

India's intelligence and internal security

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India is placed in between hostile Pakistan to its West and not too friendly Bangladesh, Manner and China to Its East. Regular terrorist activities targeted by Pakistan against India have made It necessary for India to be always on guard and develop fool-proof intelligence and Internal security system. Indian's new government has propelled Intelligence In Its agenda and conceptualized policy formation and Implementation diversities for the country's safety and security.

The ever-increasing security concerns and the greater reliance on intelligence are he offshoots of a host of causative factors. New and complex manifestations in the nature of security threats, states resorting to low-cost option of covert actions to achieve their objectives, abundance and accessibility of lethal weapons, availability and accessibility of lethal technology, quick and easy trans-national mobility, low efficacy of conventional security measures, etc. Eave come to play a significant part of this gamut of contributory factors. No wonder, Intelligence has come to play a significant role In all modes of conflicts. Intelligence may be operative in the twin modes of being offensive and defensive. In the offensive mode, it can provide vital inputs for strategy formulation and assessment of enemy strengths and weaknesses on one hand and a capability- degrader on the other.

In the defensive mode, intelligence plays the vital role of predicting and preventing security threats. In internal security it operates in an area-specific and problem-specific manner. India is externally prone to multiple vulnerability owing to a myriad of factors, political positioning hostile neighborhood, long and treacherous borders, long maritime belt, etc

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Internally, its communal, caste, linguistic and ethnic economic disparities, political conflicts and turmoil, etc. Nutrition to Its vulnerability. But the genesis of Indian's Internal security has undergone a radical change, of late, for the worse. In the conventional breed, the internal threats used to be home-spun, contrary to the external which were of an external genesis. In the new setting, the politico-strategic objectives, planning, finances, motivation, etc. F an internal threat are often of external origin.

Clandestine in nature, these operations are connected to some domestic fault-lines which lend them a character and color of an internal security problem. India has since long been paying dearly for these externally-sponsored internal security threats. It is a unanimously accepted fact that the Internal security is the most vulnerable segment of the country's national security. This fact has been concurred by the reports of the Gargle Committee. Some studies have tried to quantify this external factor in Indian's internal security,