

5. National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)- Internal Security

The National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has begun receiving nearly 45,000 requests per month, reflecting a significant rise in its use by central and state security agencies.

Background and Evolution of NATGRID

Post-26/11 Imperative- The 2008 Mumbai terror attacks exposed severe institutional gaps in real-time intelligence sharing. Data silos across agencies (intelligence, police, financial regulators, immigration) resulted in delayed detection of threats. To address this, the Government conceptualized NATGRID as a technology-driven, federated intelligence and analytics platform.

Institutional Placement- NATGRID operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to ensure seamless integration with national security and law-enforcement systems. Designed as a backend analytical engine, not a frontline agency.

Objective- Enable rapid correlation of disparate datasets to aid counterterrorism, serious crime investigations, and national security operations.

NATGRID

NATGRID is a real-time data integration, analysis, and access system that aggregates information from over 20 civil, commercial, and government databases to support authorised security and intelligence agencies.

Types of Integrated Data

It links high-value datasets such as- Banking and financial transactions, Income tax records and PAN data, Telecom usage patterns, Travel and immigration records (BIS, FRRO, airlines), Passport data, Railway and airline ticketing systems, Vehicle registration (VAHAN), Driving licence (SARATHI), Police investigation data (CCTNS), Commercial data sources (utilities, insurance, etc.)

The system uses big data analytics, AI-assisted pattern detection, and federated search protocols.

Data Access and Authorisation

Primary Users

Initially, access was limited to apex agencies such as- Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research & Analysis Wing (R&AW), National Investigation Agency (NIA), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

Expanded Access

In recent reforms, Superintendent of Police (SP)-rank officers have been provided access, improving state-level intelligence capabilities. All access is role-based, permission-linked, and time-bound.

Key Integrations- NATGRID-NCRB Link

In 2020, NATGRID signed an MoU with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Implications- Granted NATGRID direct access to Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). CCTNS provides nationwide, unified access to FIRs, chargesheets, criminal records, and police investigation entries. Strengthened federal crime detection, allowing threat mapping across states.

Significance of NATGRID

Counterterrorism Capabilities

Enables correlation of **travel routes, financial flows, communication behaviour, and social network mapping.**

Helps detect

1. Sleeper cells
2. Terror financing routes
3. Cross-border facilitators
4. Mobility patterns of suspects

Improved Crime Detection

Supports investigations into- Organised crime, Narcotics networks, Cyber-enabled fraud, Human trafficking, Fake currency networks, Smuggling syndicates

SECURITY SNAG

The Centre said reports claiming data can be accessed from a Telegram bot “are without any basis and mischievous in nature”

Big data breaches in India

Apr 2022: A Russian malware planted from a server in Nigeria was used to bring down Oil India's system in Assam

May 2022: Chinese hackers hit the Indian power grid during Dec 2021-Feb 2022. According to the Centre, the attempts failed

May 2021: Domino's India discloses a data breach. Details of **180 mn** orders and **1 mn** credit cards were said to be leaked

Mar 2023: Drug major Sun Pharma reported an “information security incident”

Feb 2021: Air India experienced a cyberattack that affected about **4.5 mn** customers

6 June: AIIMS, New Delhi, was hit by the second cyberattack within a year. A cyberattack disrupted its services in November 2022



MAJOR JOLT

THE data breach has come as a major jolt to the government

THE Centre has been building digital public infrastructure (DPI)

A leak from CoWin would mean weakness in this DPI

Eliminates duplication of intelligence efforts. Reduces inter-agency delays and bureaucratic bottlenecks. All queries are logged → improved internal accountability. Enhances coordination between central and state agencies.

Advanced Security Architecture

End-to-end encryption, multi-factor authentication, Strict audit trails, Segregated access layers

Security Measures and Governance Protocols, Zero-trust architecture for data access. Encryption at rest and in transit. Automated logging of every data query. Periodic audits by MHA-appointed committees. Access restricted to **vetted, background-verified officers**.

These measures seek to mitigate risks of misuse, unauthorised surveillance, or insider threats.

Key Concerns and Criticisms

Privacy and Surveillance Risks

NATGRID aggregates highly sensitive data across sectors. Risk of **mass surveillance**, profiling, or disproportionate monitoring. Lack of clear statutory boundaries increases apprehension.

Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities

India reported **20.5 lakh cyber incidents** to CERT-In in 2024. Large, integrated datasets make NATGRID a **High-value cyber target**.

Any breach could compromise national security operations.

Lack of Legislative Backing

NATGRID is created through **executive orders**, not parliamentary legislation. Absence of independent oversight or statutory checks limits- Transparency, Public accountability, Grievance mechanisms

Coordination Challenges

States vary widely in digital readiness and policing capacity. Uneven integration may reduce system effectiveness.

Way Forward

Enact a Dedicated NATGRID Law

Should define- Scope and limits, Oversight boards, Proportional use safeguards, Accountability mechanisms, Align NATGRID with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP), 2023.

Strengthen Cybersecurity

Advanced intrusion detection systems, Red-team penetration testing, Continuous monitoring and SOC upgrades, India-led security standards for critical intelligence systems

Build State-Level Capacity

Train SP- and DSP-level officers in- Digital forensics, Pattern analysis, NATGRID query protocols, Promote uniform intelligence workflows across states.

Ensure Privacy Safeguards

Independent oversight committees, Transparent audit frameworks, Proportionality checks for each data request, Mandatory record destruction when no longer needed

Develop Interoperability with Other National Platforms

Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS), DigiYatra, FASTag analytics, Financial sector monitoring platforms, Immigration and border management systems

NATGRID Matters for India's Internal Security

India faces multi-dimensional security threats- terror networks, cybercrime, organised crime, cross-border infiltration. A federated, integrated intelligence platform significantly enhances preparedness. Helps India transition from reactive policing to predictive intelligence.

Source- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/national-intelligence-grid-slowly-gathers-pace-receives-45k-requests-a-month/article70369184.ece>