

Sunjwan Army Camp Attack

Why in news?

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The Sunjwan Army camp near Chenni in Jammu was recently attacked suspectedly by Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) militants.

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What happened?

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• At least three terrorists are said to have entered the camp through a nullah (water stream).

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- Six persons, including 5 soldiers and a civilian, were killed.
- 3 suspected JeM terrorists were killed in Army's retaliatory action. \n
- \bullet A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized from them. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- \bullet The army continued with the search operation at the camp. $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$

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Is this new?

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- \bullet This is not the first time the Sunjuwan Army camp is targeted. $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\mbox{\sc Nn}}}}$
- \bullet In 2003, it was attacked by 2 fidayeen, and 12 soldiers were killed. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- \bullet They were said to have cut a wire fence on their way in. $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$
- \bullet Other notable attacks in the recent past include the following $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

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 $_{\rm i.}$ 2002 - Kaluchak, where terrorists targeted a tourist bus and an Army camp, killing 38

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ii. 2003 - fidayeen entered the Army camp in Tanda, north of Jammu, and killed 8 men

iii. 2015 - attack on a camp on the Jammu-Pathankot National Highway in Samba district; 2 army personnel were killed

- iv. 2015 militants stormed a police station in Kathua, killing 7 people $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- v. 2016 fidayeen targeted an Army camp in Nagrota in Jammu, killing 7

soldiers

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What is the perpetual problem?

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• Civilian settlements - Jammu city alone has 5 major Army camps under the Western Command.

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- These are Chatha, Ratnuchak, Kaluchak, Satwari and Sunjuwan.
- Besides, there are a couple of smaller camps.
- \bullet Each of these small and large bases is surrounded by civilian settlements, with hotels, malls and even schools lining up. $\mbox{\sc ho}$
- \bullet The militants often choose these vulnerable sites with sprawling civilian population with women and children as their targets. \n

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- Efforts at evicting people closer to the camps have seen opposition from property owners and matters still remain in the court.
- These make it difficult to monitor the militants' movements and thwart their plans.

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• **Security** - Army camps in the Jammu region have for long been vulnerable to militant attacks.

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- Notably, many of the camps are protected only by barbed wire.
- Fortifying the camps is essential for securing them.
- But converting camps in the middle of thickly populated urban areas into permanent fortresses is hardly possible.

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What were the responses?

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• After the earlier Sunjwan attack and 2016 Pathankot attack, fortifying the army camps was increasingly pushed for.

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• Strengthening the fortifications was also suggested.

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• "Smart" access control and fencing with sensors and alarm systems to detect intrusions in real time were suggested.

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• However, army camps still employ only limited resources and low cost solutions.

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- \bullet E.g. using treated Iron sheets to plug gaps in the wall
- Only as the recent attack was underway, the government sanctioned around Rs 1,500 crore.

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• This was for perimeter fortification at military installations across India.

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What should be done?

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• It is important that any plan to address the issue of attacks should be multipronged.

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Clearly, camp security is just one aspect.

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• Boundary walls, some sort of smart fencing, sensors, a control room to monitor the perimeter are some of the options.

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- Security plans for camps must remain "dynamic" to keep pace with changing environments around them due to the civilian push.
- **Consolidation** i.e. squeezing of smaller pockets of camps into bigger ones is another important aspect.

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- \bullet This may make it easier for guarding the troops that are spread out.
- The plan must also include bringing down the levels of **infiltration** from across the border.

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 \bullet A combination of manpower and smart technology should be employed. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

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Source: Indian Express

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