

# PrepAlpine

**The Next-Generation UPSC Institution**

Where Research Meets Mentorship & Precision



**Preparation Meets Precision**

A Next-Generation Learning Institution

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# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS DATED 31.03.2026

## GS Paper III: Security

### 1. MHA's AI Vision for Internal Security: Predictive Policing and Cybercrime Control

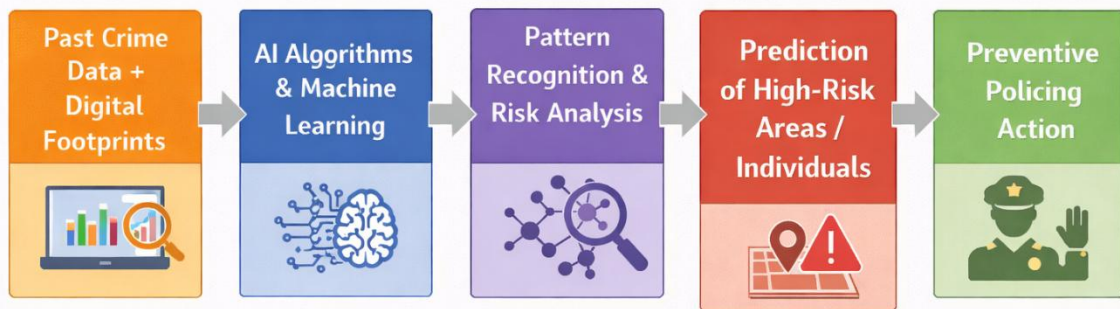
#### a. Introduction

India's internal security system is undergoing a major transformation with the increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). This marks a shift from traditional reactive policing (responding after crime occurs) to proactive and data-driven policing.

While this approach promises better control over cybercrime and organised fraud, it also raises important concerns about privacy, accountability, and ethical limits of technology.

Thus, the issue lies at the intersection of technology, governance, and fundamental rights.

#### How Predictive Policing Works



Insight Box:

→ Shift from Reactive → Proactive Policing

#### b. Conceptual Foundation: Predictive Policing

Predictive policing uses data, algorithms, and machine learning to anticipate crime.

##### Meaning and Features

- Analyses past crime data and behavioural patterns
- Uses digital footprints and transaction data
- Identifies high-risk areas or potential threats

##### Shift in Policing Approach

- Moves from reactive to preventive policing
- Focuses on early detection of crime
- Supports intelligence-led decision-making

##### Limitations

- Depends heavily on data quality
- Risk of incorrect predictions
- Requires strong safeguards

### **c. Institutional Framework Supporting AI Integration**

Several platforms and institutions support AI-based policing.

#### **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)**

- Nodal agency for cybercrime control
- Coordinates between states and central agencies

#### **National Cybercrime Reporting Portal**

- Enables citizens to report cyber offences online
- Acts as a major data collection point

#### **Cybercrime Helpline (1930)**

- Provides quick reporting mechanism
- Helps in real-time response to fraud

#### **Role of These Platforms**

- Collect large-scale data
- Feed information into AI systems
- Enable faster analysis and response

### **d. Key Features of the AI Strategy**

The MHA's AI strategy covers multiple areas of internal security.

#### **AI in Cybercrime Reporting and Analysis**

- Automates complaint registration
- Uses language processing for accessibility
- Analyses fraud patterns and trends

#### **Mule Hunter System (Financial Fraud Detection)**

- Identifies mule bank accounts
- Assigns risk scores based on transaction patterns
- Enables real-time blocking of suspicious accounts

#### **Dark Web and Scam Network Monitoring**

- Tracks illegal activities on hidden internet platforms
- Detects phishing campaigns and fraud networks
- Enables early intelligence gathering

#### **Content Monitoring and Regulation**

- Detects harmful content e.g., child abuse material
- Supports removal of illegal content
- Plans for proactive web crawling

#### **Digital Coordination Platforms**

- Links police with social media companies

- Speeds up content takedown
- Improves inter-agency coordination

#### **Forensic Modernisation**

- Use of advanced tools — digital microscopy, video analysis
- Enhances investigation quality
- AI applications still evolving in some areas

### **e. Significance of the AI-Based Approach**

AI integration offers several advantages.

#### **Real-Time Monitoring**

- Enables instant detection of threats
- Reduces response time

#### **Proactive Crime Prevention**

- Identifies risks before crime occurs
- Limits damage and financial loss

#### **Improved Governance**

- Faster complaint handling
- Better service delivery

#### **Handling Complex Cyber Threats**

- Deals with cross-border and digital crimes
- Strengthens national security

### **f. Challenges and Concerns**

The use of AI in policing raises multiple issues.

#### **Privacy Concerns**

- Large-scale data collection
- Risk of surveillance and misuse
- Potential violation of fundamental rights

#### **Algorithmic Bias**

- Biased data may lead to unfair targeting
- Risk of profiling certain communities

#### **Lack of Legal Framework**

- No clear law governing AI in policing
- Weak accountability mechanisms

#### **Over-Reliance on Technology**

- AI may produce false positives
- Risk of wrongful action

#### **Institutional Challenges**

- Need for skilled manpower

- Requirement of continuous upgrades
- Coordination issues

### **g. Way Forward**

A balanced and regulated approach is necessary.

#### **Legal and Regulatory Framework**

- Define limits of AI use
- Ensure accountability and oversight

#### **Privacy Safeguards**

- Data minimisation
- Purpose limitation
- Informed consent

#### **Algorithmic Audits**

- Regular checks for bias
- Improve accuracy and fairness

#### **Capacity Building**

- Train law enforcement personnel
- Develop technical expertise

#### **Strengthening Coordination**

- Link police, banks, and tech platforms
- Build integrated security ecosystem

#### **Constitutional Alignment**

- Ensure AI use respects fundamental rights
- Follow principles of democracy and rule of law

#### **Conclusion**

The Ministry of Home Affairs' AI-driven approach marks a major step towards modernising India's internal security system. By enabling predictive policing and improving cybercrime control, it enhances efficiency and responsiveness.

However, the success of this model depends on maintaining a balance between technological power and constitutional safeguards.

Only when AI is used with transparency, accountability, and respect for individual rights can it truly strengthen both security and democracy.

## **GS Paper III: Security**

### **2. Left Wing Extremism (Maoism) in India: Decline, Causes and Future Challenges**

#### **a. Introduction**

Left Wing Extremism (LWE), commonly known as Maoism, has been one of India's most serious internal security challenges. It began with the Naxalbari uprising (1967) and evolved into an organised insurgency based on socio-economic grievances.

At its core, Maoism combined ideology with ground realities of poverty, inequality, and marginalisation, mobilising people—especially tribals and landless workers—against the State.

In recent years, however, Maoist violence has declined significantly. This raises a crucial question: *Is this a permanent resolution, or just a transition to new forms of dissent?*

## b. Conceptual Understanding of Maoism

Maoism is inspired by the ideas of Mao Zedong, emphasising rural revolution.

### Core Ideology

- Revolution begins in rural areas
- Focus on overthrowing unequal social structures
- Armed struggle as a means of change

### Social Base of the Movement

- Tribal communities
- Landless labourers
- Marginalised and oppressed groups

### Parallel Governance

- Maoists acted as alternative authority in remote areas
- Resolved disputes and enforced wage norms
- Gained legitimacy due to weak State presence

## c. Structural Causes Behind the Spread of Maoism

The growth of Maoism was driven by multiple long-term factors.

### Economic Inequality

- Unequal land distribution
- Lack of livelihood opportunities
- Persistent poverty

### Social Marginalisation

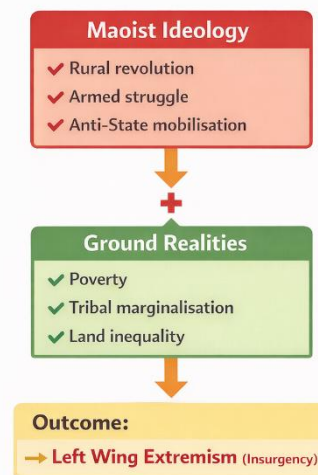
- Caste-based discrimination
- Tribal exclusion from mainstream development
- Social injustice

### Governance Failures

- Corruption and weak administration
- Poor implementation of welfare laws
- Excessive or coercive policing

### Development-Induced Displacement

## Nature of Maoism in India: Ideology + Ground Reality



- Mining and infrastructure projects displaced communities
- Inadequate rehabilitation
- Increased alienation

#### **d. Reasons for the Decline of Maoism**

The decline is due to multiple interconnected factors.

##### **Weakening of Leadership**

- Arrests and elimination of key leaders
- Increased surrenders
- Breakdown of organisational structure

##### **Shrinking Geographical Spread**

- Reduction from “Red Corridor” to isolated pockets
- Concentration mainly in regions like Bastar

##### **Decline in Violence**

- Reduced operational capability
- Fewer coordinated attacks

##### **Change in State Strategy**

- “Clear, Hold, Develop” approach
- Sustained security presence
- Gradual introduction of governance

##### **Infrastructure Expansion**

- Improved roads and connectivity
- Better communication networks
- Reduced isolation of affected areas

##### **Rising Aspirations**

- Exposure to education and employment opportunities
- Influence of mobile phones and digital media

##### **Decline in Ideological Appeal**

- Association with violence
- Internal divisions
- Criminalisation of movement

#### **e. Assessment of State Achievements**

The State has achieved significant gains.

##### **Security Success**

- Weakening of Maoist networks
- Restoration of territorial control
- Improved intelligence systems

##### **Limitation of Success**

- Decline in violence ≠ resolution of root causes

- Structural issues still persist

#### **f. Emerging Challenge: Beyond Security Success**

Post-conflict governance becomes crucial.

##### **Risk of Governance Vacuum**

- Maoists earlier provided basic governance
- Absence of State may create instability

##### **Need for Governance Consolidation**

- Establish consistent State presence
- Deliver justice and services

##### **Importance of Local Governance**

- Recruit local people in administration
- Strengthen grassroots institutions
- Improve delivery of education and healthcare

#### **g. Persistence of Structural Issues**

Many root causes of Maoism still remain.

##### **Land and Resource Issues**

- Land inequality
- Forest rights disputes

##### **Displacement and Development**

- Continued displacement due to projects
- Weak rehabilitation policies

##### **Governance Deficits**

- Corruption
- Administrative inefficiency

#### **h. Future Trajectory of Left Wing Extremism**

Maoism is unlikely to return in its old form, but challenges remain.

##### **Decline of Armed Insurgency**

- Reduced likelihood of large-scale violence
- Weak organisational capacity

##### **Emergence of New Forms of Dissent**

- Issue-based movements — land, environment, labour
- Decentralised protests
- Expansion into urban and digital spaces

##### **Key Insight**

- Conflict may shift form rather than disappear

## **i. Way Forward**

A shift from security to governance is essential.

### **Strengthening Governance**

- Improve delivery of public services
- Ensure administrative presence in remote areas

### **Addressing Structural Issues**

- Implement land and forest rights effectively
- Ensure fair rehabilitation policies

### **Promoting Inclusive Development**

- Generate employment
- Expand infrastructure and education

### **Building Trust**

- Reduce arbitrary actions by authorities
- Ensure accountability and transparency

### **Gradual Transition Strategy**

- Balance security with development
- Avoid sudden withdrawal of forces

### **Conclusion**

India's success in reducing Maoist violence is a major achievement in internal security. However, the real challenge lies in transforming this into sustainable peace.

The decline of Maoism shows that insurgencies weaken when the State becomes more present, responsive, and inclusive.

The long-term solution depends on whether this presence evolves into a system that ensures justice, development, and legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

## Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

This document is part of the PrepAlpine Current Affairs Series — designed to bring clarity, structure, and precision to your daily UPSC learning.

While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

### 1. Orientation & Purpose

This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

However, the PrepAlpine team is simultaneously developing a dedicated Prelims-focused Current Affairs Series, designed for:

- factual coverage
- data recall
- Prelims-style MCQs
- objective pattern analysis

This Prelims Edition will be released separately as a standalone publication.

### 2. Content Length

Some sections may feel shorter or longer depending on topic relevance and news density. To fit your personal preference, you may freely resize or summarize sections using any LLM tool (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, etc.) at your convenience.

### 3. Format Flexibility

The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

If you prefer a specific style (lists → paras, paras → tables, etc.), feel free to convert using any free LLM.

### 4. Monthly Current Affairs Release

The complete Monthly Current Affairs Module will be released soon, optimized to a compact 100–150 pages — comprehensive yet concise, exam-ready, and revision-efficient.

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