

# India's National Security in Turbulent Times

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## **Abstract**

The globe is going through turbulent times right now because of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has been raging for more than two years and is threatening to spread throughout Europe. The dispute over a disputed region between Azerbaijan and Armenia turned into a full-fledged war. The Middle East is unstable as a result of the terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas and later Hezbollah, as well as Israel's death of Hamas and Hezbollah officials in retribution. To believe that such incidents do not pose a danger to India's security would be erroneous or incorrect. India is currently dealing with issues such as ethnic and religious secession, the resurgence of the K2 project by state sponsors of terrorism, the rise in drug trafficking, the infiltration crisis, the border stalemate with China, and the prospect of a 2.5 front war. In order to preserve and restore the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, India must also anticipate these dangers and take appropriate action. Although the recently released India National Security Strategy is a positive move in the right direction, more must be done to safeguard national security, particularly with regard to its implementation.

## **Threats to India's National Security:**

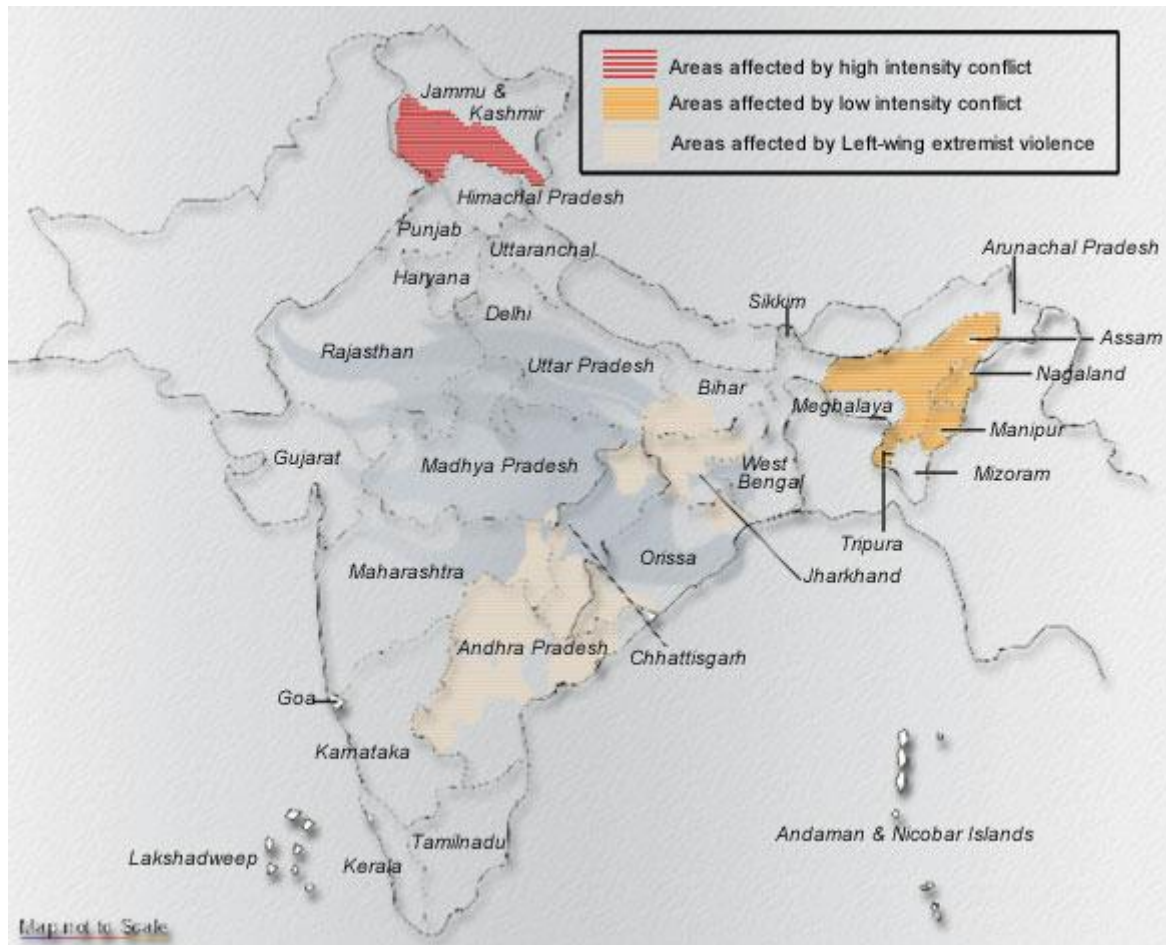
The approach of dividing threats as Internal and External security threat is seen in kautilya's Arthshatra as he divided threats into following 4 categories:

- Internal
- External
- Internally aided external
- Externally aided internal

Nonetheless, it would be preferable to examine threats to national security thoroughly given the complexity of the concerns.

The role of Ministry of External Affairs is also very important as they play a big role in negotiations and engagement with the ones who create threats to security of India.

Before knowing the challenges to National Security, let's see the areas which are inflicted by conflicts in India.



(sapt.org, n.d.)

**It is also important to know the reasons about National Security Threats:**

1. Nature of International Politics: Because of the nature of international politics, every nation seeks to expand to the greatest extent feasible, which forces them to obstruct the advancement of other nations.
2. Strategic Reasons: The finest illustration of this is Kashmir, which is crucial to India's access to Central Asia, which is why China and Pakistan have prevented India from entering the Province of Kashmir. Now that lithium reserves have been discovered there, Kashmir has emerged as a major flashpoint for conflict.
3. Historical Reasons: Mainly issues of separatism and ethnic violence are related to colonial regime which ruled over India. The demand for Khalistan , or be it issues in North-East of the country. Improper division of boundaries.
4. Faultlines in Indian Society and Economy : India is a diverse nation and there are division among on social lines based on religion, caste , ethnicity etc. There is poor governance in many areas , lack of devolution of political power, unemployment opportunities are limited and such faultlines are exploited by external powers to create instability in India.
5. Poor Infrastructure: The state of India has seen huge infiltration illegally from Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan as most of these countries are instable and India looks a suitable and safe destination for people of these countries to migrate and settle. The intention of such people may not always be good and such people in long run may act as over ground workers or sleeper cells going against national interest of India. India does not have enough technology to stop this illegal infiltration. For example

The India-Bangladesh border is not fully fenced.

Major **challenges** to India’s National Security are as follows:

1. Cross border terrorism
2. Left wing extremism and North-East Militancy
3. Narco-Terroism
4. Illegal infiltration from borders
5. Cyber terrorism
6. Seccesionism

**1. Cross Border Terrorism:**

A famous example of state-sponsored and financed terrorism is the militancy in J&K (Gupta, 2023).The Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) raises and transfers money from Jihadi Islamic extremists worldwide using both public and private resources, including money from drugs , contributions, and charitable organisations. Funding from NGOs and the Kashmiri diaspora adds to this support. (Gupta, 2023)These are then combined with other sources of finance to form part of Pakistan's proxy war against India. After removal of article 370 and 35-A from state of Jammu and Kashmir the Kashmir witnessed significant decline in number of terrorist events and other terrorist allied events like stone pelting on Army and other police personnel. This was also marked by increase in investments in the state. (ndtv, 2024)

DESCRIPTION	2018	2023
<b>Terrorist Initiated Incidents</b>	228	43
<b>Encounters</b>	189	48
<b>Civilians killed</b>	55	13
<b>Security personnel killed in action</b>	91	25

However after May-24 there is sudden surge in terrorist activities mainly in Jammu region, (aljazeera, 2024) The infamous reasi attack cannot be forgotten as innocent civilians returning their home were killed in an ambush. Since June-24 Indian defence personnel and police in J&K have lost more than 20 personnel in different encounters with terrorsits in Doda, Udampur, Rajaouri and Poonch. (aljazeera, 2024) The recent terrorists activities are being carried out by Pakistani inflirators and it is no brainer that, they are backed by Pakistani state. (Mohammad, 2024) There were reports of Chinese weapons being used in Jammu and Kashmir for terrorism and reports also claim that china is arming Pakistan with radar, drones and howitzer guns in PoK. (timesofindia.indiatimes.com, 2024) .Terrorists were found using Chinese weapons. (indiatoday.in, 2023).Pakistani Drones were also found in Punjab region bordering Pakistan which may have been used for supplying arms and ammunitions , however fortunately Punjab hasn’t witnessed any terrorsit incident in 2024. (ndtv, 2024)

**2. Left-Wing Extremism and North east Insurgency:**

(a)Left Wing Extremism:

This manifests in the form of Maoism and Naxalism in India. The movement began in 1967 in the West Bengali village of Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district, led by Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and Jangal Santhal. (Dr.Radha Varada) This is where the term "Naxal" originates. It alludes to advocating the use of force to topple the government using different communist rebel organizations. Maoism is a theory that

advocates using military insurrection, popular mobilization, and strategic alliances to seize control of the state. This method was dubbed the "Protracted Peoples War" by Mao. (Sahoo, 2017)

They use Urban Naxals as intellectuals, which gives them shield and legitimacy among the urban people, academicians, media journalists, NGOs etc. In order to get armaments, the CPI (Maoist) maintains close brotherly links with numerous insurgent groups in the Northeast, particularly the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) and the RPF/PLA of Manipur. The majority of these groups are connected to outside forces that are hostile to India. Additionally, the Maoist CPI has publicly declared their support for the terrorist organizations operating in Jammu and Kashmir. Their "strategic united front" against the Indian State includes these connections. The Communist Party of the Philippines, Turkey, and other international Maoist organizations are closely connected to the CPI (Maoist).

8863 people were murdered by the LWE in various parts of India between 2004 and 2023. Most of the deceased civilians are tribal people; they are frequently labeled as "Police informers" and then subjected to severe torture and execution. The Maoists' so-called "prolonged peoples war" against the Indian government has actually hurt the tribal and economically disadvantaged populations the most, despite their claims to support this cause

In a nutshell, the CPI (Maoist), the main LWE outfit in India, aims to overthrow the existing democratic state structure with violence as their primary weapon, and mass mobilization and strategic united fronts as complementary components and plans to usher in So-called 'New Democratic Revolution' in India. (theweek.in, 2024)

If any attack happens on India hostile nations like china, it is very likely that these left-wing extremists will likely be supporter of china and will form part of half front of the 2.5 front mentioned by late CDS Gen Bipin Rawat.

However due to various efforts and schemes the menace of left wing extremism is down to 58 in 2024 from 203 in 2011. (timesofindia.indiatimes.com, 2024)

Year	Number of districts	Number of States
2010	196	20
2011	203	20
2012	198	18
2013	182	20
2014	161	16

(pib.gov.in, n.d.)

The incidence of Left wing extremism are also on fall as shown in the table

Year/Parameter	Incidents	Deaths
2004	1533	566
2005	1608	677
2006	1509	678
2007	1565	696

2008	1591	721
2009	2258	908
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	310
2015	1089	230
2016	1048	278
2017	908	263
2018	833	240
2019	670	202
2020	665	183
2021	509	147
2022	413* 118**	98
2023 (till 15 June 23)	250* 55**	69

(pib.gov.in, 2023)

(b) Noth east insurgency:

Over the last 11 years, there has been a significant improvement in the security situation. Compared to the year 2014, there is a reduction of 76% in extremist incidents in the year 2022. Similarly, the casualties of security personnel and civilians have come down by 90% and 97% respectively in 2022 as compared to 2014. (mha.gov.in)

Several peace accords have also been signed in the last 11 years, as a result of which, most of the extremist groups have laid down their arms and became partners in the peace and development of the North East. From 2014 till now, more than 8000 insurgents have surrendered. The disturbed areas under Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) have been completely withdrawn from Tripura (2015) and Meghalaya (2018) and significantly reduced in Nagaland, Assam and Manipur. From being on the margins of the India story, the Northeast is quickly becoming one of the country's growth engines. (pib.gov.in, 2023)

Groups like ULFA, NSCN(IM), NSCN(K), have got their support from sources enemicial to India's territorial sovereignty and intergrity. The Naga peace accord made Nagaland peaceful. For a short period of time like from 2016 to 2022 North east remained calm , however after violence between two groups of Manipur , the chances of violence spreading out to other parts cannot be ruled out . The 2 gropus fighting today are kukis and meitis of which Kukis are demand a seperete administarttive division for themselves , this may trigger demands of similar kinds from other tribes of north-east also, creating a situation of almost separation. It is also important to note that in future a demand may come for seccesion from Union of India altogether. (deccanherald.com, 2024)

It is significantly notable that resistance against Myanmar's junta is violent and junta has lost northern myanmaar. The northern range of mynamaar hosts chin people which are kindered tribe of kukis, so changes for a demand for greater Kuki land cannot be left uncalculated.

A very recent example of this is from June 2020 when the National Investigation Agency (NIA) filed a charge sheet against NSCN (IM) leader Alemla Jamir in a terror funding case. Jamir's case has a China linkage. Jamir was so called a cabinet minister in the National Social Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN-IM) and the spouse of former Naga army chief Phunting Shimrang who crossed over to Yunnan, China in 2019 with two other associates. He is wanted by the NIA in another case of crime. Jamir was arrested with articles that were to further fuel insurgency in the region and had Chinese footprints all over the articles. (Pathak)

Another example is from 2011 when Wang Qing, a Chinese spy who disguised herself as a TV reporter was arrested and deported after she visited the NSCN (IM) headquarters in Nagaland. Qing was a spy for the People's Security Bureau, which is China's intelligence agency. She, back then had a four hour long closed door meeting with Thuingaleng Muivahato-kilonsar, the leader supreme of the NSCN (IM). She entered Nagaland's Dimapur without the mandatory restricted area permit. (Pathak)

The North-East region of India is strategically important because it is easily separated from the rest of the country in the event of a conflict, thanks to its placement along the Siliguri Corridor, sometimes known as the "chicken corridor," which connects it to the mainland. (Manoharan, 2012) Unlawful immigrants who have betrayed India are infiltrating states such as West Bengal. North East India is brittle due to the instabilities of Myanmar and intertribal ties (2023). In the event that Bangladesh elects a government hostile to India, it will be challenging to keep North East India stable. (Mishra, 2022)

Insurgent organisations from the northeast have utilised Bangladesh as a hideout in addition to Myanmar, particularly in the Chittagong highlands (Pathak). Nevertheless, since the Sheikh Hasina Government took office, its membership has decreased, and many of its members have been detained and turned over to India.

Nepal is utilised as a haven and a route to other nations that border China. The transit point is the airport in Kathmandu. Numerous underground organisations with Assamese roots, such ULFA and NDFB, also use Bhutan. There are reports that the Chinese are providing the rebel groups in the northeast with moral support.

### 3. Narco Terrosim:

India, sandwiched between the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, has long been the scene of narcoterrorism activities as well as lengthy insurgencies and cross-border terrorist activities. (PATIL, 2024) In contrast to other regions of the world where the primary goal of narcoterrorism is to generate profits for terrorist activities, the situation in India is more intricate. (Nag, 2024). These are the regions

where Pakistani state agencies also provide help to terrorist organisations and narcotics syndicates, including route reconnaissance, assistance, and instruction in crossing international borders (PATIL, 2024). Additionally, drug trafficking organisations frequently smuggle drugs across borders using cutting-edge methods like unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones. (thehindu.com, 2024)

The Border Security Force (BSF) in India has also reported several cases of drones transporting drugs. 400–500 drones were spotted near the India–Pakistan border too. Drug smuggling across the Golden Crescent increased as a result of Pakistan's clandestine backing of terrorism and insurgencies in Punjab and J&K during the 1980s, as well as India's close proximity to its borders. In the early years of Kashmir's armed insurgency, estimates place the amount of money used to finance terror activities at 15% of the proceeds from the drug trade; this amount only rose in the years that followed. (Banerjee, 2024)

J&K LG terminates six employees 'involved' in narco-terror trade With the current sacking, the government has dismissed eight employees within a month for involvement in narco-terror activities at the behest of the Pakistan ISI and its terror proxies. (Majid, 2024). In Jammu and Kashmir witnessed 26 cases registered and 49 persons were arrested, recoveries included 100 kg of heroine, 19 AK-47, 2 IEDs, 11 Pistols were recovered from these. One could argue that as part of Beijing's attempt to restrict India, China has been attempting to inflame separatism in the north-eastern states of India, specifically in Nagaland, Manipur, and Assam. This is certainly a significant factor, but China has always had a stake in the illicit arms trade, drug trafficking, and the exploitation of natural resources via the support of separatist movements in Myanmar and India.

Regretfully, the smuggling and influx of other illicit goods have not been stopped by either India or the military-run government of Myanmar. (PATIL, 2024) Ensuring China's unlawful cash source continues to be a driving force behind the ongoing armed struggle against India. It is significant to note that Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, which is regarded as a significant link with China. (htt3). The time is critical as the narco production in Afghanistan fell and is now led by myanmaar in Asia, which means that it is now easier to fuel insurgency in any part of north-east. In a PIL it was known that Narco-terrorism is root cause of violence in money. (timesofindia.indiatimes.com, 2023)

#### **4. Illegal Infiltration in India:**

This comes in news after enactment of CAA where in those who minorities who suffer persecution in Bangladesh and Pakistan. The another incident is influx of rohinyas illegally into India from Bangladesh and Myanmaar

More than 7,000 000 Rohingya refugees have left violence and persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State since August 25, 2017. Bangladesh currently has over a million displaced people, creating a serious humanitarian situation.

In an affidavit filed with the Supreme Court, the Home Ministry called them "illegal immigrants," claimed they constituted a "national security threat," and advocated for their deportation. The nation is now battling insurgencies in its northeastern states and in northern Kashmir, which might add petrol to the flames.

→ Danger to Security

According to the government's affidavit, there was a planned migration of illegal immigrants from Myanmar into India through Benapole Haridaspur (West Bengal), Hili (West Bengal), Sonamura (Tripura), Kolkata, and Guwahati, assisted by agents and touts. Security agency reports show that the Rohingya are complicit in the purchase of forged Indian identification cards, people trafficking, and fund mobilisation via hawala systems. According to an intelligence analysis, ISI and ISIS have made a symbolic

claim about the Rohingya people, which has the potential to incite communal conflict and destabilise the predominantly Buddhist northeast region. (Manoharan, 2012)

There are over 20 million Bangladeshi immigrants in India and they do pose a threat to security as they indulge in illegal activities, rather anti national activities. Their allegiance is to their homeland and not toward India. (Manoharan, 2012) The radicalization to create India as a land of Dar-ul-harb to Dar-ul-Islam is a real security threat. Apart from this they lead to demographic changes, arms smuggling, communal violence etc create serious law and order situations. Further to coup in Bangladesh dated 5 August-2024 further increases threat to radical elements entering India in name of same refuge.

The government said it is not possible to collect data on all illegal immigrants. The state governments for sake of vote bank politics allow illegal immigrants to make Aadhar cards and other IDs and eventually they get Indian passports and become citizens. This shows the magnitude of threat Illegal Immigration is a threat. (Manoharan, 2012)

Apart from illegal immigration, Infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir is a serious problem as infiltrations have led to more and more terrorist attacks be it like 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks, Uri base attack, Pathankot attack. Majority of terrorism events in Jammu and Kashmir are done by terrorists coming over borders. This year 24 people were killed in terrorist attacks and 28 terrorists were killed in attack as per MHA data.

Recently In the Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir, a senior Pakistani SSG commando and close accomplice of the mastermind of the 26/11 Mumbai attack, Hafiz Saeed, was killed in an encounter with security forces. On July 27, as the terrorist, Noman Ziaullah, tried to enter India through the Machil region, he was shot and killed. (thehindu, 2024)

## 5. Cyber-Terroism:

News from the "Cambridge Analytica" incident demonstrates how susceptible democracies are to cybermanipulation, including those in the USA, UK, EU, and even India. Snowden's disclosures also make it abundantly evident that India's internet is essentially unsecured. We only have extremely rudimentary security mechanisms up to now. It was only after the Snowden revelations that we began to think about advanced features. Our essential infrastructure, installations, and institutions must all be secured against cyberattacks.

Target on critical infrastructure can bring country on standstill, especially in governance and security of the country. Such infrastructure compasses in industries like:

- Transport (surface, air, rail, and water)
- Finance and banking
- Communication
- defence
- intelligence, security, and law enforcement

March 2024: A cyber-espionage effort compromised India's energy and government sectors. Hackers transmitted a malicious file to offices in charge of national defence, IT governance, and electronic communications in India in the appearance of a letter from the country's Royal Air Force. It is still unknown to researchers who carried out the attack. (csis.org, n.d.)

Hackers assaulted AIIMS Delhi in 2023, resulting in server shutdowns and interruptions to medical services. Potential compromise of patient data underscores the risks that cyberattacks pose to the healthcare industry. The necessity for more robust cybersecurity procedures to safeguard sensitive data



was highlighted by this malevolent attempt. The whole healthcare sector was rocked by one of the most recent ransomware assaults in India.

**Attack on the power utility systems of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh:** Last year, a ransomware attack was launched against the power utility systems of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, two southern Indian states. All servers were brought down by the dangerous virus until the issue was fixed. The virus propagated swiftly because the two states' computer systems were connected, which resulted in the total shutdown of every system.

**In case of Mumbai power grid failure 2021:** About 14 Trojan Horses and 8 GB of unexplained data were discovered in the system, which the inquiry determined was put in the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) system by unreliable sources. The 100-page report affirms that a malware attack was the cause of the outage.

## 6. Secessionism:

In India, the term "secession" usually pertains to the act of one or more states leaving the Republic of India. Secession has been defended by some as a natural right of revolution.

Despite having thousands of followers, many independence movements enjoy only mediocre local support and high voter turnout in democratic elections. Although it was prominent in Punjab throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the Khalistan movement is now mainly suppressed in India. There have been incidents of insurgency in the states of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, the Assam, and Nagaland in North-eastern India. Kuki groups demand separate Union Territory after year of Manipur unrest. (**indiatoday.in, 2024**)

In Kashmir, Syed Ali Gilani, a secessionist from Kashmir, used to say "Hum Pakistani hain, Pakistan humara hai". Another notable active movement of secessionism is that of Khalistan, which is believed to be backed by ISI, CIA to keep India in check. The proposed state that some Sikhs have in mind, which would unite the Indian state of Punjab with other Punjabi-speaking regions of northern India to form a Sikh republic, is called Khalistan.

It is notable that the Khalistan movement is for an independent country of Punjab but the movement does not include Punjab which lies on the Pakistani side. Thus the whole idea of getting a country out of India is itself a strategic move by rivals of India.

Organisations such as Sikh For Justice (SFJ) advocate for the assassination of the Indian Prime Minister and exalt the assassination of Indira Gandhi (whom the Khalistanis themselves killed). These outfits pose a severe threat to national security because they radicalise the local populace on the Indian side, giving them a strong foundation.

Close relationships exist between SFJ and its legal advisor, Gurpatwant Singh Pannun, and Paramjit Singh Pamma, a BKI fundraiser who is wanted by Indian authorities for providing material assistance to promote terrorism. Despite his denials, Mr. Pannun was allegedly sentenced to 30 months in prison for his connection with BKI, a terrorist organisation that is prohibited in the UK, after obtaining terrorist training in Pakistan in 2000.

The most well-known Khalistan terrorist, Bhindranwale, regularly employed anti-Hindu vitriol in his talks. Reputable Sikh journalist Kushwant Singh called Bhindranwale a "hate monger," saying he always said vile and provocative words about Hindus and urged all Sikhs to "kill 32 Hindus to solve the Hindu-Sikh problem."

Singers and people from films and songs industry of Punjab refuses to say that they are Indian rather they prefer to say Punjab. Some Punjabi singers give call for release of terrorists through their songs and that is how they radicalize people and gather ground support.

The new leader called Amritpal Singh emerged and was branded as Bhindranwale 2.0 was arrested last year. Amritpal gave the Bhindranwala style a lot of energy when he was able to carry it off by drawing heavily from the separatist and communal discourse that Bhindranwala had to offer. He declared murder and mayhem to be his objective, borrowed from Bhindranwala's signature belligerence and defiance, and made the Indian government, or "ghumat," his principal enemy. He also forewarned the Sikhs that he had come to get their sons slaughtered for the cause. ([economictimes.indiatimes.com](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com))

In the vague of farm protests many khalistanis flagged Nishaab saab uprooting the Indian flag on red fort and that was the direct challenge to sovereignty of India. The idea of Khalistan again has started receiving ground. There is a massive emigration in form of students from Punjab to Canada and USA where most of khalistanis reside. (2023). The students there are dependent on their Sikh community of which majorly are dominated by Khalistanis. Infact in Canada there is rise in hate violence against Hindus by the khalistani elements on the same lines as it used to happen during Bhindranwale's era. ([htt4](http://htt4))

It is to be noted that the recent rise in terror attacks in J&K and rise of khalistani sentiments in some parts of Punjab ( election of amritpal singh in loksabha elections) is a sign of re-activation of K2( Khalistan & Kashmir) by ISI. ([htt5](http://htt5))

## WAY FORWARD:



### 1. Increasing power and our capabilities:

It is time and gain said that world bows down in front of power. It is high time that India increases its capabilities, so that other countries trying to meddle in India's affairs and even if they do, India is in a strong position to give a befitting reply and protect itself from threats.

It has been said that India is a soft state and is rightly said so, as Law and Order disruption in the name of protests is more often seen in India and government drops the gun in front of such people. (Sirohi, 2024) If India fails to contain such law and order situations then the repeat of Bangladesh-2024 is not far away from India.

It is right time that India increases its expenditure on defence, increase technology and increase men power in defence forces rather than cutting forces in order to reduce expenditures. Defence is one of the most successful organisations in India and India in such critical times should not play with these organisations in the name of reforms. India needs to deal with neighbours with Iron Fist

## 2. Stable and Controlled Neighbourhood:

With the fall of Dhaka on 7 August 2024, to USA and Pakistan's puppet ruler, the adversaries of India acting through hostile neighbouring countries, have surrounded India. KP Sharma Oli in Nepal, Muizzu in the Maldives who emerged victorious from an India-out campaign, Pakistan's founding principle was to bleed India, Myanmar's junta-ruled government is unstable, Bangladesh experienced a coup, leading to the removal of pro-India Sheikh Hasina. In order to govern Northeast India, cordial ties with Bangladesh and Myanmar are necessary. To prevent the entry of illegal immigrants and to curb drug-related terrorism, India requires a firm and steady grip on the political spheres in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal. It is in India's best interest that Pakistan does not continue to exist in such a strong state as it does since the existence of a Punjabi-dominated Pakistan poses an existential threat to India. India should establish situations in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and illegally occupy a portion of Jammu and Kashmir if Pakistan strikes Kashmir.

India should not repeat the blunders of the Tashkent and Shimla agreements, but rather carry out the actions taken in 1965 and 1971. India would require assistance from Sunni Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, permanent membership in the UN Security Council, and increased military and diplomatic capacity to the point where India could at the very least rival China militarily and diplomatically.

India has done a lot of humanitarian works in neighbouring countries be it Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Nepal, Maldives in order to build soft-power. These countries either swayed towards China or are so radicalised against India on the basis of their religion. (Islam i.e Pakistan, Bangladesh and Maldives). It is high time that India uses hard power along with soft power as soft power alone has not served India's interest.

## 3. Regional Development in India and Research-Development:

Development needs of under-developed part of India needs to be done on urgent basis, be it development of North-East, Kashmir or Ladakh. The people from such region be fully part of India and it should rightly be avoided that sentiments in the name of language, race, tribes, caste etc should not be fanned at any cost.

It is also high time that India should use its youth in a constructive manner and compulsory military training be given to all those who are in their young age. More research and development is needed on the future war-zones and new era of war.

India needs to develop strong defence technologies, Strong Human Intelligence and be a master of Information Warfare. India might not want to fight in the first, but there are many waiting to fight with India so India should prepare accordingly.

## 4. Increase Strategic Influence:

In 1947 India had a great cultural influence in the region and that is the reason why Nepal proposed to join Indian union. (news18.com) Later Sikkim in 1975 joined Indian Union. So India needs to look so strong and appealing that the ones already in Indian Union do not think of leaving India and the ones outside India look forward to merge in as happening in Pok case. People to People connect with help of tourism and cultural exchange would help India build cultural influence over people of foreign nations.

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