



Ministry of Home Affairs

From Article 370 to a Naxal-free India

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- Article 370 was abrogated on 5 August 2019; on 11 December 2023, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the validity of this decision.
- From 1 July 2024, three new justice codes came into force, replacing the Indian Penal Code of 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act.
- A Naxal-free India was declared in the Lok Sabha on 30 March 2026: Naxal-affected districts fell from 38 in April 2024 to zero on 31 March 2026.
- In the North East, 14 peace accords have been signed since 2014 (date-wise list below), and since 2019 more than 10,000 cadres have laid down arms and returned to the mainstream; AFSPA has been withdrawn completely from Tripura and Meghalaya, and from large parts of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.
- On 10 January 2020, the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) was inaugurated; the national helpline for cyber-financial fraud was launched in 2021 and has been available on the number 1930 since February 2022; the e-Zero FIR facility began on 19 May 2025.
- Census 2027 will be the country's first digital census, and caste will be enumerated in it for the first time since 1931; the houselisting phase of this ₹11,718 crore census began on 1 April 2026.
- Under Phase-I (2023, ₹4,800 crore) and Phase-II (2025, ₹6,839 crore) of the Vibrant Villages Programme, border villages are being developed as “first villages” instead of “last villages”.