Defence & Security · GS - III

Assess the challenges of sustaining counter-terrorism gains in Jammu and Kashmir when the threat increasingly involves cross-border networks and externally supported militancy.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 25/11/2026	GS - III	Defence & Security

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

Answer Hint

Cross-border terrorism, infiltration, intelligence coordination, local recruitment, border management, radicalisation, regional stability

Model Answer

The reported absence of active local militants in Jammu and Kashmir, alongside continued surveillance of foreign terrorists, indicates a possible shift in the security challenge. However, operational gains require sustained institutional and strategic efforts.

Emerging security challenges

1. **Cross-border infiltration:** Terrorist groups operating from across the border may attempt infiltration through difficult terrain and vulnerable routes.
2. **Changing operational methods:** Drones, encrypted communication, social media and digital financing create new security vulnerabilities.
3. **Recruitment and radicalisation:** Online propaganda and local support networks can regenerate militant activity despite successful operations.
4. **Hybrid threats:** Terrorism may intersect with narcotics trafficking, weapons smuggling and organised criminal networks.

5. **Geographical constraints:** Mountainous terrain, harsh weather and long border stretches complicate surveillance and operations.

Priorities for sustained security

1. Strengthen intelligence-sharing among the Army, CAPFs, Jammu and Kashmir Police and central agencies.
2. Integrate technological surveillance, anti-drone systems and border infrastructure.
3. Focus on preventing recruitment through community engagement, education and credible rehabilitation initiatives.
4. Disrupt terrorist financing and cross-border logistical networks.
5. Ensure human rights compliance and accountability during security operations to maintain public trust.

Strategic perspective

Security measures must be complemented by responsive governance, economic opportunities and political participation. Public cooperation is essential for identifying threats and preventing radicalisation.

Conclusion: Eliminating existing militant networks is an important security achievement, but durable peace requires preventing their regeneration through intelligence, border management, institutional coordination and inclusive governance.

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