



Internal problems and conflicts in India: Threat to internal security

Dr. Divya Dwivedi¹, Tanvi Bajpai²

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Defence & Strategic Studies, Prof. Rajendra Singh State University, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

² Department of Defence & Strategic Studies, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

For any nation, national security is of utmost importance. It discusses a nation's capacity to defend itself against potential threats in light of the current geopolitical environment. Given its slow expansion and popularity in the Indo-Pacific, India faces both internal and external difficulties. Strong consideration is required for these security challenges. India's two nuclear-armed neighbours are quickly advancing their military prowess, which creates a security quandary. Given the aforementioned fact, it is crucial to balance the difficult strategic environment. Modern hybrid dangers have been made possible by the introduction of classic and non-traditional security threats, which has resulted in an organic expansion of security dimensions. This paper aims to draw attention to India's current security challenges, their consequences for the future, and recommendations to give a comprehensive explanation of the security issue facing India.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, health security, hybrid warfare, the national register of citizens, national security, student Islamic movement of India.

Introduction

Since gaining its independence, India has seen numerous security challenges to its nationhood, both from the outside and from within, as well as to its growth as a deservingly important actor in the international system. Located in one of the political and security-sensitive areas of the planet, and sharing approximately 7000 kilometres of active international borders with some not-so-friendly neighbours India's foreign security is hampered by its borders with seven countries and its extensive coastline. Indeed, obstacles are formidable. In today's difficult world, external challenges are by no means exclusive in their focus and effects. For many years, outside deceit and manipulations have been sponsoring and heavily influencing India's internal security issues. However, it is also a widely acknowledged fact that, in recent years, both external and domestic dangers have increased in number and intensity. This new dynamic includes proxy warfare and asymmetrical conflicts. Insurgencies planned and sponsored by Pakistan, terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other Indian states, and intermittent domestic unrest in several of India's restive North Eastern (NE) states, especially Assam, have all contributed to the country's internal conflicts throughout the past 70 years. Major internal security challenges for the Indian government include organized crime, money laundering, drug trafficking, and now cybercrime. Other factors include on-going attempts by Pakistan's notorious spy agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), to incite communal unrest in Punjab and fan "Khalistani" separatism, growing Naxal-Maoist Left Wing Extremism (LWE) threats in India's hinterland, sporadic sectarian, communal, and language tensions, and occasional sec that certain fringe elements inside India have been showing an increase in harmful right-wing extremist tendencies over the past five years or so cannot be denied.

Major challenges to internal security

With independence came some inherited issues with internal security for India. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir joining India also brought with it a unique set of issues about our internal security. Millions of people died as a result of the large-scale, unexpected bloodshed that followed the division of pre-independence India into two nations. The threat of communalism was therefore born and was later made manifest in numerous riots. As an emerging nation, we wanted to resolve these issues and begin the process of national reconstruction and consolidation, but because of the numerous difficulties the nation has faced with internal security, progress has been stymied. Due to linguistic unrest, interstate conflicts, caste, and ethnic tensions, etc., India's internal security issues have grown over time. Due to linguistic unrest, the nation had to renegotiate its interstate borders in 1956.

The northeast was also on fire during the 1950s after Phizo raised the rebel flag in Nagaland in 1954, and the fire quickly extended to Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura. The growth of Naxalism occurred in the latter half of the 1960s. India, a developing nation at the time of its independence, had begun the process of reconstructing itself. For growth and development, the nation embraced the equitable and inclusive growth model. But it has been clear over time that we have fallen short on many fronts, and the interior sections of the country are characterized by poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment. With the help of a hostile neighbour, the

terrorist activity in Punjab grew during the 1980s. The militancy in Kashmir began in the 1990s, and with the rise of foreign terrorism in the hinterland during the last ten years, it has gradually spread to the rest of India. Another risky development over the past ten years has been the growth of the Indian Mujahedeen (IM). The unfriendly neighbour has once again supported this, as was made quite clear following the 26/11 terror attack in Mumbai. As a result, the Centre started a series of practical actions to fortify its counterterrorism system. By creating connections between organized crime and terrorism, transnational organized criminals and mafias have given international terrorism a further boost. Their primary sources of finance and method of operation have been money laundering, hawala transactions, the circulation of fake Indian currency notes (FICN), and the smuggling of weapons and drugs. The newest issue is cyber security. Given that the majority of our essential installations are now based on cyber technologies, we could be the target of a cyber-war, endangering our security. Cyber-attacks could be deadly to our economy and security if they are not stopped. The scope of cyber network espionage has been made clear by the Snowden revelations (Wikileaks) of 2013. Social media could be a key tool for disseminating false information and inciting violence, as seen by the internet's and mobile communication's spectacular rise. A few issues brought on by the rapidly expanding communication networks include the departure of Northeast students from the southern states in 2012, the Muzaffarnagar riots in 2013, and a campaign of misinformation that was followed by the anti-CAA-NRC rallies in 2019–20. For us to contain risks to our internal security, border management is crucial. A lack of effective border control can lead to the smuggling of illegal goods including weapons, drugs, and counterfeit money as well as the infiltration of terrorists and illegal immigrants from different borders. In the Northeast, there has been a rise in hatred toward illegal immigrants. Be it political, social, or economic, we have yet to come up with an adequate answer to this issue. For us to contain risks to our internal security, border management is crucial. A lack of effective border control can lead to the smuggling of illegal goods including weapons, drugs, and counterfeit money as well as the infiltration of terrorists and illegal immigrants from different borders. In the Northeast, there has been a rise in hatred toward illegal immigrants. Be it political, social, or economic, we have yet to come up with an adequate answer to this issue. Other non-conventional, non-military risks to our security exist as well. Climate security, diseases, and epidemics, access to clean water and electricity, food security, resource warfare, poverty, economic inequality, etc.

Factors responsible for internal security problems

There are various reasons, both historical and non-historical, which cause problems for our internal security. However, the following root causes are highlighted:

Unfriendly neighbours, poverty, unemployment, unfair growth, and a widening divide between the haves and have-nots are just a few of the problems that exist. Failure on the administrative front or a governance deficiency, as well as a growing gulf between communities, Growing caste consciousness and tensions between castes, the emergence of divisive politics based on sectarian, ethnic, linguistic, or other factors, and Porous borders with extremely difficult terrain, Since there is a nexus between criminals, police, and politicians as a result of a bad criminal justice system and widespread corruption, organized crime continues unabated. The first three things were passed down to us at the time of independence. All three problems haven't been fixed by us. Unfortunately, we have increased the number of elements that are contributing to our internal security issues. The fourth, fifth, and sixth items on the list above can be classified as administrative failures, whereas items seven through nine may be related to the escalation of partisan politics. The latter two are caused by a severe lack of governance. Due to these causes, every issue is brought to light, and antagonistic neighbours miss no chance to take advantage of internal circumstances to further their objectives. This is demonstrated by the Pakistani ISI's stated goal of "bleeding India by a thousand cuts." The following lines provide a brief discussion of the complexities of some of the significant internal security concerns and a suggested national response to limit, manage, and ultimately eliminate internal conflicts within India.

Tackling terrorism and asymmetric warfare

The plague of modernity that is terrorism has been alarmingly increasing over the past several decades. India has been one of the countries most impacted by it as a result of its neighbour, Pakistan, using terrorism as an extension of its state policy to undermine India. Pakistan has been actively pursuing its anti-Indian, albeit narrow-minded, strategies of inciting terrorism and instability not just in J&K but also in other Indian states. Pakistan is the global hub for the majority of terrorist activity, as has become widely acknowledged since the 9/11 terrorist strikes in the US. However, the identical "terror tanzeems" that Pakistan recruited to carry out its cunning missions in neighbouring India and Afghanistan are now responsible for intense terrorist activity in Pakistan. Unfortunately, Pakistan has so far refused to come to its senses, allowing radicalism to even infiltrate its official institutions as its reasonable civil society quickly shrinks. Due to its status as a "failed state" with nuclear weapons and the spread of terrorism, Pakistan poses serious threats to India. It is imperative for the Indian security establishment to consider all security and terror scenarios that may threaten India from its perpetually belligerent western neighbour, which is now receiving significant support from its mentor, China, as we cannot expect to see any significant changes in Pakistan's highly anti-India policies. There is no excuse for Pakistan's role as a proxy for China in the conflict with India.

The Taliban in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region, Al Qaida, and, frighteningly, now Daesh, are all transnational Islamic extremist organizations that pose dangers to India's security establishment (Islamic State, or IS). Even if

most Muslim young in India have not been impacted by their nasty rhetoric, some seem to have, at least locally, and it will be necessary to monitor Muslim youth travel to the Middle East. The ISIS websites serve as an example of how intelligence agencies must monitor social media channels that attempt to persuade or attract Muslim youngsters to terrorist actions. It is still a very real and frightening prospect that these international jihadi groups may coordinate their operations in India with so-called non-state actors located in Pakistan, such as the Lashkar-e-Taiyabba, Jaish-e-Mohd, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, and many other terror "tanzeems" there. The central government must swiftly take additional steps to further improve our counter-terror and reaction procedures as the nation's security organs simplify their operations through cooperative effort and greater counter-terror capacity building. All Indian political parties must agree on a comprehensive national strategy and set of counterterrorism policies before acting, and they must refrain from politicking terrorism.

Second, India must put together forceful pre-emptive strike plans on terrorist infrastructure in POK and elsewhere in Pakistan as needed, in line with the nation's commitment. Thirdly, India must resolutely work to constantly upgrade its HUMINT and TECHINT intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination systems. Pakistan must be made to understand that terrorism against India will not succeed, either through conversation or, in the absence of that, by swift and forceful kinetic reactions. If any indigenous separatist leaders continue to engage in anti-national or secessionist actions, harsh measures must be taken against them. India must never be perceived as a weak state, by either friendly or, more crucially, by its people. Importantly, every time Pakistan engages in mischief, India must increase the price for Pakistan. Additionally, Pakistan needs to be reminded that India hasn't yet taken advantage of Pakistan's numerous weaknesses and that its current policy of strategic forbearance is not a long-term one.

Combating left wing extremism

"Revolutionary Warfare is never contained to the confines of military action since its objective is to demolish an existing society and its institutions and to replace them with a completely new structure," said the late Chinese Communist Party supremo Mao Tse Tung. LWE, often known as the Naxal-Maoist menace, is one of the alarmingly growing internal security threats facing India. The LWE threat currently affects almost 200 districts across 16 states, with a large swath spanning south-west from the Nepal-Bihar border to the Karnataka and Kerala borders and known as "The Red Corridor" in the Indian hinterland. Our security establishment must take into account the fact that these radicals have openly said that they intend to overthrow the Indian state by waging a protracted battle against it. The LWE cadres refer to certain places in this "Red Corridor" as "liberated zones" even though they are completely free of all state control. The Naxal-Maoists' cross-border connections with some of India's neighbours only heighten the danger of this developing menace.

It will be wise to examine the causes behind the emergence of this plague in India to rid the country of LWE. These include a lack of a defined national strategy to confront indigenous insurgencies, inadequate intelligence capacity at the local level, inadequately equipped, undertrained, and under motivated police, and ineffective central police institutions (CPOs). Above all, the LWE issues have been exacerbated by a complete disregard for locally important development programs in the LWE-infected areas. LWE has been exacerbated and fuelled by the fact that the majority of state governments have not enforced the many constitutional forest and land ceiling legislation in these regions, which were passed as early as 1955 to protect the fundamental rights of tribal peoples and the poor in rural areas. As a result, some young people with college degrees have been driven to this movement by idealistic and romantic concepts of fighting for "the have-nots" against a harsh, dishonest, and insensitive establishment.

One of the main contributing causes of the rise of Naxal-Maoism is the fact that since India's independence, the benefits of development have not reached the vastly underprivileged segments of Indian society. The impoverished perceive the widening gaps between the various social strata in our society as an infringement on their fundamental rights; as a result, they become easy prey for the Naxal-Maoists. It is also well known that some local officials from various political regimes have constant touch with these militants in their districts to get electoral advantages. This is very awful. The National Capital Region, which has a considerable amount of industry, trade unions, etc., and metropolitan centres are also targets of LWE's sluggish but likely expansion, according to intelligence sources. Thus, the LWE philosophy is attracting some industrial workers and the unemployed young in these places, all of which portend several issues for the Indian state in the future. It would be oversimplified to solely blame socioeconomic issues for the growth of LWE in underdeveloped areas of the nation. The Maoists-Naxals are currently engaging in the worst forms of violence not only against the police forces but also against innocent citizens and lower-level state government workers, and they have expressly rejected any peace negotiations with the government. Therefore, the state's first objective should be to confront these violent Naxal-Maoist cadres and kill or capture as many as possible without causing substantial collateral damage to its residents, villagers, or those among these fanatics who want to turn themselves into the government.

We should make an effort to hone our intelligence capabilities locally in the LWE-infested areas. Although it is the government's proclaimed policy not to utilize the Army against its population, small Special Forces detachments might be used to carry out lightning strikes against the LWE leadership in conjunction with using Air Force helicopters and drones. Additionally, the Indian Army needs to train CPOs and state police officers in special operations duties like battling through ambushes, night and stealth operations, bomb dispersal, and IED neutralization missions.

The J & K impasse

India's supremely crucial state of J&K presents a significant security problem for the Indian establishment, with both clear foreign and internal components. The state's relationship with its parent country has been on an up-and-down roller coaster ever since J&K's turbulent accession to the Union of India in October 1947. Pakistan has learned that it cannot seize J&K by force as a result of its on-going mischief in this state, which has led to four wars with India. To destabilize India, it devised a well-thought-out plan that included inciting terrorism, fostering separatists within the state, and engaging in frequent cease-fire violations along the line of control and the international boundary. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq was the man behind the phrase "Bleeding India by a thousand cuts," which has evolved into the official Pakistani strategy.

The emotional integration of the people of the Kashmir Valley, particularly the youth, with their parent country is a significant challenge (in contrast to the population in the Jammu and Ladakh regions and Muslims who are not Sunnis). Unrest in the Valley in the past has caused hundreds of youth, including tragically school children, to be inspired to join the stone-pelters, and has significantly hampered the Valley's return to normalcy. It was necessary to deal firmly with the fact that the separatist leaders in the Hurriyat had incited anti-Indian sentiment among Kashmir's young on direct orders from their masters in the Pakistani establishment. According to the law, these Hurriyat leaders should have been detained for their seditious actions and imprisoned outside the state. Even cosy house arrests in Srinagar didn't stop them from engaging in anti-national actions. The government must never permit them to interact with their handlers at the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, where they receive orders and financial stipends. All separatists' activities, as well as those of their cadres who are raising the flags of Pakistan and ISIS, must be strictly monitored by the security apparatus in J&K. In the Valley, we allow democratic forms of opposition, but seditious acts must be suppressed with a heavy hand. In J&K, almost 40,000 individuals have perished throughout the past 30 years of militancy.

Scrapping of article 370, and carving Jammu & Kashmir into two union territories

On August 5, 2019, the Indian government repealed Article 370 of the Constitution, which accords Jammu and Kashmir with a special status. This was done in response to the Centre's submission of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Parliament. The state would be divided into two Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir, which will have a legislature, and Ladakh, which will not. This decision was made by the Union government. The repeal of Article 370 will have a significant impact on the unrest in the state because it suspends the need that all laws to be approved by the state assembly, which is now disbanded. Sections of Article 35A, which grants special rights to "permanent inhabitants" of the state without defining the term, have been eliminated by the presidential order. According to Article 370, the state government must ratify all other legislation passed by Parliament, except for those of communications, defence, foreign affairs, and items mentioned in Jammu and Kashmir's Instrument of Accession. Up until now, the laws governing citizenship, property ownership, and basic rights have been different for state residents. All other Indian citizens would now be subject to the same laws that govern Jammu & Kashmir. According to Union Home Minister Amit Shah, the abrogation of Article 370 provisions is a "decisive struggle" fought by the Narendra Modi administration to put an end to years of terrorism and proxy warfare supported by Pakistan. It will also bring about long-lasting peace in Jammu and Kashmir. He is adamant that the recent choice to remove special laws in J and K will "destroy" terrorists funded by Pakistan from the Kashmir Valley.

The north east conundrum

The psychological proximity of Northeast India to its home country often referred to as a "remote frontier," has not decreased as much as it ought to have since 1947. The only region in South Asia that is strategically and geographically surrounded by Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Bangladesh is northeastern India. A slender section of land in West Bengal called the "Siliguri Corridor" connects it to the Indian hinterland. Despite making up only 3.8 percent of the country's population, the NE states make up 7.9 percent of its land area. The largest state, Assam, and the Brahmaputra Valley are home to over 70% of this population, with the remaining 40% living in the other six states. In addition to the more than 160 scheduled tribes, this region's economy is primarily agrarian and is home to more than 400 separate tribal/sub-tribal settlements and entities. Although the majority of Indians, including those in the establishment, generally refer to the seven NE states as a whole, it is important to keep in mind that each of the states is unique, with differences in both its ethnic makeup and its security dynamics. Importantly, the Indian state must critically reflect on why, after 60 years of persistent efforts by New Delhi, conflict resolution has failed in this region except for Mizoram. According to the majority of NE scholars and security analysts, this important region has several deficiencies. These include a shortfall in basic requirements, infrastructure, resources, governance, and, most crucially, understanding between the region and the rest of the country.

This area is the perfect geographical connection to the East Asian countries, which have enormous economic potential but have not yet been fully realized. Despite having an abundance of land, resources, and water, this region is still mostly underdeveloped, even if general militancy in the area has somewhat decreased, while Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur continue to pose security risks. The persistent and powerful alliance between numerous insurgency groups and the drug mafias is another obstacle to the region's return to normalcy. Political instability in the area has also been exacerbated by China's covert presence and connections to several anti-India rebel groups, including those in Nagaland (the NSCN-Khaplang faction) and Manipur.

The young in this area are exceptionally gifted, physically active, and highly motivated, and the Centre must engage them with devotion and tact if it wants to help the region and the country. Additionally, as India "Acts East," the economic growth of this region and India's connections with its neighbouring countries can both be extremely advantageous. To address the multiple underlying socio-economic causes of our NE, the Centre must implement resolute, unconventional political efforts. To establish mutually beneficial solutions, we must open up private channels of dialogue with the various insurgent factions. India must take advantage of the generally secure environment that exists in the NE thanks to a friendly rule in Bangladesh.

Drugs and narcotics trafficking

Rajnath Singh, the Indian Defense Minister pointed out in the year 2018, India's susceptibility to drug trafficking regardless of law and administration offices apprehending psychotropic substances furthermore attempting to damage illegal cultivation of opium and cannabis covering the whole country in the year 2017. The two highest opium producing areas in the world are the 'Golden Crescent' to the West (Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) and 'Golden Triangle' (Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar) the East are also a significant doorway for the contraband of illegal narcotics. An increase in regional yielding of narcotics has triggered a proportional growth in the number of opium seizing events in India that have partly doubled starting 2014, with the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) representing less than 15% of all seizures (NCB 2017). Nevertheless, after the arrest of 332 foreign nationals for their participation in drug trafficking. There were 37 bilateral agreements signed by India for better collaboration, and established a Narco-Coordination Centre in 2016. As of in 2017, illegal transactions and narco-terrorism became a noteworthy threat to India's supply and financial security, the government has even anticipated seven new components into the series of narcotic drugs in, accelerated the expansion of a Seizure Information Management System, and comprising a National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse.

Environmental degradation

As per The global Climate Risk Index 2019, highlighted India as the 14th most exposed nation. In 2017 it was estimated that in India there were 2,726 deaths which were correlated to unpredictable weather-related circumstances —floods, droughts, heat waves and storms, with an anticipated economic loss of about 'USD 13.8 billion'. All through the region as well as in India, spiraling sea levels and flooding along the coasts are showing traits of progressively dire perils to arable-land-rich seaside region and the soaring figures of population living there. During the year 2018, Kerala had to face odd monsoons; those unusual floods defied standard rainfall patterns. IMD highlighted that Kerala had an overall rainfall of 2,346.6 mm against the usual. The commencing of June also witnessed an excess rainfall of 42 per cent. The administration was compelled to release water from the dams as they were unable to retain more water due to heavy rains in the month of August. The IMD further indicated that in India the percentage of exceedingly heavy rainfall and dry days have depicted a growth in trend from the last few decades, at the same time the shift between modest to moderate and very low rainfall is shrinking. Several people had to die because of this high level of rainfall, leaving thousands of people homeless and causing huge amounts of injury and destruction to farmland. As estimated by the state government, the devastation was massive, about Rs. 20,000 crore. This is projected to be in excess of the economic downfall from flooding all through the country last year. The inclusive assessment report of 2019, the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development revealed that about a quarter of that region's glaciers will shortly melt. A research undertaken in the course of four years by more than 300 scientists, also established that if the present day rate of emissions perseveres, two-thirds of the glaciers will away. The major cause of the rise of sea levels is glacial melting. It would make the water resources vulnerable to billions of populace worldwide. The HKH area postulates ecological resources to maintain the livelihood of millions of people who dwell in that region, out of which a major section lived in India. This zone remains geologically precarious, in addition to climate change coupled with various determinants like urbanization, globalization, migration, besides tourism also have further aggravated the situation With climate risk profile of India expanding, together with the communities growing vulnerable, there is an interconnection that is being established to the subject of decreased agricultural production introducing to paid urbanization which in turn dominates on urban resources and the amplified the incidence of crime.

Intelligence

The spread of coronavirus pandemic all over the world made global community learn a valuable lesson that, it is necessary for each nation to have a impervious intelligence system that can distinguish, observe, and warn nations beforehand to put precautionary protocols in the right order and in place in such a manner that the economy remains unharmed, the security of the individuals and the country as a whole. Intelligence for a pandemic, such as covid19, grey region threats and several external and internal threats to security are serious from each other. It specifies a totally distinct skill set, technology and operation tactics. Consequently, India is supposed to have to carefully approach the contemporary intelligence corporations struggle through the future threats.

Technology

The 19th century Industrial Revolution demonstrated to us that technological deformity can interpret itself into geopolitical disparities. Technologies could be used as a weapon to help us counter the threat which occurs

because of unlawful activities and also because of different types of cybercrimes. Technology could also help us with gathering information, amplification of surveillance grid, awareness in public and also with improvements in public security. It is impossible to watch upon population at large which is always on the move and can't be traced by human intelligence. And for that, we need Artificial Intelligence (AI) and a networking-based security system. Digital mapping of the population at large, CCTV monitoring everywhere and even the communication centers are becoming crucial. However, not only do we need technology that can assist us with making cities and town areas safe but to run with a system which is based on technology, it requires professional teams that excel at handling technology at a considerably accelerated speed than when competing with adversaries. Digitally mapping the population at large is necessary and so is having roads and all other places under regular and stable electronic surveillance.

Conclusion

Keeping someone from attacking you is the best approach to combat violence. You must give off the idea that you are stronger and more ready to do this. A nation must invest in preparing for internal and external security risks that may materialize in the immediate and long term. A country on the verge of achieving economic and regional power status cannot afford to be defensive and reactive in its approach to threats from both the inside and the outside. To deal with dangers that are both predictable and unpredictable, it is necessary to forecast/anticipate, plan, prevent, and build capabilities. The fact that insurgencies, separatists, and forces hostile to India will try to undermine institutions of governance to upset and subsequently change the current order is quite significant at this point. As a result, it's crucial to consider some of the internal security issues that, soon, are likely to have a significant impact on the nation's current security situation. Both military and non-military measures should be considered by the government when addressing the difficulties of domestic security. There is no magic solution to address the numerous difficulties. The most crucial thing is to be aware of potential hazards and take preventative action against them. The state should have an appropriate systemic strategy in place to address such dangers. Capabilities, capacities, and quick response are essential to neutralizing threats and thwarting the enemies' strategy.

Reference

1. Understanding the dynamics of the Indo-Pacific: US–China strategic competition, regional, 2020.
2. actors, and beyond, Kai He and Mingjiang Li, Volume 96, Issue 1, January 2020
3. Hybrid Threats: Analysis of Content, Challenges Posed and Measures to Overcome, Eitvydas Bajarūnas*, Vytautas Keršanskas, 2018:16:2017-2018.
4. India's national security: challenges and dilemmas, Harsh v. Pant and Kartik Bommankanti.
5. COVID-19 Is a Threat to National Security. Let's Start Treating It as Such. Colin P. Clarke and Louis Klarevas, August 6 2020.
6. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, Kapur Surya foundation, 2017:21(1):2017.
7. United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, 2022.
8. India's Internal Security Situation: Threats and Responses, N. Manoharan, SAGE journals, 4 December 2013.
9. 2021, Anti-Terrorism Day 2021: List of 8 major terror attacks that shook India, Shikha Goyal, Jagran josh, 21 May 2021.
10. Roots of Terrorism, Kanti P. Bajpai, Penguin books, 2002.
11. Cross-Border Terrorism: Road-Block to. Peace Initiatives, Rajen Harshe, epw.in, 2003, 38(35).
12. Cross-border terrorism 'perennial problem', Nayanima Basu, Theprint, 13 December 2020.
13. India weighs up new security risks in wake of Taliban takeover, Hannah Ellis-Petersen, The Guardian, 13 September 2021.
14. The Rise of China As A Threat To India's National Security, Dr. Ganesan Thanga Rajesh Ph.D., Forum for Integrated National Security (FINS), January 28 2021.
15. SPRF 2019, Challenges to Internal Security in India, Social and Political Research Foundation New Delhi, India, March 2019.
16. Internal Security Challenges to India and Beyond, Narendra Kumar, Claws, May 2020