Defence & Security · GS - III

Organised criminal networks increasingly operate across state boundaries and exploit the links between local gangs, international syndicates and illegal financial networks. Examine the challenges this poses to India's internal security and suggest measures to address them.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 20/11/2026	GS - III	Defence & Security

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

Answer Hint

Organised crime, transnational networks, BNS Section 111, money laundering, illegal arms, intelligence sharing, inter-state coordination, financial investigation, international cooperation.

Model Answer

Introduction

Organised crime has evolved from local criminal activities into complex networks involving contract killings, extortion, illegal arms, drug trafficking and international financial operations. Their cross-border character creates significant challenges for India's internal security.

Major Internal Security Challenges

1. Transnational Criminal Networks

- International syndicates can facilitate local gang operations through funding, weapons and logistical support.
- Criminal networks exploit differences in enforcement capacity and jurisdiction across states.

2. Terrorism-Crime Nexus

- Organised crime may facilitate terror financing, illegal arms procurement and recruitment.
- Criminal infrastructure can be exploited by terrorist organisations.

3. Digital and Financial Vulnerabilities

- Encrypted communication, cybercrime and digital payment systems complicate investigations.
- Money laundering helps criminal networks conceal proceeds and sustain operations.

4. Threat to Governance and Rule of Law

- Extortion and targeted killings create fear among citizens and businesses.
- Criminal-political nexuses can undermine public institutions and law enforcement.

Measures Required

- Effective implementation of Section 111 of the BNS and relevant anti-terror laws.
- Strengthening intelligence sharing among state police forces and central agencies.
- Financial investigations under anti-money-laundering frameworks.
- Better cyber-forensic capabilities and international law-enforcement cooperation.
- Witness protection, judicial efficiency and police modernisation.

Conclusion

Combating organised crime requires an integrated approach combining intelligence-led policing, financial disruption, inter-state coordination and international cooperation. Strengthening the rule of law is essential to prevent criminal networks from undermining internal security.

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