REQMUN

H-AIPPM

BACKGROUND GUIDE

AGENDA:

Evaluating India's Response to Terrorist Activities: A Historical and Contemporary Analysis, with Special Emphasis on State-Level Preparedness for Unforeseen Circumstances in Light of Operation Sindoor.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Esteemed Members of the Historic All India Political Party Meet(H-AIPPM)

On behalf of the Bureau, we extend a warm welcome to the **H-AIPPM – the Historic All India Political Party Meet of the Indian Parliament.** We are truly honored to serve on the Executive Board (EB) of **REQ Model United Nations 2025**, and we look forward to three days of meaningful deliberation, spirited debate, and collaborative solution-building.

This year's agenda, **"Evaluating India's Response to Terrorist Activities: A Historical and Contemporary Analysis, with Special Emphasis on State-Level Preparedness for Unforeseen Circumstances,"** is of paramount importance. Terrorism has remained one of the most complex challenges to India's sovereignty and internal security. Through this committee, we aim to reflect on **how India has historically responded to acts of terror, how contemporary strategies have evolved, and how states can strengthen preparedness for crises that transcend predictability.**

This study guide is intended as a framework—a starting point to equip you with diverse perspectives surrounding the agenda. However, your **own research is essential.** We strongly recommend that you explore not only India's past counter-terrorism strategies but also **the legal framework, state-level response mechanisms, federal coordination, and international best practices.**

DISCLAIMER: The sources in this guide are drawn from open-source material, including journals, reports, and public records. The content is **not the original work of the EB** and in no way reflects our personal ideologies, mindsets, or political affiliations. The positions you take must align with your assigned political parties, for that authenticity is what enriches the H-AIPPM.

We sincerely hope that you will engage deeply with this agenda and uphold the ethos of **cooperation, diplomacy, and constructive policy-making.** May these three days be not only intellectually enriching but also a step toward understanding the role of democratic dialogue in countering terrorism.

Regards,
Executive Board – H-AIPPM

MODERATOR — Nenavath Pavan Rathod
DEPUTY MODERATOR — AV Karthik
DEPUTY MODERATOR — Shivangi Singh Dangi

What do you need to do?

Basic Preparation and Research

1. The most basic thing to do in a Model UN is to research, speak and rebut.
2. Do a basic SWOT analysis of your politician, which is relevant to the agenda.
3. Prepare at least 1 speech for the Opening Statements. Such speeches are generally 90-120 seconds long. Their length should never exceed more than 200 - 250 words.
4. Always give some of your time to questions.
5. Prepare a list of at least 3 subtopics. Have a 60-second speech ready for each mentally.
6. It's crucial that you listen to the speeches of other members. This helps you find rebuttal points for future speeches. More than research, questions involve logic.
7. Have some solutions ready beforehand in a written format. Solutions in an AIPPM should ideally follow a very legal or formal language. If it's a press release, then you have to ensure the use of the most basic words that can be understood by the public.

Techniques to Write Good Speeches

1. **HPA Method - Hook, Point, Action**

How to Write an Opening Speech - Best Delegate Model United Nations

2. **LEET Method - Label, Explain, Example, Tieback Example of LEET**

3. **FLL Approach - Fact, Legality and Logic**

This is a very technical and substantive approach to certain subtopics. You need to analyse the facts of the situation along with the legal realities surrounding it. Then one needs to connect both the facts and legalities through logic to weave a story and frame a narrative that they wish to portray to the public/audience.

4. **PEN Method - Punchline, Example, Nail in the Coffin**

This is a more aggressive style of debate, which is relevant for defensive arguments or rebuttals to allegations. One can start with a "punchline", which is generally the main observation or summary of the speech delivered in a humorous, satirical, aggressive or fairly dramatic fashion. One needs to back such an observation with substantive arguments, examples or legal references. Then, similar to a Tieback, you need to put the nail in the coffin with a concluding statement to remind the audience why you believe your particular interpretation of the subject matter is the right one.

"A good speaker is not one who only knows how to start it well, but to also end it well."

CREDITS: ANSH BANSAL, MPP at Kautiliya School of Public Policy

I. RISE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

Combating terrorism is a continuous process. The Government has taken various steps in this regard, including strengthening of legal framework, streamlining of intelligence mechanism, setting up of National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation and prosecution of terror-related cases, having various hubs of National Security Guards (NSG), stepping up border and coastal security, modernization of police forces and capacity building of state police forces etc. Due to concerted and coordinated efforts of all the stakeholders, terrorism related violence has been contained to a large extent in the country.

The number of major terrorist incidents, the number of security force personnel martyred and injured and the number of civilians who lost their lives and were injured in these terrorist incidents in the hinterland of the country and in Jammu and Kashmir during the last two years, 2020 and 2021, is as given below:

(i) Hinterland of the country

Year	**No. of terrorist incidents**	**No. of Security Force personnel Martyred**	**No. of Security Force personnel injured**	**No. of Civilians** who lost their lives	**No. of Civilians injured**
2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2021	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(ii) Jammu & Kashmir

Year	**No. of terrorist incidents**	**No. of Security Force personnel Martyred**	**No. of Security Force personnel injured**	**No. of Civilians** who lost their lives	**No. of Civilians injured**
2020	**244**	**62**	**106**	**37**	**112**
2021	**229**	**42**	**117**	**41**	**75**

The Government has a policy of zero tolerance against terrorism and the security situation has improved significantly in J&K. There has been a substantial decline in terrorist attacks from 417 in 2018 to 229 in 2021. The Government has taken various measures to normalize the situation in the Kashmir valley. These include a robust security and intelligence grid, proactive operations against terrorists, intensified night patrolling and checking at Nakas, security arrangements through appropriate deployment and a high level of alertness maintained by the security forces. Moreover, the Government has taken several steps for all-round development of Jammu and Kashmir, including the implementation of PMDP, 2015, Flagship programmes, the establishment of IIT & IIM, two new AIIMS and the fast tracking of infrastructure projects in roads, power, etc. Besides, a new Central Scheme is being implemented for industrial development of J&K with an outlay of Rs. 28,400 Crores, which would provide employment to 4.5 Lakhs persons. Furthermore, the Government had constituted a delimitation Commission, which had notified Orders on 14th March, 2022 and 5th May, 2022, on delimitation of Parliamentary and Legislative Assembly Constituencies of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Thereafter, the Election Commission of India has initiated a revision of the electoral rolls of voters of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The decision to schedule elections is the prerogative of the Election Commission of India.

Cited from PIBIndia

Also Refer to "PM Modi's redefined India's policy against terrorism"

II. Historical Context of Terrorism in India

1993 Bombay (Mumbai) Serial Bomb Blasts

- The 1993 Mumbai serial blasts were a series of 13 serial blasts across Mumbai on March 12, 1993. It was one of the most destructive blasts in Indian history, killing over **250 people and injuring 1,400 others**.
- The blasts were serialised, where the Bombay Stock Exchange, Mandavi Branch Corporation Bank, Shiv Sena Bhavan, Air India Building, Mhim Causeway (Fisherman's colony), Century Bazaar, Zaveri Bazaar, Hotel Sea Rock, Plaza Cinema, Juhu Centaur Hotel, Sahar Airport and Airport Centaur Hotel were exploded.
- These blasts took place **after the demolition of Babri Masjid**, in which a group of volunteers of Hindu Kar Sevaks destroyed the 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya, UP, to reclaim the land known as Ram Janmabhoomi. Over 900 individuals lost their lives and over 2,000 were injured in the intercommunal riots between Muslim and Hindu communities.
- The operation was believed to have been planned by **Dawood Ibrahim** and his associates, **Tiger Memon, Ayub Memon and Yakub Memon** were behind the planning and their operational execution. Bollywood actor Sanjay Dutt was convicted and sentenced to five years of Imprisonment for the possession of arms.
- First large-scale use of **TADA** *(Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act)* in counterterrorism probes—massive crackdown on Mumbai's underworld and **arrest of over 100 suspects**. Case led by the CBI and Mumbai Police set new precedents in handling transnational terror-financing links.
- The scale and planning shocked India's security system, triggering u**rban anti-terror cell formations** and increased scrutiny of organised crime-terror links.

2001 Indian Parliament Attack

- On December 13, 2001, **five militants** armed with AK-47 rifles, pistols, grenades and grenade launchers stormed into the parliament campus in a car bearing Home Ministry and Parliament Labels and started indiscriminately.
- The security breach inside the Lok Sabha house was done by a red beacon and a forged Home Ministry sticker on the windshield of the Ambassador car driven by the terrorists, which helped them evade security scrutiny at the outer perimeter of the parliament campus. CRPF constable Kamlesh Kumari had tried waving the car to a halt but was cut down by the bullets.
- After gaining entry into the parliament complex, the terrorists got out of the car, began shooting indiscriminately.
- During the exchange of fire, all five militants lay dead, along with six security personnel and a gardener; Eighteen others, including 12 security staff and a TV cameraman, were injured.
- The attack was jointly executed by **Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad** with considerable "patronage" from Pakistan's spy agency ISI.
- India placed full military readiness along the Pakistan border, triggering the **2001–02 India-Pakistan standoff** *(Operation Parakram)*. Parliament declared **Pakistan a state sponsor of terrorism**.POTA *(Prevention of Terrorism Act)* was passed to expand investigative powers.

Security around VIPs and national institutions underwent a massive overhaul, including perimeter controls, armed deployment, and surveillance.

2016 URI Attack

- On September 18, 2016, at roughly 5:30 am, terrorists of Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed attacked the Indian Army Uri brigade headquarters, around 10 kilometres east of the Line of Control with Pakistan. During the attack, terrorists lobbed 17 grenades in 3 minutes. This caused a massive fire in the barracks and tents in about 150-metre radius, where 13 jawans were burnt alive instantaneously
- Springing a surprise, terrorists lobbed 17 grenades in 3 minutes. This caused a massive fire in the barracks and tents in about 150-metre radius. In the backdrop of the Uri terrorist attack, Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) Lt Gen Ranbir Singh established hotline contact with his Pakistani counterpart on Sunday afternoon and conveyed India's serious concerns on the issue. However, Pakistan's DGMO termed India's claim as "unfounded and pre-mature".
- On September 28, 2016, the Indian Army launched surgical strikes against terrorist camps and launchpads in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. According to the sources, the strikes were carried out in Bhimber, Hotspring, Kel & Lipa sectors, on Pak's side of LoC. This marked a shift in India's doctrine from restraint to preemptive retaliation. India suspended participation in SAARC 2016, and Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan stood in support of India and also withdrew from the summit, isolating Pakistan diplomatically. Infrastructure on the LoC was hardened, and forward positions reinforced with tech.

2008 Mumbai Attacks (26/11)

- From November 26 to 29, 2008, Mumbai was attacked in a coordinated terror strike by ten Pakistani terrorists from Lashkar-e-Taiba, who infiltrated the city by sea after training in Karachi.
- They targeted 12 locations across the city, including the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Oberoi Trident Hotel, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CST), Leopold Café, Nariman House (Jewish center), Cama Hospital, Metro Cinema, Vile Parle area, CST–Parel railway lines, St. Xavier's College, CST–Marine Lines area, and the CST–Churchgate corridor.
- The attackers carried out shootings and bombings, taking hostages and engaging in prolonged gunfights that lasted more than 60 hours, paralyzing the city and drawing worldwide attention.The attacks killed 175 people, including 26 foreign nationals and 18 security personnel, and injured over 300 others. The lone surviving terrorist, Ajmal Kasab, later revealed that the operation was planned and guided by Lashkar-e-Taiba with backing from Pakistan's ISI.
- In response, India established the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to handle federal terror cases, stationed NSG hubs in major metropolitan cities for rapid deployment, and significantly strengthened coastal security and port surveillance. The attacks also triggered tighter anti-terror laws, reforms in intelligence coordination, and enhanced global counter-terror diplomacy, giving India a stronger voice in international counter-radicalization efforts.

2008 Jaipur Bombings

- On May 13, 2008, Jaipur was rocked by nine coordinated bomb blasts within 15 minutes, targeting crowded markets and heritage sites. The locations attacked included Johari Bazaar, Bapu Bazaar, Chandpole Bazaar, Sindhi Camp area, Hawa Mahal vicinity, MI Road, C-Scheme area, Ramganj area, and Gandhi Nagar. Most bombs were rigged on bicycles, causing widespread panic and chaos across the city. The attacks killed 71 people and injured over 185 others.
- The Indian Mujahideen claimed responsibility via threatening emails sent before and after the blasts. Investigators later linked the operation to sleeper cells in India with guidance from Pakistan-based operatives.
- The attacks exposed the vulnerability of tier-2 cities to organized terrorism. In response, emergency medical readiness was strengthened, police patrolling in crowded and tourist-sensitive areas increased, and greater emphasis was placed on monitoring unattended vehicles and items in public places.

REFERENCE TABLE FOR HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Feature	Parakram (2001)	Uri → Surgical (2016)	Pulwama → Balakot (2019)	Pahalgam → Sindoor (2025)
Trigger	Parliament attack (13 Dec 2001)	Uri attack (18 Sep 2016)	Pulwama (14 Feb 2019)	Pahalgam (22 Apr 2025)
Response type	Mass mobilization / deterrent posture	Covert ground raids across LoC	Deep air strike across international border	Multi-domain precision strikes (air, stand-off, ISR); coordinated tri-service ops. (Press Information Bureau)
Tempo	Slow (weeks →months)	Fast (11 days), local	Fast (12 days)	Very fast (~2 weeks from attack to strikes), compressed 4-day crisis. (Stimson Center)
Visibility / Signalling	Opaque deterrence (massing)	Initially covert, later publicized	Public airstrike + diplomatic briefings	Public, heavily documented precision strikes + institutional narrative of doctrine evolution. (Press Information Bureau)
Escalation outcome	High risk, long standoff	Contained; accepted ambiguity	Rapid escalation but de-escalated within days	Short tit-for-tat exchange with rapid de-escalation — but noted rise in Pakistan military stature post-crisis (risk). (Stimson Center, The Times of India)

III. ContemporaryContext –Pahalgam Attack (2025)

OPERATION SINDOOR MISSION

On April 22, terror struck Pahalgam. Pakistan-backed attackers stormed a village, asked people their religion, and killed them, resulting in 26 deaths. A clear attempt to incite communal violence, this marked a shift from cross-border attacks to dividing India from within. In response, India launched Operation SINDOOR to destroy the terror bases behind the attack. But Pakistan hit back harder. Over the next week, it used drones and shelling to target religious sites. The Shambhu Temple in Jammu, the Gurdwara in Poonch, and Christian convents were attacked. These were not random strikes. They were part of a plan to break India's unity.

Purpose of Operation SINDOOR:

- Conceived to punish perpetrators and planners of terror
- Aimed to destroy terror infrastructure across the border

Intelligence and Target Selection:

- Carried out a microscopic scan of the terror landscape
- Identified numerous terror camps and training sites

Operational Ethics and Restraint:

- Operated under self-imposed restraint to avoid collateral damage
- Only terrorist targets were to be neutralized, avoiding civilian harm

During the first press briefing on May 7, India clarified its response as focused, measured and non-escalatory. It was specifically mentioned that Pakistani military establishments had not been targeted. It was also reiterated that any attack on military targets in India will invite a suitable response. Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri, across multiple press briefings on May 8, 9, and 10, laid bare India's plan of action and the full extent of Pakistan's designs.

India's Retaliatory Response: India conducted retaliatory strikes on Radar installations in Lahore and Radar facilities near Gurjanwala were destroyed.

Ceasefire: Inflicted by this heavy damage, Pakistan's Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) called the Indian DGMO and it was agreed between them that both sides would stop all

firing and military action on land and in the air and sea with effect from 1700 hours Indian Standard Time on 10th May 2025.

Pakistani Response after ceasefire: Even after the ceasefire, a Wave of UAVs and small drones intruded into Indian civilian and military areas. These drones were successfully intercepted.

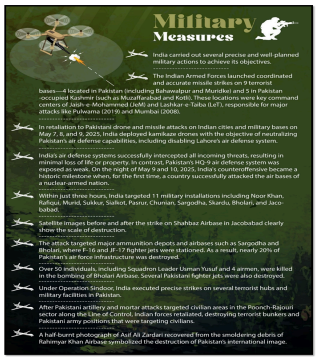
The Indian Armed Forces gave a befitting response to Pakistan's intrusion. Further, all field commanders have been authorized to take appropriate action in case of any ceasefire violation.

Additionally, being in the digital age, warfare transcends traditional battlegrounds. Alongside military operations, a fierce information war has been ongoing online. Following the commencement of *Operation SINDOOR*, India found itself targeted by an aggressive campaign launched by Pakistan, full of lies and misinformation. The aim was to distort the truth, mislead the global public and reclaim lost narrative ground through a storm of misinformation. However, India has been proactively responding and dissipating misinformation with facts, transparency, and showcasing strong digital vigilance. Rather than reacting emotionally, a composed and methodical approach to information warfare was undertaken:

- Highlighting operational success: Operation SINDOOR's effectiveness was communicated with precision, focusing on strategic outcomes rather than sensationalism.
- Discrediting sources: Indian authorities have exposed the manipulation tactics used by Pakistan-based accounts, many of which are now under scrutiny by international social media platforms.
- Promoting media literacy: Campaigns to educate citizens on how to identify fake news have helped create a more resilient digital environment.

Pakistan Punished Through Military and Non-Military Means

Operation SINDOOR was a significant demonstration of India's military and strategic power, executed through a combination of military and non-military means. This multi-dimensional operation effectively neutralized terrorist threats, deterred Pakistani aggression, and firmly enforced India's zero-tolerance policy towards terrorism. The operation maintained strategic restraint while gaining international support.



Credits: Press Information Bureau

Also Refer to: **PIB PRESS RELEASE**

1. Operation Sindoor - a New Doctrine in India's History

Operation Sindoor—a late-night reality check that hit terror launchpads in PoK (Pakistan-occupied Kashmir)—on citizen morale, national pride, and geopolitical discipline. With facts peppered with puns and patriotism. Operation Sindoor, by its scale, timing, and symbolism, became more than a military maneuver; it turned into a message—bold, unambiguous, and Sindoorly unforgettable.

> *"In a late-night airstrike codenamed 'Operation Sindoor', India hit terror launchpads in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. The Indian Air Force used precision-guided munitions to strike targets identified as terror bases, resulting in multiple fatalities and significant damage."*
>
> *Cited directly from Times of India*

It wasn't just an airstrike—it was India's polite-but-fiery RSVP to terror groups and their not-so-subtle sponsors.

Turning your H-AIPPM into a crisis committee will give it more urgency, unpredictability, and excitement — especially with the Pahalgam Attack (22 Apr 2025) → Ceasefire (10 May 2025) chain of events.

OUTLINE STRUCTURE OF THE CRISIS WITH UPDATES

Freeze Date : 22 April 2025

Pahalgam attack: Gunmen massacred tourists at Baisaran meadow near Pahalgam; ~25–26 killed. Initial attribution pointed to TRF; India alleged Pakistan-linked support.
Immediate response: Centre convened security meetings; rapid reinforcement across south Kashmir. (Context set by subsequent briefings.)

April 22, 2025: Pahalgam Attack

- Militants launched a deadly attack on tourists in Pahalgam, Jammu & Kashmir, killing 26 civilians (mainly Hindu tourists, with one Christian and a local Muslim also among the victims).
- The Resistance Front (TRF), linked to Lashkar-e-Taiba, claimed responsibility then denied it days later.
- India immediately accused Pakistan of supporting cross-border terrorism.

April 23, 2025: Diplomatic Fallout

- India expelled Pakistani diplomats, suspended visa services, and closed borders.
- India announced suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty, a key water-sharing agreement with Pakistan—a historic move never before taken despite past conflict.
- Pakistan responded by suspending the Simla Agreement, restricting trade, and closing its airspace and borders.

April 24–May 6, 2025: Rising Tensions and Skirmishes

- Cross-border firing, artillery exchanges, and increased skirmishes erupted along the Line of Control (LoC), with both sides accusing each other of further escalations.
- India held a high-level security meeting to prevent attackers from fleeing Kashmir.

May 7, 2025: Indian Airstrikes (Operation Sindoor)

- India launched missile strikes deep into Pakistan, targeting suspected militant camps (Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba as per Indian sources).
- Pakistan retaliated with heavy shelling, including a major blitz on Poonch, resulting in civilian casualties and large-scale destruction.

May 8–9, 2025: Continued Hostilities

- Artillery exchanges, shelling, and drone operations surged.
- Both sides suffered military and civilian losses.
- Pakistan claimed to have shot down Indian jets; India stated punitive actions would continue.

May 10, 2025: Ceasefire Agreement

- At 5 pm, India and Pakistan agreed to a bilateral ceasefire, halting all hostilities effective midnight.
- The truce was designed to restore calm, reinstate DGMO dialogue, and end military strikes, though accusations of ceasefire violations persisted.
- US diplomatic engagement was reported, though India emphasized the ceasefire's bilateral nature per the Simla Accord.

May 12, 2025: DGMO Meeting

- Directors-General of Military Operations from both sides met to reinforce ceasefire protocols and agree to further de-escalation measures.

May 13, 2025: Strategic Recalibration

- Both countries maintained heightened security but began limited troop pullbacks along the LoC.
- Broader talks on Kashmir, water-sharing arrangements, and security cooperation remained frozen.
- Globally, concern mounted over the risk of further escalation, but the truce largely held.

Defense Launches & Operations

- Operation Sindoor: Indian air and missile strikes on May 7 targeting alleged terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan.
- Operation Mahadev: Indian security forces' ground and intelligence operations beginning the same day as the Pahalgam attack, focusing on the hunt for the attackers within India. Notably, it culminated in the elimination of identified terrorists months later.

Political & Strategic Analysis

- The suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty highlighted India's willingness to use water as a strategic lever, signaling a new phase in bilateral tensions.
- The crisis produced the deadliest civilian attack in India since 2008, and the closest the region has come to open war in years.
- The ceasefire was significant for being strictly bilateral, despite US claims of mediation.
- Both sides used the crisis to recalibrate defense postures, test international resolve, and implement domestic changes to security and intelligence coordination.

Table: Major Events (April–May 2025)

Date	Event/Action	Analysis
April 22	Pahalgam Attack; 26 civilians killed; diplomatic freeze begins	Major terrorist attack triggers rapid escalation
April 23	Indus Treaty suspended; diplomats expelled; Simla Agreement paused	Unprecedented legal moves signal severity
Apr 24–May 6	LoC clashes; escalating artillery, drone, and shelling exchanges	High risk of open war; civilian casualties mount
May 7	Indian airstrikes (Operation Sindoor)	Kinetic response signals new doctrine
May 8–9	Pakistan retaliatory attacks; intensive hostilities	Both sides test escalation ladder

May 10	Ceasefire announced; DGMO channels restored	Crisis management via bilateral, not global, pressure
May 12	DGMO meeting	Practical mechanisms to sustain peace
May 13	Ceasefire largely holds; strategic assessment by both sides	De-escalation begins amidst continued distrust

This period marked a critical turning point in India-Pakistan relations, redefining military, diplomatic, and hydrological engagements in the subcontinent.

IV. State-Level Preparedness for Unforeseen Circumstances During Operation Sindoor

Operation Sindoor is an ongoing military initiative launched by India in response to a terrorist attack, aimed at dismantling terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. The operation underscores the importance of a high level of preparedness, which must be maintained 24x7, 365 days a year, especially at the state level for unforeseen circumstances.

State governments have actively reviewed and enhanced their security measures and civil defense plans post-Operation Sindoor. For example, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh convened a meeting with officials from various state departments (including health, disaster management, and law enforcement) and union government agencies to assess preparedness, conduct **mock drills**, and **raise public awareness about safety protocols**. The focus is on heightened vigilance, interdepartmental coordination, and preventing misinformation during critical times. Special security measures have been emphasized at sensitive locations like coastal areas and religious sites.

Refer to The New Indian Express

Multi-Domain and Multi-Agency Coordination

Operation Sindoor involved integrated efforts among the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force, supported by intelligence agencies and border security forces. The operation highlighted the success of technology-driven warfare, including the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, hypersonic missiles, and AI-driven decision-making. This necessitates updated training and preparedness for new and unforeseen technological challenges and cyber warfare. The emphasis is on seamless integration across services and real-time threat identification, ensuring robust and coordinated response capabilities.

Also Refer to The New Indian Express Article 2, DDNewsArticle & PIB

Preparedness for Unforeseen Circumstances

The operation demonstrated the importance of constant alertness and readiness for unexpected situations. The government and military leadership stress learning lessons from ongoing operations, including offensive and defensive techniques, efficient logistics, and resilience against retaliatory threats such as drone and cyber-attacks. Building strong indigenous defense platforms and enhancing cyber and information infrastructure are crucial components of preparedness at all levels, including state agencies.

In conclusion, state-level preparedness under Operation Sindoor involves comprehensive security planning, interdepartmental cooperation, public awareness, and a commitment to maintaining high readiness against evolving threats. This multi-layered preparedness framework ensures effective response to unforeseen circumstances in the context of ongoing military operations.

Refer To PIB Research Unit & IASHUB

V. QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. How has India's counter-terrorism policy evolved from the 1980s insurgencies to present-day operations?
2. What were the major lessons learned from the **2001 Parliament Attack** and **2008 Mumbai Attacks**, and how have they shaped today's security structures?
3. In what ways did the **2016 Uri surgical strikes** and **2019 Balakot airstrikes** set the stage for **Operation Sindoor (2025)?**
4. Has India shifted from a purely defensive posture to a more proactive doctrine in counter-terrorism?
5. What makes **Operation Sindoor** distinct compared to previous counter-terror operations?
6. Did Operation Sindoor achieve its objectives of deterrence, or does it risk escalating conflict?
7. How does Operation Sindoor redefine India's message to both domestic citizens and the international community?
8. To what extent are state police forces prepared to handle unforeseen terrorist attacks independently?
9. Should there be a **national minimum standard** for counter-terror preparedness across all states?
10. What role should **state intelligence units** play in coordination with central agencies like IB, RAW, and NIA?
11. How can states improve **civilian crisis management**—including evacuation, medical response, and public communication—during terror incidents?
12. How can vulnerable states (border regions, pilgrimage/tourist hubs) build resilience against surprise attacks like **Pahalgam 2025**?
13. Should counter-terrorism be more centralized under the Union government, or should states retain autonomy in their response mechanisms?
14. How can India balance **civil liberties** with **national security** in its counter-terror strategies?
15. Beyond military responses, what role should **states play in de-radicalization, community policing, and counter-narrative programs**?