

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1451**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 2025/ SRAVANA 7, 1947 (SAKA)

INITIATIVES TO CURB TERRORISM

**†1451. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen internal and border security and stop internal and cross border terrorism;**
- (b) the policy adopted to stop financial support to terrorists;**
- (c) the sanctions imposed on organisations involved in terrorist activities;**
- (d) the details of the countries with which India has cooperated against terrorism; and**
- (e) the role of intelligence agencies in preventing terrorist incidents?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a): As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the subjects of the States. However, to deal with the challenges of internal and border security and to combat internal as well as cross-border terrorism, Government of India follows a multi-dimensional strategy, which entails various measures, which are as follows-

For strengthening internal & border security

- i. Enhancement of counter insurgency grid.**
- ii. Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).**
- iii. Special focus on modernization and strengthening of security equipment.**
- iv. Organizing various capacity building programs for State Police Forces, Law Enforcement Agencies and Cyber Investigative Agencies.**
- v. Augmenting intelligence capabilities and strengthening law enforcement agencies and ensuring sharing of intelligence inputs on a real-time basis, amongst all security forces.**
- vi. Implementation of the Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), incorporating sensors, cameras, ground surveillance radars and command-control systems.**
- vii. Deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Drones and Satellite Surveillance in vulnerable border areas.**
- viii. Construction of strategic roads, tunnels and bridges in border areas under the Bharatmala and Border Road Organization initiatives.**
- ix. Day & night area domination.**
- x. Round-the-clock Nakas at strategic points.**

- xi. Construction of fences, floodlighting, Border Out Posts/ Company Operating Bases, building roads and Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders and measures to strengthen the Coastal Security.**
- xii. Regular Border-Coordination meetings and joint patrolling with neighboring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar.**

For preventing internal and cross-border terrorism

While adopting 'Zero-Tolerance' policy against terrorism, following key measures have been taken -

- i. Effective, continuous and sustained actions against terrorists and support structures.**
- ii. Dismantling of terror ecosystem using whole of government approach.**
- iii. Preventive operations through Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Indian Army and State Police Forces involving identification of strategic supporters of terrorism and initiating investigations through NIA to expose their mechanisms of aiding and abetting terrorism.**

- iv. Strengthening legal regime like Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 for effective prosecution of terrorist organizations and individual terrorists.**
- v. Use of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics and Facial Recognition Tools to detect terrorist networks and activities.**
- vi. Monitoring of social media and cyberspace to prevent online radicalization.**

(b): Key steps taken to stop financial support to terrorist include-

- i. A “Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell” has been established in the Ministry of Home Affairs since 2011 to coordinate with various intelligence/enforcement agencies to prevent financing of terrorism.**
- ii. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been established in the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate and prosecute terrorist funding and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) cases.**
- iii. A FICN Co-ordination Centre (FCORD) is also functioning to share the intelligence/ information amongst the different security agencies of Centre/States to counter the circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes within the Country.**

iv. Monitoring of suspicious financial transactions, NGOs and hawala channels through coordinated actions with financial intelligence agencies.

(c): Various sanctions as imposed against terrorist organizations and its members through United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1267, 1373 and section 51(A) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 include freeze, seize and attaching funds/properties; restricting flowing of funds of terrorist entities and travel restrictions on the members of a terrorist organization and designated individual terrorists.

(d): India has fully functional Joint Working Groups on Counter-Terrorism (JWG-CT) with 26 countries and 5 multi-lateral forums (ASEAN, BIMSTEC, BRICS, European Union (EU), QUAD-CTWG); and one Stand-Alone Dialogue with Tunisia. Details of the countries have been attached at Annexure- A.

(e): Intelligence and security agencies of Centre and States work in tandem to keep a close watch on the elements involved in terror offences. This includes round the clock intelligence sharing through Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the Central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC)

at the State level, setting up of Joint Command and Control Centres, strengthening of Technical and Human intelligence, better cooperation amongst the Security Forces, district police and intelligence agencies, thrust on generation of real time intelligence and creation as well as strengthening of State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs).

Details of the countries/multi-lateral groups with whom India has established Joint Working Group and Stand-alone dialogue on Counter Terrorism

S. No.	Name of the Country
1.	Australia
2.	Canada
3.	China
4.	Egypt
5.	France
6.	Germany
7.	Indonesia
8.	Israel
9.	Italy
10.	Japan
11.	Kazakhstan
12.	Malaysia
13.	Maldives
14.	Mauritius
15.	Morocco
16.	Netherlands
17.	Philippines
18.	Russia
19.	Saudi Arabia
20.	Singapore
21.	Tajikistan
22.	Tanzania
23.	Turkey
24.	United Kingdom
25.	United States (USA)
26.	Uzbekistan

Multi-lateral groups

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Group
1.	ASEAN
2.	BIMSTEC
3.	BRICS
4.	European Union
5.	QUAD-CTWG

Stand- Alone Dialogue

1.	Tunisia
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