

Crpf Training File

Indian Defence Review (IDR) is India's best-known defense journal. Over the year the journal has attained the "most quoted" status by defense & security analysts worldwide. The journal offers an incisive analysis of defense and politico-security affairs focused on Asia.

While in Plato's time there may have been some truth to his belief that there can only be "one single justice, and one single law," such is not the case today. Criminal justice systems vary widely across the world in their approaches to the problem of crime. Bringing together the collective wisdom of Cliff Roberson and Dilip K. Das, two world

Women in Peace Politics explores the role of women as agents and visionaries of peace in South Asia. Peace is redefined to include in its fold the attempt by women to be a part of the peace making process, reworking the structural inequalities faced by them and their struggle against all forms of oppression. This volume, the third in the series of the South Asia Peace Studies, deals with the myriad dimensions of peace as practised by South Asian women over a period of time. It chronicles the lives of "ordinary" women—their transformative role in peace and an attempt to create a space of their own. Their peace activism is examined in the historical context of their participation in national liberation movements since the early twentieth century. The articles in the collection adopt a new approach to understanding peace—as a desire to end repression that cuts across caste, class, race and gender and an effort on the part of women to transform their position in society. This compilation would interest a wide readership besides students and scholars of human rights, peace and security studies, politics and international relations. .

Investigate network attacks and find evidence using common network forensic tools

Curfewed Night

An Introduction to Comparative Legal Models of Criminal Justice

Summary Record

Vision, Courage and Service

The Women in Blue Helmets

Gain basic skills in network forensics and learn how to apply them effectively Key Features Investigate network threats with ease Practice forensics tasks such as intrusion detection, network analysis, and scanning Learn forensics investigation at the network level Book Description Network forensics is a subset of digital forensics that deals with network attacks and their investigation. In the era of network attacks and malware threat, it's now more important than ever to have skills to investigate network attacks and vulnerabilities. Hands-On Network Forensics starts with the core concepts within network forensics, including coding, networking, forensics tools, and methodologies for forensic investigations. You'll then explore the tools used for network forensics, followed by understanding how to apply those tools to a PCAP file and write the accompanying report. In addition to this, you will understand how statistical flow analysis, network enumeration, tunneling and encryption, and malware detection can be used to investigate your network. Towards the end of this book, you will discover how network correlation works and how to bring all the information from different types of network devices together. By the end of this book, you will have gained hands-on experience of performing forensics analysis tasks. What you will learn Discover and interpret encrypted traffic Learn about various protocols Understand the malware language over wire Gain insights into the most widely used malware Correlate data collected from attacks Develop tools and custom scripts for network forensics automation Who this book is for The book targets incident responders, network

engineers, analysts, forensic engineers and network administrators who want to extend their knowledge from the surface to the deep levels of understanding the science behind network protocols, critical indicators in an incident and conducting a forensic search over the wire.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has gone through some testing times. When terrorism was at its peak, it was confronted with a strong will and iron resolve by the people of the state who refused to get cowed down. In their endeavour to challenge the forces of evil, people found vigorous support from fellow citizens of the Indian Union and the security forces. An unfortunate facet was the politics of opportunism played out by some elements, who continue to remain out of sync with the actual aspirations of the people. This book revisits some of the main events of this millennium that have been instrumental in charting a new course for this trouble torn region. It speaks of the spirit of the people, who defied all odds for their right to live a life of freedom and dignity as an integral part of a vibrant democracy. As the book goes through various events, it provides invaluable inputs for energetic debate on the future course of action.

A narrative of two young women Pilots from Air Force, who wants to get approval for their new mission, a project empowering women pilots. The story starts with discussion of going ahead with SWCT "Strong women in combat team" and how these two women, like true warriors make their own place and show the world that they deserve to be here. With a simple idea that a flying machine does not identify gender, be it a male or a female pilot, all it needs to fly and fight for the nation is "Talent, Passion and grit". The story also gives you a glimpse of another paramilitary wings and its ground reality, the story would like the readers to have a peek-a-boo in to the reality. The story ending which is a real beginning, is very practical and motivating!! This story teaches and inspires all to be a catalyst of change. Anu Manhotra says... "I totally believe in my work and when I have something so good with me, I can't let it just sit with me. It shall dance, sing, fly, connect hearts and yes that is the reason I write."

Gender, Policing, and the UN's First All-Female Peacekeeping Unit

Pathways to Power

Data India

Near East/South Asia Report

The Hindu Index

The Insurgency and Human Rights in Punjab : Final Report

In today s situation the security and safety of our countrymen is not only into the hands of Indian army and state police but also forces known as Paramilitary Forces. The security of Indian borders and internal matters are being looked after by these brave men working in these Paramilitary Forces including their history, origin, organization, duties and functions, role and future. It also examines the role of these forces in counter-insurgency and also international peacekeeping under UN. Covering all paramilitary organizations of India, this volume provides valuable information to students, researchers and laymen. An excellent book, which will serve as a sound and lively introduction for all, and also will, makes an impressive and substantial contribution to study of Paramilitary Forces of India.

Pathways to Power introduces the domestic politics of South Asia in their broadest possible context, studying ongoing transformative social processes grounded in cultural forms. In doing so, it reveals the

interplay between politics, cultural values, human security, and historical luck. While these are important correlations everywhere, nowhere are they more compelling than in South Asia where such dynamic interchanges loom large on a daily basis. Identity politics—not just of religion but also of caste, ethnicity, regionalism, and social class—infuses all aspects of social and political life in the sub-continent. Recognizing this complex interplay, this volume moves beyond conventional views of South Asian politics as it explicitly weaves the connections between history, culture, and social values into its examination of political life. South Asia is one of the world's most important geopolitical areas and home to nearly one and a half billion people. Although many of the poorest people in the world live in this region, it is home also to a rapidly growing middle class wielding much economic power. India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, together the successor states to the British Indian Empire—the Raj—form the core of South Asia, along with two smaller states on its periphery: landlocked Nepal and the island state of Sri Lanka. Many factors bring together the disparate countries of the region into important engagements with one another, forming an uneasy regional entity. Contributions by: Arjun Guneratne, Christophe Jaffrelot, Pratyoush Onta, Haroun er Rashid, Seira Tamang, Shabnum Tejani, and Anita M. Weiss

What is it that we as a nation are missing? Why, given all our skills, resources and talents, do we settle so often for the ordinary instead of striving to be the best? At the heart of Ignited Minds is an irresistible premise: that people do have the power, through hard work, to realize their dream of a truly good life. Kalam's vision document of aspiration and hope motivates us to unleash the dormant energy within India and guide the country to greatness.

Hands-On Network Forensics

Ignited Minds

Indian Factories & Labour Reports

Annual Report

Patterns of Impunity in Jammu and Kashmir

"Everyone Lives in Fear"

The Women in Blue Helmets tells the story of the first all-female police unit deployed by India to the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia in January 2007. Lesley J. Pruitt investigates how the unit was originated, developed, and implemented, offering an important historical record of this unique initiative. Examining precedents in policing in the troop-contributing country and recent developments in policing in the host country, the book offers contextually rich examination of all-female units, explores the potential benefits of and challenges to women's participation in peacekeeping, and illuminates broader questions about the relationship between gender, peace, and security.

The police force is one of the most distrusted institutions in Pakistan, notorious for its corruption and brutality. In both colonial and

postcolonial contexts, directives to confront security threats have empowered law enforcement agents, while the lack of adequate reform has upheld institutional weaknesses. This exploration of policing in Karachi, Pakistan ' s largest city and financial capital, reveals many colonial continuities. Both civilian and military regimes continue to ensure the suppression of the policed via this institution, itself established to militarily subjugate and exploit in the interests of the ruling class. However, contemporary policing practice is not a simple product of its colonial heritage: it has also evolved to confront new challenges and political realities. Based on extensive fieldwork and around 200 interviews, this ethnographic study reveals a distinctly ' postcolonial condition of policing ' . Mutually reinforcing phenomena of militarisation and informality have been exacerbated by an insecure state that routinely conflates combatting crime, maintaining public order and ensuring national security. This is evident not only in spectacular displays of violence and malpractice, but also in police officers ' routine work. Caught in the middle of the country ' s armed conflicts, their encounters with both state and society are a story of insecurity and uncertainty.

"Maintenance of order and curbing violence--the core constituents of internal security--are fundamental responsibilities of any government. developing countries find this task especially challenging since they face a multitude of internal security threats, either caused by misgovernance, internal political turmoil, or provoked from outside. Since independence, the Indian state has grappled with a variety of internal security challenges including insurgencies, terrorist attacks, caste and communal violence, riots, and electoral violence. Their toll has claimed more lives than all of India's five external wars put together. However, after a sharp upswing in the 1980s and 1990s, a number of violence-related indicators have declined over the past two decades. This drop in violence, its causes and implications, have largely gone unnoticed. Three broad questions animate the discussions in "Internal Security in India". What has been the record of the Indian State in controlling violence and preserving order? How have the approaches and capacity of the State evolved to attain these twin objectives? And what have been the implications of the State's approach towards internal security for civil liberties and the quality of democracy?"--

A Gathering Storm

Internal Security in India

Proceedings of the Session

Insecure Guardians

Life and Times of General T.N. Raina, MVC

Report - Estimates Committee

Born in a traditional Indian middle-class family in 1921, Tapishwar Narain ("Tappy") Raina rose to the pinnacle of the Indian Army in 1975. A decorated and battle-hardened soldier, Tappy Raina proved also to be a visionary Army Chief. He pushed through ground-breaking initiatives both for making the Indian Army

future-ready and for the welfare of its officers and men. Equally, his quiet but firm stand against the Indian Army being drawn into the maelstrom of Indian politics during the period of Emergency was a truly signal service to India's democracy. Tappy Raina was pitched into the 2nd World War at the very outset of his army career and saw action in the Middle East, Burma and the Far East. During this period he was wounded and lost his right eye but never let this early setback affect him professionally. His finest hour as a soldier came during India's war with China in 1962. Amidst the ruins elsewhere along the borders, Brigadier Raina won laurels as a battlefield commander in Ladakh, where Indian Army blunted the Chinese PLA in the battle of Chushul. For this exemplary military leadership, Tappy Raina was conferred the country's second highest gallantry award, the Maha Vir Chakra (MVC). Later, for his contribution in the war against Pakistan in 1971, then Lt General Raina was conferred the award of Padma Bhushan. Not even sixty yet, General Raina passed away in 1980 with his boots on while serving in India's High Commissioner in Canada. Interspersed in the book are notes by Tappy Raina's wife, Ninette, which etch out some personal facets of his life and reveal his innate decency, modesty and compassion. General T. N. Raina's was an inspiring life of outstanding service to the nation, embodying vision, professional excellence and courage.

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Basharat Peer was a teenager when the separatist movement exploded in Kashmir in 1989. Over the following years countless young men, seduced by the romance of the militant, fuelled by feelings of injustice, crossed over the Line of Control to train in Pakistani army camps. Peer was sent off to boarding school in Aligarh to keep out of trouble. He finished college and became a journalist in Delhi. But Kashmir—angrier, more violent, more hopeless—was never far away. In 2003, the young journalist left his job and returned to his homeland to search out the stories and the people which had haunted him. In *Curfewed Night* he draws a

harrowing portrait of Kashmir and its people. Here are stories of a young man ' s initiation into a Pakistani training camp; a mother who watches her son forced to hold an exploding bomb; a poet who finds religion when his entire family is killed. Of politicians living in refurbished torture chambers and former militants dreaming of discotheques; of idyllic villages rigged with landmines, temples which have become army bunkers, and ancient sufi shrines decapitated in bomb blasts. And here is finally the old story of the return home—and the discovery that there may not be any redemption in it. Lyrical, spare, gutwrenching and intimate, *Curfewed Night* is a stunning book and an unforgettable portrait of Kashmir in war.

The Majority Report

State, Policy and Conflicts in Northeast India

Challenges and Prospects

Terrorism in India's North-east

Reduced to Ashes

Combat Journal

Untold Story of Heart-Rending Discrimination Against Hindus in 'Our India' The Congress led UPA government which came into power in 2004 on the support of Muslims took a number of policy decisions which are patently against non-Muslims. In keeping with the Muslim demands, it set up Sachar Committee, Ranganath Misra Commission, Committee on Muslim Minority Education including a separate Ministry of Minority Affairs. Those conversant with the history of pre-Independence India would recall that the Muslim League was established in 1906 after a memorandum was presented two months earlier to Viceroy Minto. The memorandum had emphasized that Muslims were a minority with a imperial past. The government, while considering concessions to the community, should bear this in mind. The demands inter alia included : separate electorates, reservation in jobs in government departments and a Muslim university. The 1909 Morley-Minto reforms agreed to the demands minus the setting up of a University as the British felt that this would breed separatism. As the process of self government gained momentum, Muslims went on inflating their demands including the creation of new provinces wherein Muslims were in a majority. Bihar, Orissa and Sind were separated accordingly; the NWFP was declared a Governor ' s province. When Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Indian political horizon, he surrendered to the demands in the hope that Muslims would support the Congress in its demand for Independence. They did but insisted that India should be divided on the basis of religion into Hindustan and Pakistan. To reinforce their demand for a separate homeland, the Muslim League declared in March 1940, that Muslims were a Nation and not a Minority. It is on this basis that India was divided. The tragedy of India is that Nehru while directing the framing of India ' s Constitution, introduced the word minority again. The Congress led government of UPA has unleashed a full fledged programme for the creation of an Islamic State within the Indian Republic. Messers Ohri and Sharma ' s book *The Majority Report* provides a detailed picture of how the Congress government has relentlessly pursued this objective.

This reminds one of the League ' s demands made in pre-Independence India. The book, a compact volume of about 200 pages, shows in detail how statistics/data have been manipulated by the Sachar Committee to justify a set of special schemes. According to the author : This book brings out serious irregularities in the composition, functioning and blatant partiality towards Muslims in the Sachar Committee Report headed by a former Chief Justice of a High Court. The authors go on to observe that Prime Minister Manmohan Singh made an astounding statement on December 9, 2006, proclaiming that the Muslims will have first claim to India ' s resources. Did the Prime Minister forget the fact that there were crores of poor Hindus among the so-called higher castes who also deserved to be helped? What is not realized by the Hindus at large is that all these pro-Muslim programmes have their financial implications. Eventually, it is the Hindus who will bear the cost of running such schemes and programmes. Therefore, the book deserves to be read by all who want to know how Hindus are being discriminated against and exploited by the Congress leadership for vote bank politics. The writers have done a yeoman ' s service to the majority community by producing this book. Published by Carried Publication, a unit of Samarth.

This book discusses the history of unrest and conflict in Northeast India from 1947 to the present day. A perceptive study on public policy and its delivery in the region, the volume highlights that a crisis of governance, security and development has emerged in the Northeast because of the way various government institutions and agencies have been functioning in the area. It uses case studies to illumine conflict dynamics in the two erstwhile princely states of Manipur and Tripura, along with in-depth discussions on Assam and Nagaland. Drawing upon major policy documents, on-the-ground experience and rare insight, the book examines centre – state relations, the armed forces, special acts, human rights and larger policy-level questions confronting the region. It also underlines the key role of the northeastern states in India ' s ' Look East ' policy. Cogent and authentic, this book will be useful to scholars and researchers of security studies, peace and conflict studies, area studies, Indian politics and history, particularly those concerned with Northeast India.

Vols. 1- contain separately paged sections Journal & summaries, Acts and notifications, and Reports.

Violence, Order, and the State

SWTC "Strong Women Combat Team"

Causes, State Response and Consequences

Unleashing the Power within India

Indian Defense Review

UPSC CDS OTA General Knowledge (Officers Training Academy) | 1600+ Solved MCQ Questions (10 Mock Tests + 4 Previous Year Papers)

This book, based on extensive field research, examines the Indian state ' s response to the multiple insurgencies that have occurred since independence in 1947. In reacting to these various insurgencies, the Indian state has employed a combined approach of force, dialogue, accommodation of ethnic and minority aspirations and, overtime, the state has established a tradition of negotiation with armed ethnic groups in order to bolster its legitimacy based on an accommodative posture. While these efforts have succeeded in resolving the Mizo insurgency, it has only incited

levels of violence with regard to others. Within this backdrop of ongoing Indian counter-insurgency, this study provides a set of conditions responsible for the groundswell of insurgencies in India, and some recommendations to better formulate India's national security policy with regard to its counter-insurgency responses. The study focuses on the national institutions responsible for formulating India's national security policy dealing with counter-insurgency – such as the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Committee on Security, the National Security Council, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Indian military apparatus. Furthermore, it studies how national interests and values influence the formulation of this policy; and the overall success and/or failure of the policy to deal with armed insurgent movements. Notably, the study traces the ideational influence of Kautilya and Gandhi in India's overall response to insurgencies. Multiple cases of armed ethnic insurgencies in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland in the Northeast of India and the ideologically oriented Maoist or Naxalite insurgency affecting the heartland of India are analysed in-depth to evaluate the Indian counter-insurgency experience. This book will be of much interest to students of counter-insurgency, Asian politics, ethnic conflict, and security studies in general.

Naxalism or Left Wing extremism is a major internal security threat faced by India. Though Naxalism predates independence, it was limited to small pockets of areas but now has spread to underdeveloped areas from Bihar to Tamil Nadu. It is a well organized underground movement with an ideological base in rural areas spread over in the interior of many states. The Naxal movement is a complex socio-political-economic phenomenon. Their violent methods against the government officials, law and order agencies and business community are causes, needing immediate and serious attention. This volume is a compilation of five papers presented at a workshop organized by CSA in August 2010.

The end of the Cold War era marked a watershed in India's strategic history as it began to shift its strategic worldview from that of a relatively weak player with a defensive worldview to that of a more confident emerging power. The pros and cons of India's power potential have been debated at length in terms of its economic capacities, its expanding strategic horizons, and its internal strengths and weaknesses. But there has been relatively little detailed investigation of its military forces and the ways in which they have responded to the changing environment. This book aims to look closely at the modernization of the Indian armed forces and to ask: How have the Indian armed forces sought to mould themselves in response to the demands of an entirely new strategic setting? How do they view their roles in an increasingly complex world marked by a tightening web of interactions and its attendant frictions? Is the process of modernization under way in tune with the needs of the armed forces and the overall strategic approach of policy makers?

Enforcement, Encounters and Everyday Policing in Postcolonial Karachi
Journal of the United Service Institution of India

Paramilitary Forces of India

The Naxal Threat

The Domestic Politics of South Asia

First [-eighth and Concluding] Report[s] of the National Police Commission

Key recommendations - A note on methodology. -- Background: People, the India-Pakistan dispute, political history, recent developments, and peace talks. - The people of Jammu and Kashmir - India-Pakistan dispute - Political history inside Jammu and Kashmir. -- Legal causes of abuses and impunity. Preventing arrest: Section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code - Preventing prosecution: Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code - The Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act and Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act -- The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978 -- Legal weaknesses in the Human Rights Protection Act -- Weaknesses in military court jurisdiction. -- The origins of impunity: failure of accountability in Jammu and Kashmir since the start of the conflict. A. Shootings at Gawakadal, Srinagar - B. Death of Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammad Farooq - C. The Bejbehara killings - D. The killing of Jalil Andrabi - E. Chattisinghpora massacre and ensuing killings. -- Recent abuses and continuing impunity. A. Killings - B. "Disappearances"--C. Torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment - D. Arbitrary detentions. -- Militant abuses. Militant groups and Pakistan's role in the conflict. - A. Politically motivated killings, summary executions, and intimidation - B. Direct and indiscriminate attacks on civilians - Militant attacks on schools and recruitment of children. -- Recommendations. To the government of India - To the state government of Jammu and Kashmir - To militant groups - To the government of Pakistan - To the United Nations - To the international community, in particular those states with significant influence on India, Pakistan, and militant groups. -- Acknowledgements.

Mission 2 Be

Courts Police Authorities & Common Man

Jammu and Kashmir: The Tide Turns

Women in Peace Politics

Indian Trade Journal

India's Military Modernization