive towards complete eradication** by adopting suitable strategies/best practices like **GreyHound operation of Andhra Pradesh** and implementing them effectively nationwide.

Questions

1. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE.
2. What are the determinants of left-wing extremism in the Eastern part of India? What strategy should the Government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas?
3. Analyze the different phases of the Naxalite Movement from its inception to the present day. What were the initial drawbacks of the movement?
4. The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements. With Malkangiri and Naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) doctrine that affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth.
5. Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting as a violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism.

Challenges to Internal Security

- India faces several internal security challenges ranging from earlier problems that were **geographical** like unrest in the northeast, terrorism in J&K and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in affected areas, **thematic** problems like cyber security to **multidimensional** issues like narco terrorism and fourth generation war.

Internal security challenges faced by India

- Insurgency and militancy:** Certain regions in India, such as Jammu and Kashmir, the Northeastern states and left wing affected areas have been grappling with insurgent and militant movements seeking political and ideological changes.
 - Although Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related **violence** in the country has **declined by 77%** between 2009 and 2021, they continue to thrive and pose a security challenge for India.
- Organized crime and Terrorism:** While organized crime involves many activities, its **linkages with terrorism stem from illegal trafficking of drugs, arms and human beings and money laundering.**
 - Eg:** It is believed that the **ISI uses drug money to fund militant activities** in Kashmir.
- Cyber threats:** With the increasing digitization of society and the economy, India faces cybersecurity threats ranging from **hacking and data breaches to cyber espionage**, which can have national security implications.
 - According to the latest **Global Information Security Survey (GISS) 2018-19** – India edition, one of the highest number of cyber threats have been detected in India, and the country ranks **second in terms of targeted attacks.**
- Border Disputes and Infiltration:** India shares borders with multiple countries, and disputes related to border security arising from unsettled boundaries, hostile relationships, porous borders leading to illegal migration, cross border terror attacks, drug trafficking etc., can impact internal security.
 - Eg: Drug trafficking:** proximity of North Eastern States to the “Golden Triangle” (Drug haven in Southeast Asia)
 - Human, cattle smuggling and counterfeit currency on the Indo-Bangladesh border.
- Money laundering:** Money laundering is the processing of criminal proceeds i.e., profits generated from criminal acts, to disguise their illegal origin and have potentially devastating economic, security, and social consequences.
 - Eg: Terrorists use hawala transactions while receiving or sending funds from/to other nations.**
- Maritime threats: Traditional Threats posed by nation states. and Non-traditional Threats like** Piracy, maritime terrorism, narco-terrorism, gunrunning, over- exploitation of fishery resources, climate change and rise in sea level, etc. can pose **large-scale negative societal, political and economic consequences**
 - Eg: China’s String of pearls policy and Maritime silk road**
 - Infiltration by terrorists due to remoteness and vastness of coastline.** For instance, the Mumbai serial blasts in 1993 and terrorist attacks of 26/11 in Mumbai happened due to the infiltration of terrorists and explosives through the sea.

1) North Eastern Region

Causes for insurgency/ reasons for survival of armed insurgency in the north eastern region

i) Socio cultural

- **Ethno nationalism** and lack of integration with nationalistic aspirations.
- **Multi ethnic and multi linguistic people** with different sets of demands to preserve their culture and tradition.
- Illegal **immigration** from countries like Bangladesh

ii) Economic

- **Economic underdevelopment** and sense of alienation in the mindset of northeast people.
- Poorly developed transport and communication links

iii) Governance related

- **Internal tension** between
 - The center and the state
 - Interstate disputes Eg: Between Manipur and Nagaland because of demand for an independent nation by Nagas which includes territories of Manipur and other states.
 - Tribal communities within the state.
- **Existence of militant groups** Eg: NSCN-K
- **Promulgation of AFSPA** has further alienated the local populace.

iv) Other reasons

- **Porous borders** allow terror outfits to get safe havens and control of insurgency becomes difficult because of mountainous terrain in the border areas.
- **Historically, British policies** alienated the north east from the rest of India and prevented its integration with the rest of the country.

Major insurgent groups in the north east

- **Assam:**
 - United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO), Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT)
- **Nagaland:**
 - National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)
- **Manipur:**
 - United National Liberation front (UNLF), People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur.
- **Meghalaya:**
 - Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)
- **Tripura:**
 - All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- **Mizoram:**
 - Mizo National Front (MNF)

Measures taken to overcome insurgency

- **Negotiation and peace deals.** Eg: Mizo peace accord (1986), **Bodo Peace Accord (2020).**
- **Counter insurgency measures** through deployment of armed forces, paramilitary forces, and joint operations with neighboring states. Eg: '**Operation All Clear**' with Bhutan in 2003 to flush out Assamese insurgents, '**Operation Sunrise**' with Myanmar etc.
- **Reducing militarisation** of the region. Eg. Meghalaya has been removed from AFSPA.
- **Checking illegal immigration** through the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam.
- **Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of militants in Northeast:**
 - The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in Northeast to wean away the misguided youth and hard-core militants.
- **Civic Action Program in Northeast**

- To take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct a Civic Action Program. Under this Program, various welfare / developmental activities are undertaken.
- **Developmental measures**
 - **North East Industrial corridor** (connecting Dawki, Meghalaya to Moreh, Manipur)
 - **North East Special Infrastructure development scheme** to meet the gaps in social and physical infrastructure in the NER.
 - **Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN)** that aims to serve unserved and underserved airports has kept North East as the priority region.

Way forward

- **Meeting political aspirations** of the North east people by giving them autonomy.
- Increased **socio economic development** through building of infrastructures like roads, hospitals etc., to inculcate a feeling of oneness.
- Increase in **international cooperation** with countries like Bangladesh and Assam.
- Laws such as **AFSPA should be repealed** as it is one of the causes for inflating insurgency in the north east.
- Use of techniques like drones and satellites can be enhanced in border areas with difficult terrain for **improved border security**.
- **Improving Governance** and delivery mechanisms of the government and administration.
- **Alternative conflict resolution** and building capacity for peace through informal initiatives.

2) Mizoram Accord

What is Mizoram accord and when was it signed?

- **Mizoram Peace Accord, 1986** was an official agreement **between the Government of India and the Mizo National Front (MNF)** to end insurgency and violence in Mizoram, India, that started in 1966.
- The Mizo National Front was an organization of Mizo secessionists led by Laldenga to fight for independence from India.
- The movement was basically due to lack of support from the government during the great famine (called Mautam) in Mizoram in the late 1950s. Political insurgency and social unrest ensued in the next decades.
- After a number of negotiations, the document titled Mizoram Accord, 1986: Memorandum of Settlement was finally signed on 30 June 1986 by **Laldenga for MNF, R.D. Pradhan, Home Secretary**, Government of India, and Lalkhama, Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram.
- It is remarked as the most and **only successful peace agreement** in India after its independence from the British Empire in 1947.

Salient features of MoU

- The MNF agreed to a timeframe, to bring all their underground personnel with their arms, ammunitions, and equipment, out of their hideouts to **ensure their return to civil life**, abjure violence and to help in the process of **restoration of normalcy**.
- The MNF assured that it **would not extend any support to the Tripura National Volunteers(TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur(PLA)** and any other such group by way of training, supply of arms, providing protection or in any other matter.
- The central Government assured that it would take steps for the **settlement and rehabilitation of the MNF** underground personnel after considering the scheme proposed in this regard by the Government of Mizoram regarding **payment of exgratia amounts to heirs/dependants** of persons who were killed during disturbances in 1966 and thereafter in the Union Territory of Mizoram.

The other major provisions included:

- **Conferment of Statehood** on the Union Territory of Mizoram.
- No act of Parliament would apply in respect of Religion or Social practices of the Mizos / Mizo customary Law or procedures / Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary Law, / Ownership and transfer of land, unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides.
- The **Inner line Regulation**, as was in force in Mizoram, would not be amended or repealed without consulting the State Government.
- The **rights and privileges of the minorities** in Mizoram as envisaged in the constitution would continue to be preserved and protected and their social and economic advancement would be ensured.
- The State will be at liberty to adopt any one or more language for official purposes
- Establishment of a **separate University** in the State.
- Mizoram would be entitled to have a **High Court of its own**.

Reasons for its success

- Strong sub-tribal identities amongst the Mizos were effectively diminished during colonial times. So the Mizo's were a **more cohesive group**.
- There were **no competing insurgent groups in Mizoram** and the government was clear whom to talk to. Laldenga as a leader was accepted by all in the MNF and the accord signed by him was accepted by all.

Criticism of Mizo accord

- Provisions that required the MNF to undertake actions were fulfilled by the MNF immediately with the signing of the Mizo Accord, while the government, both at the center and the state, failed to meet their obligations in letter and in spirit.
- Despite implementation of most provisions of the Accord, there are certain key provisions that are either **defective, unimplemented or under threat of violation**. For example, the ex-Mizo National Army (MNA) has repeatedly voiced their concerns over their
 - **settlement and rehabilitation**
 - **delay in the establishment of a separate high court**
 - **insufficient ex-gratia payment**
 - **payment of compensation**
- The territory of Mizoram is specified as the territory specified in Section 6 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 but with **no clear cut demarcation and hence border dispute with Assam continues**.
- The legal, administrative and other steps specified in Paragraph 4.3 of the Mizo Accord were given constitutional status by inserting Article 371G by the Constitution (Fifty Third Amendment) Act, 1986. However, unlike Article 371A which mandates Nagaland ownership over both land and its resources, **Article 371G for Mizoram lacks ownership over resources**.
- The **establishment of a separate High Court for Mizoram still remains on the state's wish-list** as it is yet to be fulfilled.

3) Gorkhaland Issue

- **Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF)** is a political party in the Darjeeling District of **West Bengal, India**.
- It was formed in **1980 by Subhash Ghisingh** with the objective of **demanding a Gorkhaland state within India**.

Reasons for the demand of Gorkhaland

- Gorkhas are **ethnically and culturally diverse** from the rest of the population of West Bengal due to their **roots within Nepali history**.
- **Ethnic identity: Language** is one of the main distinguishing factors between Gorkhas and others in the Darjeeling district as out of a total of around one million people living in the hills of Darjeeling, 90 percent speak Nepali.
 - It is also important to note that the Nepali spoken in the Darjeeling district is distinct from that spoken outside of the Darjeeling region as it emerged as a combination of several different "kura" or "Gorkhali" dialects.
- **Sense of alienation: A sense of otherness for Indian born Nepali speakers** may also have been a strong contributing factor for some in their motivation to gain independence from India. Indian born Nepali speakers were not considered Nepalis by other Nepali speakers, but were also looked at as foreigners by Indians.
- **Economic hardships:** A contributing factor to the push for an independent Gorkhaland beyond ethnic identity was an **economic downturn brought on by corruption and mismanagement of resources** in the Darjeeling region by the Indian government during post colonial rule.
 - Although the region was recognized as having several valuable resources such as tea, lumber and tourism, misappropriation led to long periods of economic hardship.

Darjeeling Hill Accord

- During the 1980s, the GNLf led an intensive and often violent campaign for the creation of a separate Gorkhaland state in the Nepali-speaking areas of northern West Bengal (Darjeeling, Dooars and Terai).
- The movement reached its peak around 1985–1986. On 22 August **1988**, the GNLf, under Subhash Ghisingh, signed the **Darjeeling Hill Accord**, which **created the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) in exchange for the GNLf giving up its demand for Gorkhaland**.

Aftermath of Darjeeling Hill Accord

- In **2005**, a memorandum of settlement was signed by the same parties to include **Darjeeling in the Sixth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution, which addresses the administration of tribal areas.
- Calling 'the Sixth Schedule solution' a betrayal to Gorkhaland, Bimal Gurung launched Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) in 2007. The same year witnessed a rise in agitations for the separate Gorkhaland demand.
- In 2011 the memorandum of agreement for the formation of a **Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)**, a semi-autonomous administrative body for the Darjeeling, passed by the West Bengal legislative assembly to calm the GJM.
- In **2013**, the demand for separation rose high again due to the division of Andhra Pradesh. The movement was peaceful under the leadership of GJM. GJM adopted the innovative method of protest called "Janta Bandh".
- In **2017**, it was West Bengal government's decision to impose Bengali language in all the schools from Class I to IX, attracts violent agitation in the region

Impact of Gorkhaland movement

Impact relations between India and Nepal.

- How India tackles the issues of hill-origin Nepalese people in Darjeeling would influence how Nepal deals with Indian-origin people in Nepal, that is. Madhesi, from Terai.

Stability of the nation may get affected

- The problem was people speaking Nepali vs. people speaking Bengali. Its stability is important for the nation's geopolitical and economic interests in India.

May give rise to other similar secessionist movements

- The way how the government deals with the Gorkhaland issue may give rise to other movements demanding for separate states like Bodoland etc.

4) Bodoland Issue

Who are Bodos?

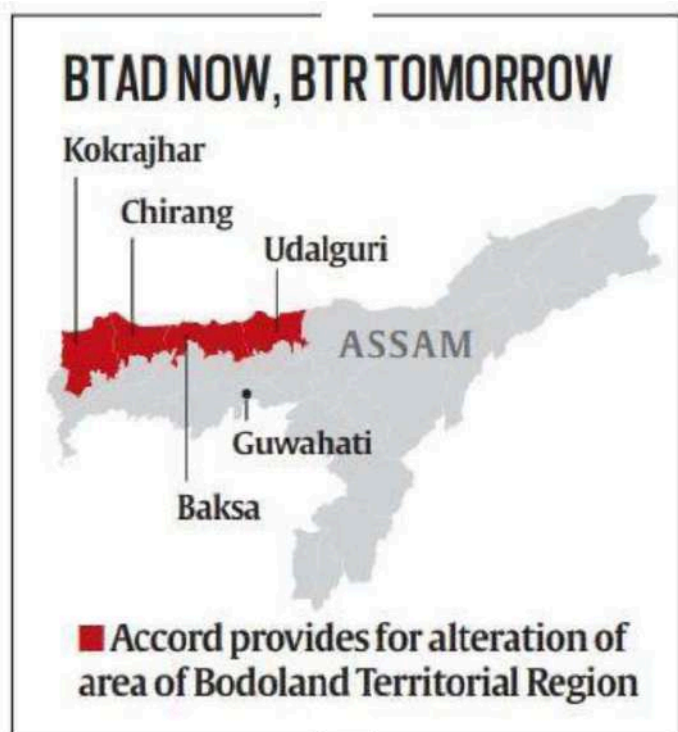
- Bodos are the **single largest community among the notified Scheduled Tribes in Assam.**
- Part of the larger umbrella of Bodo-Kachari, the Bodos constitute about 5-6% of Assam's population.

Bodo statehood movement

- The first organized demand for a Bodo state came in 1967-68 under the banner of the political party **Plains Tribals Council of Assam.**
- In **1985, when the Assam Movement culminated in the Assam Accord**, many Bodos saw it as essentially focusing on the interests of the Assamese-speaking community.
- The armed group **Bodo Security Force** arose, under the leadership of Ranjan Daimary, in October 1986. It subsequently renamed itself **National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)** and later split into factions.
- In 1987, the **All Bodo Students Union (ABSU)** led by Upendra Nath Brahma revived the Bodo statehood demand.
- In the 1990s, the Indian security forces launched extensive operations against the NDFB, causing the latter to flee to bordering Bhutan who face stiff counter insurgency operation by the then Bhutanese government.

What is the BTC?

- It is an **autonomous body under the Sixth Schedule** of the Constitution. There have been two Bodo Accords earlier, and the second one led to the formation of BTC.
- The ABSU-led movement from 1987 culminated in a **1993 Bodo Accord**, which paved the way for a **Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC)**, but ABSU withdrew its agreement and renewed its demand for a separate state.
- In **2003, the second Bodo Accord** was signed by the extremist group Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF), the Centre and the state. This led to the BTC.
- The area under the jurisdiction of BTC, formed under the 2003 Accord, was called the **Bodo Territorial**



Autonomous District (BTAD). Recently, the BTAD was renamed **Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).**

What is BTAD?

- BTAD comprises **Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri districts**, accounting for 11% of Assam's area and 10% of its population. Estimates for the Bodo population in BTAD vary.
- **2020 Accord:** The Central government signed a tripartite agreement with the state government and different Bodo groups, including four factions of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), for a "**permanent**" solution to the Bodo issue.
 - The new Accord provides for "**alteration of area of BTAD**" and "provisions for Bodos outside BTAD".
 - A commission appointed by the state government will examine and recommend if villages contiguous to BTAD and with a majority tribal population can be included into the BTR while those now in BTAD and with a majority non-tribal population can opt out of the BTR.
 - The government set up a **Bodo-Kachari Welfare Council** for focused development of Bodo villages outside BTAD — which opens up a way to potentially address the needs of Bodos outside BTAD.
 - The Government of Assam will **notify Bodo language in Devanagiri script as the associate official language** in the state".
 - It provides for more legislative, executive, administrative and financial **powers to BTC.**
 - Provision for **rehabilitation of surrendered militants of NDFB** and bringing a special development package of Rs. 1,500 crore for the region.

5) Punjab Insurgency

- Punjab witnessed insurgency which began in the late 1970s and reached its peak in the first half of the 1980s. This insurgency is also known as the **Khalistan movement for the establishment of an independent Sikh state called 'Khalistan'**.



Reasons for Punjab insurgency

Political reasons:

- Centralization and intervention in the state politics** by the central government, and lack of accommodation of self-determination by the central leadership.

Social and cultural, and economic reasons:

- The **Green revolution and changing customs** caused an economic crisis and erosion in Punjabi culture which created anxiety among people.

Khalistan movement

- During the 1967 assembly election, the **Akali Dal demanded special status for Sikhs** along the lines of Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged by Article 370.
- In line with this demand, the Shiromani Akali Dal's working committee adopted the **Anandpur Sahib resolution in 1973, emphasizing Sikh autonomy**.
- The Khalistan movement was led by **Bhindranwale** which was a violent movement in which thousands of people were killed. To escape arrest, in 1983, Bhindranwale along with his followers occupied and fortified the Sikh shrine Akal Takht inside the **Golden Temple Complex from which he led the insurgency campaign**.
- To counter escalating violence, June 6, 1984, Indira Gandhi government at the centre ordered a military action, known as **'Operation Blue Star'** into the Golden temple in order to flush out militants from the Golden Temple complex.



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