



Nontraditional Security Concerns in India

Issues and Challenges

Edited by
Shantesh Kumar Singh · Shri Prakash Singh

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Shantesh Kumar Singh
Department of Political Science
Central University of Haryana
Mahendergarh, Haryana, India

Shri Prakash Singh
Department of Political Science
University of Delhi
New Delhi, Delhi, India

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FOREWORD

Non-traditional security threats have been in existence for decades, however these threats were never discussed or seen as major threats within state actors. Conventional types of ruling and controlling of masses and re-directing resources were seen to be the practices of the last couple of decades. Scholars in the twentieth century were also more prone to focus on traditional threats such as balance of power, peace and stability and conflict between state actors. Little has been studied or researched in the non-traditional field.

Non-traditional security threats and the emergence of non-state actors coupled with non-conventional challenges spans all across the globe today. These threats which include terrorism, religious conflicts, human trafficking, transnational crimes, the cyber domain as well as economic crisis, are becoming an “everyday crisis” globally.

The book entitled “Non-traditional Security Concerns in India: Problems and Prospects”, jointly edited by Dr. Shantesh Kumar Singh and Prof. Shri Prakash Singh looks into the challenges and policies that are driving India’s policy makers into understanding the “new-old” threats that have become a major concern in India as India goes through the relevance of a multi-facet paradigm of security.

India faces a variety of multi-faceted threats in the non-traditional spectrum. It can be an eye-opening for the international community to learn

and understand from one nation on how it can and should address multi-facets of threats in a single nation and that the international community only handles fragmented non-traditional security treats in their discourse.

The book is a must read for policy makers, the academics, scholars, researchers in non-traditional security threats, security professionals, non-government organizations and world leaders to better understand the threats which in the book are exposed and discussed offering a 360 degrees view on threats faced by India today. It also discusses the role and opportunity offered by Indian diaspora, which can be seen as a strategic asset for the nation.

Andrin Raj

Andrin Raj, Director, Nordic Counter Terrorism Network, Helsinki, Finland. He is also Southeast Asia Regional Director for the International Association for Counterterrorism and Security Professionals (IACSP)-Center for Security Studies, based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Obijiofor Aginam International Institute for Global Health, United Nations University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Haseeb Cheerathadayan School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India

Priya Gauttam Department of South and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India

Monika Gupta Centre for European Studies, School of International Relations, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Bhaskar Jyoti Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi, India

Sandeep Kaur Department of Political Science, Khalsa College Amritsar, Amritsar, India

Subh Kirti School of International Studies, Centre for European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India

Abhay Kumar Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Abhishek Kumar School of International Studies, Centre for European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India

Navneet Kumar Department of Biochemistry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal, India

Dolly Mishra School of Internal Security and Police Administration (SISPA), Rashtriya Raksha University, Gandhinagar, India

Bhavya Pandey School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Vimal Nayan Pandey Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh Evening College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Shalini Prasad Department of Political Science, TR Girls Degree College, Aligarh, India

Zeba Rayee Assistant Professor, Zakir Hussain Delhi College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Saurabh Sharma Centre for International Politics, School of International Politics, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India

Shantesh Kumar Singh Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, India

Shri Prakash Singh Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Pankaj Kumar Soni Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

Sudheer Singh Verma Department of South and Central Asian Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India

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Introduction

Shantesh Kumar Singh and Shri Prakash Singh

SECURITY: DEFINING THE CONCEPT

With the rapid advancement in science and technology, there has been major transformation in the manner in which nation does perceive their security and strategic concerns. Conventionally, security was “used to justify suspending civil liberties, making war, and massively reallocating resources during the last fifty years” (Baldwin 1997, p. 9). It guides government priorities and policies and reflects how one understands their collective selves in relation to others (Ritchie 2011, pp. 356–357).

In W. B. Gallie’s terms, security is “essentially a contested concept” (Gallie 1962, p. 121). Arnold Wolfers in the 1950s related national security with national interest, designed to promote the needs of the state and not of an individual or sub-national group (Wolfers 1952, p. 484).

S. K. Singh (✉)

Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana,
Mahendragarh, India
e-mail: shantesh@cuh.ac.in

S. P. Singh

Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Kenneth Waltz propounded that security perceived by the state is the result of each great power's will to survive in the anarchic system. By anarchic he meant the absence of central authority to regulate international relations (Waltz 1991, p. 30). Stephen Walt considered security to be the study of the threat, use, and control of military force (Walt 1991, pp. 21–22). Like Walt, many scholars defined security from a narrow perspective. Marc Levy asserted on the protection of national values against foreign states, bringing the definition of security with security of the state (Levy 1995, p. 37).

Richard Ullman defined national security as “A threat to national security is an action or sequence of events that (1) threaten drastically and over a relatively brief span of time to degrade the quality of life for the inhabitants of a state, or (2) threatens significantly to narrow the range of policy choices available to the government of a state or to private non-governmental entities (persons, groups, corporations) within a state” (Ullman 1983, p. 135). Mieczyslaw Malec defined security as “a real, or perceived, state when there are no threats, or when existing threats do not pose a danger to the considered object” (Mieczyslaw Malec 2003, p. 9). Barry Buzan states that security cannot be isolated for treatment at any single level. He states that security at the individual level is closely related to security at the level of the state and the international system (Buzan 1991, p. 2).

NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY: A NEW PARADIGM OF SECURITY

Today's definition of security encompasses a much broader spectrum that acknowledges political, economic, environmental, social and human among others that impact the concept of security. The emergence of non-state actors and non-conventional challenges that nations face are myriad, which include terrorist networks, drug cartels and maritime piracy networks, intra-state conflicts, refugee crisis, migration, environmental degradation and climate change, altering demographics, threat to global commons, cyber security and many other factors. It seems that almost all issues can be included in the “big basket” of non-traditional security, once they are regarded as serious enough. The appropriation of the security label attached to these threats has been a significant development. It is significant in that there is increasingly a tendency by number of actors—governments, policy communities and civil society to designate and treat

a growing list of national and transnational issues as security concerns (Caballero-Anthony 2010a, b).

Non-traditional security issues have been important catalysts for the strengthening, expansion and development of new modes of security cooperation across the Indo-Pacific. States in the region are gradually altering their strategic considerations to accommodate a host of previously suppressed, un-recognized or emerging sources of insecurity. For many states in Asia, the greatest threats to stability are not military incursions but instead stem from economic, political, social or environmental factors (environmental degradation, irregular migration, pandemic diseases, financial instability, transnational crime, etc.) (Zimmerman 2014, p. 152). It has been argued that such non-traditional security challenges have also compelled states to open up multilateral dialogue platforms on a host of security issues (Caballero-Anthony 2010a, b).

With changing strategic depth, the need and scope of understanding non-traditional security issues in India remains imminent. With the advent of better economic policies and a diplomacy emphasizing realism, it is not geopolitically contained in South Asia, and is expected to play a dominant role with the global players as well as in the Indo-Pacific. This book assesses the implications of all the rising security concerns for India's regional and global power aspirations. In the last few years, major changes were witnessed in India's economic, social and political policy frameworks. India, being a rising power, has started debating and deliberating its own arguments on various global issues with major powers of the world. For example, India has raised its voice to bring reforms in WTO, UNSC and other multilateral organizations. India has been one of the most vocal supporters of allaying climate threat. It has emerged as one of the imminent leaders of Pacific island countries which are at highest risk of threats posed by climate change. At the same time, it has started motivating and pushing the globe to come up with some result-oriented plans to ensure human security of individuals across the world. Undoubtedly, Indian policy makers have been tasked to analyze both positive and negative outcomes of rising security issues, before bringing any changes in its policies and the way of functioning. Similar to the various security threats perceived by growing nations, India too needs to address crucial non-traditional security concerns that hamper inclusive development for all citizens and possibly derail development gains that have thus far been achieved in India. It has been stated that in essence non-traditional security is an ecology comprising of several facets that operate in a rapidly

changing world. All facets of this ecology, whether it be food security or water challenges are all intrinsically interconnected as they do not occur in isolation and deficits in one facet manifest themselves in another (Dan Glickman 2017, “India’s Non-Traditional Security Concerns”).

RISING SECURITY CONCERNS IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

This volume focuses on the non-traditional security issues in India, a theme that yet has not been dealt by scholars in detail. The articles have made an attempt to assess the implications of the rising security concerns for India’s regional and global power aspirations. It has tried to bring out the emerging opportunities and challenges to rising security concerns of India and its implications for the future. This book assesses the implications of all the rising security concerns for India’s regional and global power aspirations. Further it emphasizes how India has witnessed major changes in economic, social and political policy frameworks in last few years. It would explain how Indian policy makers have been tasked to analyze both positive and negative outcomes of rising security issues, before bringing any changes in its policies and the way of functioning. This book would be able to shed light on the emerging opportunities and challenges to rising security concerns of India and its implications for the future. The book has covered dominantly rising security issues in India, i.e., terrorism, human/health security, individual security, economic security, cyber security, climate security, maritime security and non-traditional security threat faced by diaspora, etc. The book encompasses twelve chapters spread across four thematic sections.

Part I “Preparing for the Emerging Threats of Terrorism”, presents a different set of threats, which India is witnessing in the twenty-first century. In Chap. 2, “Changing Dimensions of Global Terror in the Twenty-First Century: *India’s Strategy and Response*”, Vimal Nayan Pandey elaborates, it was assumed that the end of Cold War along with the wind of globalization would bring an era of unprecedented peace and stability. Perhaps, these changes brought lots of opportunities with it, although it was not completely immune from new challenges, as since then, the world has witnessed the emergence of entirely new categories of security challenges. In fact, globalization eases the events at far corners of the earth are now affecting each other as the key trends are interacting as never before. However, the early years of post-Cold War period

symbolizes as a breeding ground for the new emerging threats that the world now facing in the twenty-first century. He argues, If the twentieth century was characterized by the “Terror of Wars”, given importance to three major wars, i.e., World War I, II and Cold War, thus in that sense the twenty-first century must be known for the “War on Terror”. Against this changing global reality, internationalization of terrorism transmitted rapidly due to globalization and communication revolution. In this article, Vimal, is intended to analyze to what extent terror challenges global and regional security in the twenty-first century, besides, it would also underline major deviations in the nature of terrorism in this century and India’s policy in order to tackle these challenges.

In Chap. 3, “Growing Threat of Bioterrorism in India: Conflict, Consequences and Challenges”, Monika Gupta and Navneet Kumar, explored how bioterrorism, a newly emerging non-traditional security threat would be considered as dangerous as any other threat to humanity in the years to come. Bioterrorism refers to the intentional use of biological agents such as the bacteria, viruses, microbes, toxins, etc., as weapons in warfare to cause widespread destruction and chaos. An attack by any of these biological agents will affect a larger population and its repercussions are going to stay for decades. There are various factors that increase the possibility of a bioterrorist attack in the future like the easily and readily available biological agents, easy transmission of these agents via food, air and water, they do not incur huge costs and have the potential to affect a larger population.

In the above context, authors intend to focus on citing some instances of a bioterrorist attack in the past while not forgetting its increasing possibility in the future. The chapter shall also focus on the historic Biological Weapons Convention, 1972 and the period that follows. The chapter shall also make reference to Bioterrorism in India and how important it is for India to be alert owing to dangerous enemies surrounding its territory. Finally, they analyze the risk assessment, surveillance and management that come along with dealing the bioterrorist attack in the future and at the same time preventing it from happening. Thus, they argue, Bioterrorism is a new form of non-traditional security threat having immense potential to cause destruction and posing a significant threat to nation’s security and its population. It’s time for nation-states to be more alert and should be aware about how to deal with any bioterrorist attack in their respective boundaries.

In Chap. 4, “Cyber Terrorism: A Growing Threat to India’s Cyber Security”, Shalini Prasad and Abhay Kumar draws attention to cyber threats, which endanger the safety of modern states, organizations and international relations. It explains the concept of cyberterrorism and what are the various threats and challenges posed by cyberterrorism specifically for India’s national security? It further examines the various initiatives undertaken by the Indian government to counter cyber terrorism at the national and international level. In first part of this paper, Shalini aims to understand the concepts and meaning of cyberterrorism and delineate its meaning from other terms like cybercrime, cyber-attacks, etc. Further, she identifies the people involved in these types of activities and what are the motives and intentions to carry out cyber terrorist’s attacks. Her present study also investigates the adverse impact of cyber terrorism on the national security of India. Shalini also describes the kinds of threats and challenges that India’s cyber space has been facing or is likely to face in the future. She tried to dig out the options about how cyber terrorism might become a bigger menace in the future which could threaten India’s security.

Part II “Exploring the Human Security Dimensions”, begins with Chap. 5, “Contextualising Human Security Through the Nation–Individual Relationship: An Indian Perspective”. Subh Kirti and Abhishek Kumar articulate, how the individual has gained prominence in the contemporary era as the focal point of social constructivist analysis of global politics. The relationship between nation and individual has transcended from the state-led analysis of international relations to a wider plateau of concepts mostly related to human rights. However, the discourses on security in both traditional as well as the non-conventional sense have dispersed away from the limited paradigms of the nation state. This divergence has to be seen in the backdrop of the varied capabilities of individual states. The central argument of their paper is that the nation state remains the prime variable if not a determinant in securing human rights. They argue, human security gains its strength from the fact that the state apparatus now recognizes it as a broad based, dynamic, holistic and inclusive concept. Almost all modern states recognize that non-citizens whether residents, migrants or refugees do have some rights as every human shall have some basic rights.

They stated that the nation state has synthesized into an entity which is both capable and willing to provide a secure environment to its citizens and never in the history of the modern state were so many options

available for the state to serve the individual. However, the threat of lack of inclusion, a lack of global consensus on agenda setting and principles governing the treatment of those in distress are the biggest challenges faced by human security today. A dichotomy between being nationalist and populist is also necessary. Both authors attempt to synthesize this relationship and explore the various dimension of theoretical explanations and practical dimensions to explore a clear vision of future for both the nation and the individual.

In Chap. 6 “Public Health and National Security: An Indian Perspective” Shantesh Kumar Singh and Haseeb Cheerathadayan analyze how health forms an important aspect in the understanding of the human security and the threats emanating from it, gaining more and more importance in the framework of national security under the ambit of non-traditional threats during twenty-first century. They point out WHO’s statement on the subject, how, historically, health has occupied the lower echelons of national priorities. Over the past decade, however, national policy makers have increasingly recognized the deleterious impacts that health crises may have on national interests.

They argue, despite the shortcomings of colonial era health system India was able to gradually create a network of Public Health facilities across the country. Being a tropical country, India is vulnerable to various communicable and non-communicable diseases due to its geographical peculiarities. India has been able to control various epidemics, including Polio and Malaria to an extent. In this chapter they attempted to understand the various aspects of Indian national security in relation to the health challenges India facing in twenty-first century. While the initial part of the chapter focuses on health and national security in a broader spectrum, the later part tries to specifically look into the health issues in India and how they are important national security threats which require greater attention.

In Chap. 7 “Human Trafficking: A Non-traditional Security Threat to India”, Dolly Mishra and Saurabh Sharma have explored the emerging issue of Human trafficking, which is a major concern for human security in the present scenario. Often, it is referred to as “modern day slavery”; it has been one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world. As per the global crime record, it is the third largest form of organized crime against humanity and has become one of the most common non-traditional security threats. The present international system has developed the idea of security from traditional to non-traditional. They

argue, human trafficking threatens the security and dignity of trafficked victims. Economically poor states are most vulnerable for trafficking, where people do not have proper livelihoods and are not able to provide basic amenities to their children. They analyze, how open borders, as a result of globalization, have accelerated the free movement of goods and services. The free movement of goods and services along borders are the major requirement for fostering better relations among nations. However, along with legal trading of goods and services, illegal trading as well as human trafficking also takes place. The gradual rise of non-traditional security threats has the capacity to destroy the economic development and relation among nations of south Asian countries. This chapter examines how human trafficking raises as a major non-traditional security threat in India. They analyze the different discourses of human security and explore the leading factors of human trafficking. The chapter has also emphasized on counter measures against human trafficking specifically focusing on non-governmental organizations particularly in border areas of Northeastern region of India.

In Chap. 8, “Food Security in India: Opportunity and Challenges”, the author Bhavya Pandey argued how the food happens to be on the basic need that a human body requires for its survival. She explained that the food security is a multidimensional concept impacting various social-economic, developmental, human rights, global and environmental experiences. Food security extends beyond production and availability of grains. Post-independence India’s one-third population was under absolute poverty and malnourishment was a major challenge. India has witnessed a paradigm shift in its understanding of food security—from large scale availability of grains through the green revolution to continuous availability of food in the households through the public distribution schemes (PDS) and Targeted PDS and also measuring the energy intake of the individuals and assessing their malnutrition. India has also advocated the “right to food” campaign and a National Food Security Act, 2013 which was a right-based approach to provide subsidized food.

Bhavya further defined the Rome Declaration on food security which included three interrelated ideas of availability, accessibility and absorption. The two concepts of food security to human security are interconnected, as the right to adequate food is a fundamental human right. Human security is a people-centric approach. The availability of food is an essential element of human development, whose deprivation would turn the concept of development meaningless. Poverty, hunger, malnutrition

and food security are very closely related. Therefore, food happens to be the primary element for human security and economic development. In order to attain adequate food security, India has to overcome additional challenges of climate change and focus on small farmers.

In this chapter Bhavya critically explores measures taken by India to provide food security to its people in the present-day problems. The chapter is divided into four parts which deal with the conceptual review of food security, the intertwined concept of food and human security, the environmental impact of food security and the various measures taken by the government and intergovernmental organizations.

Part III “Advancing Economic and Maritime Security”, deals with two important aspects of India’s national security. In Chap. 9, “Co-operatives and Agriculture: A Case for Economic Security in India”, Pankaj Kumar Soni addresses the question of economic security which he says has to be defined with a new character for the new aspects of its theoretical content in connection with the institutional transformations at present juncture. This question became essential for the condition of its transformation in the context of new directions of trends and patterns which determine institutional participation in economic modernization. He argues, agriculture security is one of the essential aspects of economic security. The notion of agricultural security is an important step to solve problems of economic security which would consequently ensure inclusive growth. In the context of new challenges and threats to economic security and sustainable development of the regions, it is essential to know the linkage between agricultural security and economic security.

This paper reflects the institutional feature of cooperatives as the mechanism for the economic security which is necessitated by the State in addition to agricultural security. He opines that how the emergence of cooperative movement with its different dimensions may be summarized as a consequence of the new character associated with the economy. The main factors of economic security and its institutional set up are discussed briefly in the context of the cooperatives. The problems of economic security of underdeveloped economies like India and its main debate of sustainable development are not attached to the parameter indicated by cooperatives. This paper excellently tries to address the shortfalls of above said problem of economic security.

In Chap. 10, “India’s Maritime Security: Opportunities and Challenges” Zeba Rayee explored how India’s role in global maritime security architecture has long been assessed as a potential superpower. She argues,

there are number of reasons for its inability to transfer capability as reality. First, India has always been trapped to its neighborhood whether it is concerned with territorial dispute or sea disputes. Second, India has not been able to align or realign its orientations in post-Cold War era with the USA, neither it has been able to manage its differences with China which is another major hegemon in Indian Ocean Region. However, the alternative paradigms of alliances have emerged with the presence of countries like Japan, Australia, India and USA which are showing interest in the region.

Zeba, in her paper, argues that India needs to handle its position and geographical proximity diplomatically and realistically, so that it can gain sometime for internal capacity building and external maneuverability in the IOR, where India follows the principle of peaceful co-existence. This principle was being agreed by the Panchsheel Agreement. She explores many major challenges which India is facing in the IOR like piracy, terrorism, human trafficking, illegal migration, rivalry and disputes with neighboring countries, etc., although there are much more opportunities and benefits than challenges. So, it depends on India how it capitalizes its benefits in the IOR.

She argues, India has a distinct advantage as a legitimate territorial and oceanic power when it comes to following the international guidelines, treaties and laws. This chapter argues that to be a major regional player and substantial game changer India needs to balance between its self-interest and capability, as capability expectation gap has not worked for its advantage till now. However, India has taken many major initiatives to increase its involvement in the region and tried to create a consensus-based platform for discussion debate and deliberation.

In Chap. 11, “Water Security in India: Exploring the Challenges and Prospects”, both authors Sandeep Kaur and Priya Gauttam have explained the crisis of water security in India. Further, they argued that the water security has become a concern for all countries around the world. All human beings are highly dependent on water to carry out their life sustaining activities that involve drinking water, food production, economic development and sanitation, etc. Therefore, water security from the household to the global level, ensures that every citizen has access to enough safe water at reasonable costs to lead a clean, healthy and productive life while ensuring that the natural environment is preserved and enhanced. Although water is a renewable resource, it has become a scarce resource of the world due to excessive consumption.

Both, Sandeep and Priya have explored how the water security is more difficult to achieve for countries with large populations. India is also one of them. India has more than eighteen percent of the world's population, but it only has four percent of the world's renewable water. Along with India's economic development, water-dependent areas like industries, agriculture, urban areas and population are also growing at an unprecedented rate. Also, India is facing various water-related problems such as water pollution, water scarcity, groundwater depletion, unequal distribution and unavailability, etc. To tackle these problems, the Government of India has taken some steps through formulation of national water policies. This chapter will discuss in detail about water-related issues and policies toward water management. The chapter concludes that it is necessary to make a water policy which recognizes and addresses the challenges that the country faces and is going to face in the next century. The idea of sustainable use of water is necessary for India to meet the water demand of its people and also for economic development.

Part VI “Geographical Contours”, this section attempts to explore the rising geographical threats to India's national security. In Chap. 12, “Securitisation of Climate Change: A Case Study of India”, Sudheer Singh Verma explores the debate of climate change and environmental degradation. He argues, humans are living in fears of risk of instability and conflicts that are arising from interaction of climate change, environmental degradation and social, economic, demographic and political factors. Actors—individual, community and Mass media (as an institutional actor) are involved in the process of securitization of occurred/occurring disastrous natural phenomenon induced by changes in the Earth's ecosystem through recalling memories in the mind of members of a society. He argues, for instance, the occurred heavy rains, floods and droughts over different parts of India caused by variability in the pattern of weather induced by climate change is linked to human activities, which are emitting greenhouse gases into atmosphere. Thus, humans now consider climate change as a very severe problem when it is likely to have direct threats to human security. Sudheer has attempted to illustrate natural events by shedding lights on the social, demographic, economic and political impacts. The chapter also has attempted to explain securitization process of climate change through understanding theory of securitization considering examples from India.

In Chap. 13, “Energy Security in India: Inevitability vs Availability” author Bhaskar Jyoti has argued that how India is experiencing energy crisis in addressing the demand of it. Further he has tried to look into that how energy has become the essential indicator of the human development, therefore, all developed and developing countries are trying to ensure as much electricity as possible to its citizens. Energy security is a crucial challenge which decides and reshapes strategic relationships among global communities. The non-traditional notions of security favor a holistic and multidisciplinary and diverse approach to fulfill growing energy demands. The needs of the rising energy demands cannot be addressed with the traditional security approach. The Humane face of security comes as the central core concern in this approach. This approach argues that threats to human civilization have become prominent with the dynamics of shifting global economic power centers especially in the post-Cold War era. These discourses and debates include the concerns which were negated by the traditional notions of border security. Hence, it is important to shift our focus on these broad-based non-traditional security issues. Many countries including India are socio-politically vulnerable to global fuel prices and volatility in the supply market. Government’s inaction in dealing with the needs might also cause social unrest.

Bhaskar further added that the energy security is essentially a non-traditional security threat. He argued that securing the sustainable sources of energy would ensure a peaceful living and harmonious society. The USA abandoned the membership of Paris treaty on the pretext that it can’t compromise with the living standard of its people by promising consumption and emission cut. In this backdrop India has to ensure energy availability to its citizen on one hand and reduce emission and consumption losses on the other to avail sustainable energy to its citizens. According to Asian Development Bank, India needs investments of around \$2.3 trillion in the energy security sector by 2035. The Comprehensive Investment policies can lead to inflow of much needed investment in the sector with the private sector and also the foreign investments.

In this chapter Bhaskar has discussed the Energy concerns of India in detail. The chapter would highlight various initiatives and incentives taken and given to public and private enterprises to ensure sustainable energy security to the citizens of the country. The first part of the chapter would conceptualize energy security as one of the non-traditional security threats in India and further it would elaborate upon India’s dependence upon

various traditional and non-traditional sources for realizing its energy requirements.

Finally, in Chap. 14, entitled “The Evolving Dynamics of National, Regional, and Global Security: A Postscript”, Obijiofor Aginam summarizes the key points of the book. He also makes his concluding arguments on the rising security concerns. He argues how non-conventional security issues are becoming pivotal in international politics, not only for India but also for the whole world. He suggests work together for devising counter measures against such threats.

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PART I

Preparing for the Emerging Threats
of Terrorism



CHAPTER 2

Changing Dimensions of Global Terror in the Twenty-First Century: *India's Strategy and Response*

Vimal Nayan Pandey

Historically, international security was defined in terms of military power projection by the sovereign nations. However, the growing importance of economics, led the international theorists to examine the nature of anarchic global politics in an increasing economic interdependence among various states. Liberals believe the emergence of multilateral institutions and organizations would promote international cooperation among nations, conversely would ease anarchy. The realists, on the other hand, assumed international anarchic situation couldn't resolve just by promoting economic cooperation and maintaining interdependence as state politics involves power accumulation in order to ensure security. Neo-liberals and Neo-realists, however, were convinced over the possibility of economic cooperation under international anarchic situation.

V. N. Pandey (✉)
Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh Evening College,
University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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Definitely the advent of globalization has now impacted revelation and it is the single most important phenomenon of the twenty-first century, illustrating the global security situations and other aspects of human affairs (Echevarria 2003).

POST-COLD WAR TRANSITION: GLOBAL IMPACT AND PERCEPTION

Following the Cold war, the world was moving rapidly to realize the commonalities in terms of economic aspirations and technological progress. This was the ultimate merriment in every sphere of intra and interstate relations; it was political as well as socio-economic homogenization of world population. On the political front, democracy was being considered as the ultimate and legitimate way of conducting political affairs. On the economic front, the new standards set by the World Trade Organization (WTO) were being accepted as an inevitable finale for regulating interstate businesses. Whereas on the social front, the global popular culture determined by western multinational corporations was being well taken and now shaping the standard of living and tastes of global consumers (Khan 2001). In that sense, globalization has enhanced the process of interstate activities and global engagements that are creating ever closer relations, enhance interdependence, better opportunity, and more accessibility for all.

Globalization eased the process of liberalization and interstate movements of labour, ideas, capital, technology, and profits by the dilution of state sovereignty. In fact, it is basically facilitated trans-border transactions with minimal government interference. At the same time, the process of globalization also erodes the very sense of the state's security too. Moreover, humanitarian concerns are well taken into the agendas of international summits and conferences. While considering the evolution of India's security policy, it is important to focus on the factors responsible for the security policy changes. On the one hand, India was going through the phase of economic transformation by liberalizing its economic policy in order to accommodate with the global economy, and on the other hand, the whole world was going through a process of transition because of globalization.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE RISE OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The world in the twenty-first century has been facing irregular security threats, particularly from non-state actors characterized by a continued incident of terrorist attacks and criminal warfare all over the world. Militia factions and armed gangs are everywhere, for instance, the USA, which was considered as the safest place in the world till 2001, came under attack on 9/11. Remarkably, after 9/11, security threats as a result of terrorism, drug trafficking, oil bunkering and sea piracy become more prominent as these issues are directly associated with the continued existence of states itself. In addition, organized criminal activities, particularly smuggling in weapons and fiscal crimes are ever more intrepid but critical. These are not one-off occurrence, rather a vicious cycle has created. Weak state's asymmetrical threat dynamics create black-marketing coupled with state corruptions; weaken democratization process; arouse civil conflicts, push state collapse, and form sanctuary for terrorists and allow more criminals to operate (Sage 2010). Although most recent writings on the issue emphasize on the global extent and manifestation of terrorism, regional and sub-regional terror, and even a state-sponsored terror are being a long-standing feature of the current world politics.

Though, the event of 9/11 has arrived as a turning point in the recent history of international politics, which was not happening in isolation, repetition of a propensity was apparent for last several years. Previously, the terror was being acknowledged in connection with wars of independence, counterinsurgency operations, and the combat zone of the Cold War, but the attack of 9/11 took terrorism to a new height. That is why, the contemporary effort is to understand its impact and possible threats of terrorism is a major global concern (Cilliers 2006).

Jakkie Cilliers (2003), however, substantiated the resurrection of terrorism in 1990s as a secret alliance to oppose and resist against Soviet expansion in Central and South Asia, particularly in Afghanistan. The USA's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) trained their former allies, encompassing diverse factions of secret anti-Soviet Muslim army in Afghanistan. Following the departure of the CIA after the Soviet Union moved back in 1989, their former allies get isolated and deceived. The contagion carried by recurring veterans from the war extend rapidly, particularly in the Middle-East, South Asia, and Northern Africa. These groups of fundamentalist were spread all over the region, and initially