

## Concept note

### **National Conclave on India's Coastal Security: Away forward**

The Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai in Collaborations with CHME Society's Bhonsala Military College Nasik proposes 'Two Days' National Conclave during 30 November 2018 to 1<sup>st</sup> December 2018.

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India has a coastline of 7,517 km, of which the mainland accounts for 5,422 km. The Lakshadweep coast extends for 132 km and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have coastline of 1,962 km. The Indian coastline is distributed among nine coastal states and four Union Territories and almost the entire coast of India falls within the topics. The nine coastal States are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Most cargo ships that sail between East Asia, America, Europe and Africa pass through Indian Territorial waters. According to the Ministry of Shipping (MoS), around 95% of India's trade by volume and 70% by value is done through maritime transport. India's long coastline poses a variety of security concerns ; Landing of arms and explosive at isolated spots on the coast, infiltration/ex-filtration of national elements, use of the sea and offshore islands for criminal activities, smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods sea routes ,etc. In order to strengthen coastal security measures in the country, a Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) was launched in 2005 across all nine coastal states and four coastal UTs .The main objective was to strengthen infrastructure of marine police force in order to improve patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas, especially the shadow areas close to the coast. It is necessary to examine the scheme and draw the attention of the loopholes if there is any.

In order to contribute effectively to the nation's geopolitical aspirations and developmental goals, maritime security is the most important element. Port security has emerged as one of the most neglected areas in littoral security architecture. A recent IB audit noted that the vast majority of minor ports in India have little or no security cover, and many measures taken to secure the coastline have been quite ineffective. According to the audit report, few out of 227 minor ports in India had proper security cover. Apparently, as many as 187 minor ports had minimal security cover, while 75 had no security cover at all. The discovery of oil and gas in the sea has also led to the development of offshore platforms in the coastal waters of the country. Role of fishing community in contributing to the national economy cannot be underestimated. Therefore, the security of these people and role of Indian Navy, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Border State governments and Island territories of India, State Marine Police Force, State Marine Home guards, Research and Analysis Wing, Intelligence Bureau, Narcotics Control Bureau, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency, Directorate of Navy Intelligence need to be discussed and analyzed. This year, i.e., 2018 has marked the tenth anniversary of 26/11 an unfortunate incident that still scars India's collective consciousness as a tragedy on unmitigated proportions. Ten Terrorists from Pakistan hijacked boats to launch a series of deadly attacks over four days in Mumbai. Coastal Security has been a priority in India's national security agenda ever since. Almost a decade later, however, India's coastal security project still remains a work in progress. Despite success in some key areas, the security apparatus remain riddled with critical gaps. For extensive period in the past we have merely focused on security from terrorism related activities. Threats such as smuggling of arms and narcotics, human trafficking, IUU fishing, climate induced crises and maritime population have received less attention.

**Aim:** Identify coastal security interests and their vulnerabilities, establishes shared objectives and course of action. Orienting the use of available means to improve the time of response, anticipation and forward planning.

**Focus of the National Conclave:** - The proposed national conclave on Indian coastal Security is an academic exercise for deliberating the wide spectrum of prevailing dynamics of India's coastal security concerns and threats. This conclave aim at discussing the overall issues pertinent to India's Coastal Security.

From the above context, the National conclave would like to discuss the following sub themes given below: -

1. Understanding India's Approach towards Coastal Security.
2. Efficient Littoral Management
3. Coastal Surveillance Network, exercise and integration
4. Vessel Tracking Management System
5. Biometric ID cards for Coastal Fisherman
6. Patrolling of Boats for coastal Security
7. Use of use of metal dictators, radars, illumination facilities, CCTVs/cameras.
8. Vessel Traffic Service.
9. Coastal Security architecture and Management
10. Modernization and improvement of Coastal Security Guard.
11. Smart Coastal Border Management
12. Evolution of Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) and National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS)
13. Coastal Domain Awareness
14. Search and Rescue Measures of Indian Coast Guard.
15. Threats and Counter threats emanating from the Sea.
16. Counter Measure to sabotage smuggling of gold, electronic goods, narcotics, arms ammunition, Explosives and FICN,
17. India's Coastal Security posture after 26/11 terror attack.

**(Note: Contribution on any of the above sub-themes can be deliberated)**

**Objectives of the National Conclave:** - The Department of Civics and Politics initiates to provide a platform for the deliberations on the above themes. The chosen themes have gained importance with respect to coastal security issues and Management. The Three days

exercise will be academic in context and professional in attitude, should be academically rewarding and personally gainful to the participants. The ultimate objective is to generate an in-depth understanding about India's coastal security threats and challenges:

- a) To debate the involvement, coordination and harmonization of all state actors and resources.
- b) To canvass public-private collaboration and the involvement of society in general.
- c) To ventilate comprehensive approach to Security, encompassing all its dimensions.
- d) To examine ways to prioritizing resources and optimizing their use, monitoring and assessing required results .
- e) To explore ability of human and material resources to address crises situations flexibly.
- f) To guide government actions in detecting situations that may pose a potential threat.

**Date wise and session wise break-up of the themes including inaugural and valedictory address of the national conclave during 30<sup>th</sup> November to 1<sup>st</sup> December 2018 by the Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai**

Session I: Inaugural and Key note address

Key note and Presidential address will be delivered by the eminent persons on the Subjects who would then set the tone of the national conclave.

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Session- II Problems of Coastal Security

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Session –III Peculiarities of Island security

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Session-IV Challenges of Interoperability – Perspectives from Delhi

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Session –V Coastal security, Evolution of Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) and National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS)

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Session –VI Issues of Coastal Communities and fishing communities

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Session-VII Threats and Counter threats emanating from the Sea Counter Measure to sabotage smuggling of gold, electronic goods, narcotics, arms ammunition, Explosives and FICN.

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Session- VIII **India's Coastal Security posture after 26/11 terror attack**

Valedictory function

Welcome address :  
Introduction : Dr. L A Khan  
Valedictory address : TBA  
Vote of Thanks :

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Valedictory address will be delivered by the eminent persons on the subjects who would then sum up and give set of policy framework for the national conclave to be Suggested for the Government and concerned policy makers

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**IMPORTANT DATES FOR THE NATIONAL CONCLAVE**

<b><u>ABSTRACTS SUBMISSION DATES</u></b>	<b><u>NOVEMBER 10, 2018</u></b>
<b><u>NOTIFICATION OF ACCEPTANCE ( EMAIL)</u></b>	<b><u>NOVEMBER 15, 2018</u></b>
<b><u>REGISTRATION COMPLETE FORMS</u></b>	<b><u>NOVEMBER 20, 2018</u></b>
<b><u>FINAL PAPER FOR THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDING</u></b>	<b><u>NOVEMBER 25, 2018</u></b>
<b><u>2018 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING FOR PAPERS AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE</u></b>	<b><u>NOVEMBER 28, 2018</u></b>
<b><u>2018 NATIONAL CONCLAVE</u></b>	<b><u>NOV.30 TO 1<sup>ST</sup> DEC. 2018</u></b>

**Submissions**

Abstract of no more than 300 words including key words should be submitted to [khanliyaqat6@gmail.com](mailto:khanliyaqat6@gmail.com) on or before 10 November 2018

The following information is required in the following order

- Title of the Paper- Bold –faced and centered in upper/Lower case
- Name (s) of the author(s)-
- Affiliation(s) of the author(s)

- Address(es) of the author(s)
- Abstract of the paper
- Full paper