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# LEGAL RESPONSE TO TERRORISM- INDIA AND THE WORLD

AUTHORED BY - NIKHIL KUMAR  
& BHANU PRATAP SINGH

**Terrorism** is the using intimidation and violence unlawfully, done in pursuance of political aims, and against civilians especially. In the present time it can be perceived as a problem which is capable to destabilise not only the National but even the international political scenario as well. It may be a developed country or a developing one, in recent time all of the are affected by terrorism.<sup>1</sup>

Terrorism is not defined in any specific definition, it varies. A terrorist for some one can be a revolutionary for other.

“According to Gobin” A form of political violence that aims to achieve its objective through creating a climate of fear apprehension and uncertainty.

## HISTORY

- The terms "terrorism" and "terror" were translated into English from French during the so-called "region of terror" (1793–1794), when the new government executed persons believed to be opposed to the French Revolution. It was a horrifying and protracted period of officially sanctioned violence that established the political context for a large portion of its use ever since.<sup>2</sup>
- However, terrorism has evolved to the use of violence by a small minority aimed towards achieving political changes using terror.
- Terrorism does surprise and indiscriminate attacks on civilians, political leaders and symbols of power

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<sup>1</sup> The History of the Word ‘Terrorism.’” *Merriam-Webster*, [www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism](http://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism). Accessed 9 May 2023.

<sup>2</sup> “The History of the Word ‘Terrorism.’” *Merriam-Webster*, [www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism](http://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism). Accessed 9 May 2023.

### **Acts of terrorism**

- Action-assassination.
- Bombing attacks.
- Plane hijack.
- Hostage etc.

### **Features of terrorism:**

The deliberate use of random, ruthless intimidation, coercion, or destruction of people's lives and property by subnational groups operating under varied degrees of stress in order to achieve either realistic or illogical goals is known as terrorism.

The characteristics of terrorism are as follows:

1. 1. Either the community or the state are being violated.
2. 2. It is done to further a political objective.
3. 3. It is forbidden and illegal.
- 4.
5. 4. It emphasises frightening and instilling fear and panic in the victims as well as the general public, leading to coercion or subjugation.
6. 6. It brainwashes people and prevents reasonable thought. 5. It is accompanied by a sense of importance and helplessness among the masses.
7. 7. It produces the fight-or-flight response, and 8. It results in arbitrary violence because the victim is chosen arbitrarily and without consideration..<sup>3</sup>

### **Causes:**

Terrorism is the complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and it's causes can vary depending upon the context and specific circumstances. While it is impossible to provide an exhaustive list, I can outline some common factors that are often associated with the emergence and perpetuation of terrorism. It's important to note that these factors are not justification for terrorism, but rather attempts to understand the underlying conditions that contribute to its occurrence. Here are some key causes:

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1. <sup>3</sup> The History of the Word 'Terrorism.'" *Merriam-Webster*, [www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism](https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/history-of-the-word-terrorism). Accessed 9 May 2023.

1. **Political grievances:** Political repression, marginalization, and unresolved conflicts are often cited as significant drivers of terrorism. When individuals or groups feel excluded from the political process, denied their rights, or oppressed by an authoritarian regime, they may resort to terrorism to express their grievances or fight for their cause.
2. **Ideological motivations:** Extremist ideologies, often rooted in religious, nationalist, or separatist beliefs, can contribute to terrorism. Radical interpretations of ideologies can provide justifications for violence, leading individuals, or groups to resort to terrorism to advance their agenda or establish their vision of society.
3. **Socioeconomic factors:** Poverty, inequality, lack of education, and limited economic opportunities can create an environment conducive to the recruitment and radicalization of individuals into terrorist organizations. Economic and social grievances, when combined with other factors, can make individuals more susceptible to extremist propaganda and manipulation.
4. **Ethnic and religious tensions:** Long-standing ethnic or religious conflicts can contribute to the emergence of terrorism. Perceived discrimination or violence against a particular ethnic or religious group can lead to radicalization and the adoption of violent means to address grievances or seek revenge.
5. **Geopolitical factors:** International conflicts, foreign interventions, and perceived injustices in global affairs can also fuel terrorism. When certain populations feel targeted or oppressed by foreign powers or perceive their values and way of life to be under threat, it can create a breeding ground for extremism and terrorism.
6. **State-sponsored terrorism:** In some cases, states may support or sponsor terrorist organizations for various reasons, including geopolitical interests, proxy wars, or to further their political objectives. State-sponsored terrorism can have a destabilizing effect, fuel conflicts, and perpetuate cycles of violence.
7. **Psychological factors:** Individual motivations and psychological factors can play a role in driving individuals toward terrorism. Factors such as a desire for power, a need for identity or belonging, personal grievances, or a sense of injustice can contribute to radicalization and the willingness to engage in terrorist acts.

It is crucial to keep in mind that terrorism has many interrelated and complex causes, and that different people have different reasons for carrying out terrorist activities. A broad strategy that incorporates security precautions, root-cause analysis, social cohesiveness promotion, and peaceful dispute resolution is needed to combat terrorism.

## Effects of terrorism <sup>4</sup>

Terrorism has wide-ranging effects on societies, governments, and individuals. Here are some key effects of terrorism:

- 1. Loss of human lives and injuries:** Terrorism often leads to the loss of innocent lives and causes severe injuries to individuals who are directly targeted or caught in the crossfire. The physical and psychological impact on survivors and their families is significant.
- 2. Economic consequences:** Terrorism disrupts economic activities, particularly in affected regions or sectors. It can result in damage to infrastructure, loss of business revenue, reduced tourism, increased security expenditures, and decreased foreign investment. These economic consequences can hamper development and growth.
- 3. Political instability:** Terrorist attacks can create political instability, erode trust in government, and lead to the breakdown of law and order. Governments may face challenges in maintaining social cohesion and public order, which can impact governance and decision-making processes.
- 4. Social divisions and fear:** Terrorism often aims to sow fear and create divisions within societies. It can deepen existing social, religious, or ethnic fault lines, leading to mistrust, discrimination, and hostility among different groups. This can further exacerbate tensions and hamper social harmony.
- 5. Psychological impact:** Terrorism leaves a profound psychological impact on individuals and communities. Witnessing or experiencing violence can result in PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), anxiety, depression, and several other mental health issues. Fear of future attacks can

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<sup>4</sup> 1.National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). (2017). Understanding the Effects of Terrorism. Retrieved from [https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/START\\_UnderstandingTerrorismEffects.pdf](https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/START_UnderstandingTerrorismEffects.pdf).

also lead to increased stress levels and a diminished sense of security

6. **Loss of civil liberties:** In response to terrorism, governments may introduce stringent security measures and surveillance, which can encroach upon civil liberties and individual privacy. Balancing security needs with the protection of civil rights becomes a delicate challenge.

7. **International relations and geopolitics:** Terrorism can strain diplomatic relationships between nations and impact global stability. It can lead to changes in foreign policies, border security measures, and counterterrorism collaborations among countries.

It is important to note that the effects of terrorism vary depending on the context, gravity and frequency of attacks, as well as the resilience and response of the affected society.

## Some events of terrorism

### 9/11 (September 11/ 2001)

#### United states of America

September 11 Attacks (2001): Coordinated attacks by the extremist group al-Qaeda on the World Trade Centre in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., resulting in the deaths of nearly 3,000 people.

**1978**

#### Cinema Rex fire (Iran)

The Cinema Rex fire was a tragic incident that occurred on August 19, 1978, in Abadan, Iran. On that day, an Islamist extremist group set fire to the Cinema Rex movie theatre, which was packed with around 500 people. The group used flammable materials, such as gasoline, to ignite the theatre, causing a massive blaze. Due to the highly flammable nature of the materials used and the crowded conditions inside the theatre, the fire spread rapidly and resulted in an overwhelming loss of life. Official reports state that at least 422 people died, although some estimates suggest that the death toll could be much higher. Many of the victims were women and children.

*Massacre of Sri Lankan policemen in 1990; Eastern Province, Sri Lanka; 600–740 killed*

• *The LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) are the perpetrators.*

**1998**

## US Embassy Bombings

The 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings, series of coordinated attacks on August 7, 1998, targeting the embassies of United States in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. These attacks were carried out by the Islamist extremist group al-Qaeda, which was led by Osama bin Laden. The blast caused the collapse of a significant portion of the embassy building and nearby structures, killing 213 people and injuring thousands. Most of the casualties were Kenyan civilians.

## **1985**

### Air India Flight 182 bombing

The Air India Flight 182 bombing was a tragic terrorist attack that occurred on June 23, 1985. It involved the bombing of Air India Flight 182, a Boeing 747 passenger aircraft flying from Toronto, Canada to Delhi, India, with a stopover in Montreal. The plane was operated by Air India, the national carrier of India.

The attack was orchestrated by Sikh extremists group seeking an independent state called Khalistan in Punjab, India. A suitcase containing an explosive device was loaded onto the aircraft at Vancouver International Airport in Canada. The bomb exploded mid-flight while the plane was over the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 120 miles off the southwest coast of Ireland.

The explosion caused the aircraft to disintegrate, resulting in the deaths of all 329 people on board, which includes 268 Canadian citizens, 27 British citizens, and 24 citizens of India.

## **2001**

### **Indian parliament attack**

The Indian Parliament attack occurred on December 13, 2001, in New Delhi, India. A group of five heavily armed gunmen, affiliated with the Pakistan-based extremist group Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), launched an attack on the Parliament House, the seat of India's government. Which resulted in death of 9 people and all five militants were killed.

## **2008**

### **Mumbai attack**

Mumbai Attacks (2008): A series of coordinated shootings and bombings carried out by a Pakistani-based Islamist extremist group, "Lashkar-e-Taiba" (LeT), across various locations in

Mumbai, India. The attacks lasted for four days and resulted in the deaths of 166 people and hundreds of injuries.

## 2014

### Peshawar school massacre

The massacre at Peshawar school, also known as the Army Public School attack, occurred on December 16, 2014, in Peshawar, Pakistan. It was a horrific terrorist attack carried out by “Tehri-I-Taliban Pakistan” (TTP), a militant extremist group. On that day, seven gunmen armed with assault rifles and grenades stormed the Army Public School, which primarily served the children of military personnel. The attackers entered the school premises and targeted students and teachers indiscriminately. During the brutal assault, the terrorists moved from classroom to classroom, methodically killing students and staff. The attack resulted in the deaths of 132 children, aged between 8 and 18, and 16 staff members. Numerous others were injured in the attack.

### **2019 Pulwama attack**

*The Pulwama attack of 2019 is a term used to describe a significant terrorist incident that occurred on February 14, 2019, in the Pulwama area of Jammu & Kashmir, India. It was a suicide bombing that was intended to strike a convoy of cars transporting Indian security guards. An explosives-laden car was rammed into the convoy, causing a huge explosion. A member of "Jaish-e-Mohammed" (JeM), a militant organisation with a stronghold in Pakistan that operates in Jammu and Kashmir, committed the attack. One of the buses was struck by the attacker's vehicle that was carrying explosives, resulting in serious injury and fatalities. The Pulwama incident claimed the lives of 40 members of the "Central Reserve Police Force" (CRPF) and injured numerous more.*

## **1999**

### Russian apartment bombings

The Russian apartment bombings occurred in 1999 and were a series of terrorist attacks that took place in several Russian cities, including Moscow and Volgograd. The bombings targeted residential apartment buildings.

In the early morning hours of September 4, 1999, a nine-story apartment building in Buynaksk, a city in the Russian republic of Dagestan, was bombed, resulting in the deaths of 64 people. On

September 9, another bomb exploded in an apartment building in Moscow, killing 124 people. Subsequently, on September 13, two more apartment buildings were bombed in Volgodonsk, causing the deaths of 17 people. These attacks collectively resulted in the deaths of nearly 300 people and left thousands injured.

## **2016**

### **France**

Nice Truck Attack (2016): A cargo truck was driven into a crowd celebrating Bastille Day in Nice, France, resulting in the deaths of 86 people and injuring more than 400. The attacker was associated with ISIS.

## **2005**

### **Paris**

Paris Attacks (2015): Multiple attacks by ISIS militants across Paris, France, targeting a concert hall, a soccer stadium, and various restaurants. The attacks claimed the lives of 130 people and hundreds injured.

## **2019**

### **Sri Lanka**

Sri Lanka Easter Bombings (2019): A coordinated series of suicide bombings targeting churches and luxury hotels in Sri Lanka on Easter Sunday. The attacks, carried out by the local extremist group called “National Thowheeth Jama'ath” (NTJ), claimed the lives of over 250 people and injured hundreds.

It is important to note that this list is not exhaustive, and there have been numerous other terrorist events around the world. Terrorism remains a global concern, and efforts continue to combat and prevent acts of terrorism.

## **Measures to control terrorism. <sup>5</sup>**

Controlling terrorism requires a comprehensive approach involving various strategies and

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<sup>5</sup> National Counterterrorism Centre. (2019). Counterterrorism: The United States' Strategy and Implementation. Retrieved from

[https://www.dni.gov/files/CTIIC/documents/CT\\_Strategy\\_%20Framework\\_2019\\_Final\\_as\\_of\\_20190916\\_0920.pdf](https://www.dni.gov/files/CTIIC/documents/CT_Strategy_%20Framework_2019_Final_as_of_20190916_0920.pdf)

measures. Here are some commonly employed measures to address terrorism:

1. Increasing intelligence capabilities and establishing effective information sharing protocols between intelligence agencies at the national and international levels can aid in the detection and prevention of terrorist actions.

2. **Improving border security:** Implementing strong border control measures, such as strengthening border patrols, using advanced screening technologies, and enhancing cooperation with neighbouring countries, can help prevent the movement of terrorists and illicit goods across borders.

3. **Implementing counterterrorism laws and legislation:** Enacting and enforcing strong counterterrorism laws that criminalize terrorist activities, provide legal tools for investigation and prosecution, and ensure fair trials are essential in combating terrorism effectively.

4. **Enhancing international cooperation:** Strengthening international collaboration through information sharing, joint operations, and extradition treaties is crucial in addressing transnational terrorist networks and their financing.

5. **Disrupting terrorist financing:** Implementing measures to identify and block funding sources for terrorism, including strengthening anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing frameworks, can undermine the financial infrastructure of terrorist organizations.

6. **Building community resilience:** Promoting social cohesion, fostering trust between communities and law enforcement agencies, and engaging with marginalized or vulnerable groups can help prevent radicalization and recruitment into terrorist organizations.

7. **Investing in education and awareness:** Educating the public about the dangers of terrorism, promoting tolerance, and countering extremist ideologies through educational programs, awareness campaigns, and community initiatives are important in preventing radicalization.

8. **Strengthening cybersecurity:** Enhancing cybersecurity measures to protect critical infrastructure, communication networks, and information systems from cyber-attacks by terrorist groups is vital in today's digital age.

It is important concern that counterterrorism measures must be implemented while respecting human rights, maintaining the rule of law, and avoiding discriminatory practices.

## **Stapes taken by the International organisations to counter terrorism.**

International organizations have taken various steps to combat terrorism. While the specific actions and initiatives may vary among different organizations, here are some common steps taken:

### 1. “United Nations (UN)”:

- Adoption of multiple resolutions condemning terrorism, including Resolution 1373, which calls upon states to take measures to prevent and suppress terrorism.
- Establishment of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to monitor the implementation of counter-terrorism measures by member states.
- Creation of the UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT) to enhance coordination and capacity-building efforts.
- Development of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which provides a comprehensive framework for addressing terrorism.

### 2. “International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank”:

- Collaboration with member states to strengthen financial systems and combat terrorist financing.
- Assistance in developing and implementing robust anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks.

### 3. “FATF (Financial Action Task Force)”:

- Development of international standards and recommendations to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of these standards by member countries.
- Identifying jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies and issuing public statements or advisories to encourage compliance.

### 4. “INTERPOL”:

- Facilitation of international police cooperation by sharing information, conducting joint

operations, and coordinating investigations.

- Development of databases and tools to support the exchange of intelligence and identification of terrorists.

5. “European Union (EU)”:

- Implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism policies and legislation across member states.

- Coordination and sharing of intelligence through agencies like Europol and Eurojust.

- Strengthening border controls and enhancing security measures.

6. “North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)”:

- Assistance in capacity building and training of partner countries to counter terrorism.

- Sharing intelligence and conducting joint operations to address security threats.

7. Regional Organizations:

- Regional bodies such as “African Union” (AU), “Association of Southeast Asian Nations” (ASEAN), and OAS “(Organization of American States)” have developed regional counter-terrorism strategies and initiatives.

- These organizations work towards enhancing cooperation, information sharing, and joint efforts to combat terrorism within their respective regions.

8. Intelligence Sharing:

- Collaboration between intelligence agencies of different countries to share information and track terrorist activities globally.

- Initiatives such as the Five Eyes (joint initiative of United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) and other multilateral intelligence-sharing partnerships help identify and disrupt terrorist networks.

9. Capacity Building and Assistance:

- Providing technical assistance, training programs, and resources to member states to enhance their capabilities in countering terrorism.

- Supporting the development of legal frameworks and law enforcement agencies to address terrorism-related crimes.

## Terrorism in India:

Terrorism has emerged as a grave concern for India, posing significant threats to its security, social fabric, and economic progress. The nation has experienced numerous instances of terrorism throughout its history, resulting in immense human suffering, economic loss, and disruption of normalcy. This essay explores the phenomenon of terrorism in India, its root causes, major incidents, and the efforts undertaken to combat this menace.

### Root Causes:

Several factors contribute to the proliferation of terrorism in India. Socio-economic disparities, religious and ethnic tensions, political unrest, and cross-border infiltration are among the primary causes. Poverty, unemployment, and marginalization of certain communities create fertile ground for radicalization and recruitment by terrorist organizations. Additionally, India's diverse religious and cultural fabric can be exploited by extremist groups to incite communal tensions, leading to acts of terror.

### Major Incidents:

India has witnessed several major terrorist attacks that have left indelible scars on its society. The 2008 Mumbai attacks, carried out by the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba, claimed the lives of 166 people and exposed the vulnerability of the nation's security apparatus. The 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament, perpetrated by Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed, brought India and Pakistan to the brink of war. Other notable incidents include the 1993 Bombay bombings, the 2006 Mumbai train bombings, and the 2019 Pulwama attack.

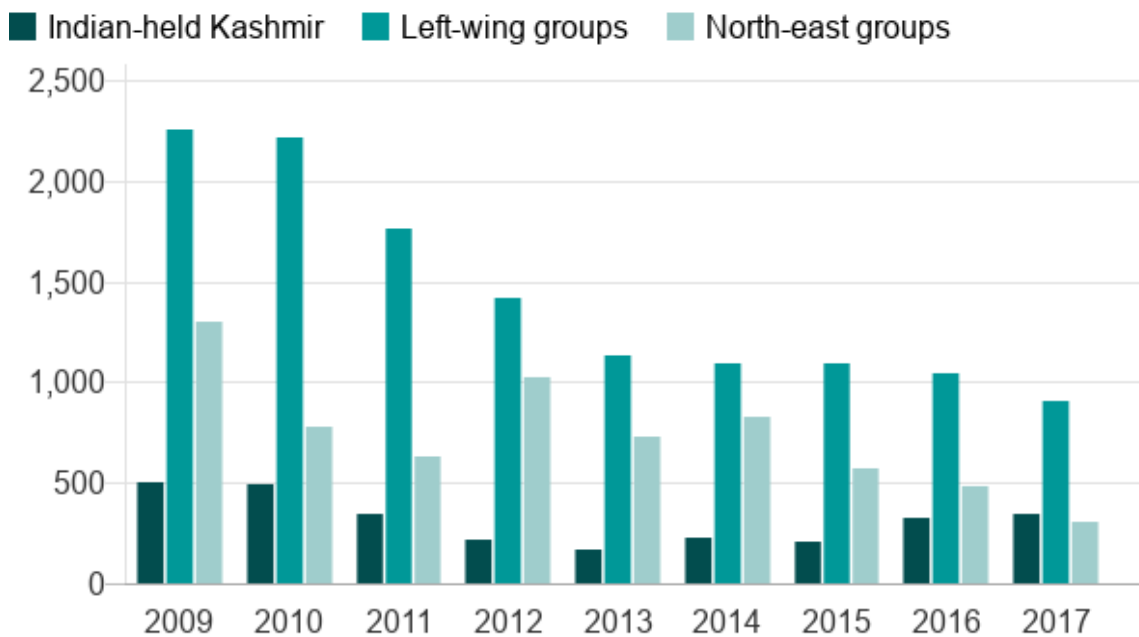
### Naxalism in India

The ministry of home affair, government of India describe the objects of the Naxalites (also known as Maoists) as destroying the state legality with the ultimate object of attaining political power by the violent means. The Naxalite movement first came to the front line in the late 1960s. the name originates from Naxalbari, a bourg in west Bengal where the revolution began in 1967. naxalism becomes notorious for the left- side rebellion that took place in west Bengal. These Marxist are known in India as Naxalites. The figures are estimated at further than 50,000 present in India. The Naxalites operate substantially in the mineral-rich, insulated region it includes the countries of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Bihar. And numerous other corridors of India. The movement has now advanced to the hilly and timber regions of ground right different state, with further than 150 sections believed to be under its direct influence. The centre

reason for the advancement of Naxalism is the vast exploitation of the poor and schedule lineage. People who have been secure, therefore, should prevail which can end naxalism. Naxalites are causing instability and stability to the area. <sup>6</sup>

## Insurgent and militant attacks in India

Number of incidents recorded



Indian official data

BBC

Image taken from<sup>7</sup>

IJLRA

<sup>6</sup> Ahuja, r. social problem in india. Retrieved from [https://www.srjis.com/pages/pdfFiles/153777929116\\_Dr Anurag Jaiswal 2.pdf](https://www.srjis.com/pages/pdfFiles/153777929116_Dr Anurag Jaiswal 2.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/624/cpsprodpb/6FA7/production/105238582\\_chart-india\\_attacks-ntayc-nc.png](https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/624/cpsprodpb/6FA7/production/105238582_chart-india_attacks-ntayc-nc.png)

## Difference between terrorism and Naxalism

	<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>Naxalism</b>
1. Ideological Differences:	Terrorism is primarily motivated by political, religious, or ideological ideologies. Terrorist groups aim to create fear and panic among the general population and the government by employing violence and intimidation tactics.	Naxalism, also known as Maoism, is a left-wing extremist ideology inspired by the principles of Mao Zedong. Naxalite groups seek to overthrow the democratic system and establish a communist state through armed struggle. Their primary focus is on socioeconomic issues and the redistribution of land and resources.
2. Geographical Scope:	Terrorist activities in India are widespread and can occur in various parts of the country. These attacks are often carried out by both domestic and international extremist groups and can target major cities, religious sites, transportation networks, or government installations.	Naxalism is primarily concentrated in certain states of India, particularly in remote and forested areas. The most affected states include Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, and parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Naxalites operate in rural and tribal regions and often target security forces, government infrastructure, and individuals perceived as opposing their ideology.
3. Objectives and Tactics:	Terrorist groups aim to destabilize the government, create fear, and often have political or ideological demands. They employ tactics such as bombings, suicide attacks, hostage-taking, and targeted assassinations.	Naxalite groups seek to overthrow the democratic system and establish a communist regime. They operate as guerrilla forces, conducting ambushes, attacks on security forces, and assassinations of individuals considered as class enemies or government informants.

4. State Response:	The Indian government has taken several measures to combat terrorism, which includes strengthening intelligence agencies, enhancing security measures, enacting anti-terrorism laws, and improving international cooperation to counter cross-border terrorism.	The government's response to Naxalism involves a multi-pronged approach that includes development initiatives, addressing socioeconomic grievances, deploying security forces for counterinsurgency operations, and implementing programs for tribal welfare and infrastructure development in affected areas.
5. consequences	The Indian government published information in July 2016 about a series of terror attacks that occurred in India between 2005 and 2015 and resulted in 707 fatalities and more than 3,200 injuries. <sup>8</sup>	Over 12,000 individuals, including members of the security forces, have been killed by naxals in the nine states affected by left-wing extremism in the past 20 years. According to the Home Ministry's response to an RTI inquiry, 2,712 federal and state security forces and 9,471 citizens were counted. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> "Since 2005, terror has claimed lives of 707 Indians". *The Times of India*.

<sup>9</sup> <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/over-12000-killed-in-naxal-violence-in-past-20-years/>

## **Terrorism or Naxalism which impact the Indian society most.**

The rate of terrorism and Naxalism (also known as left-wing extremism) in India cannot be directly compared in terms of magnitude or impact. Both phenomena pose significant challenges to India's security and development, but they have distinct characteristics and operate in different regions of the country.

While both terrorism and Naxalism are serious security concerns, it is challenging to determine which poses a greater threat in terms of the number of incidents or casualties. Though the number of casualties is more in Naxalism, but the intensity and frequency of attacks can vary over time, and the impact of each incident can differ significantly. Moreover, the government's response and counter-terrorism efforts also influence the outcomes.

### **Steps taken by India to terminate terrorism since 1947.**

India has undertaken numerous actions to counter terrorism since its independence in 1947. Here are some significant measures taken by India in its efforts to combat terrorism:

#### **1. Legal Framework and Legislative Measures:**

- Enactment of the “Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)” in 1967 and subsequent amendments to strengthen legal provisions for the prevention and punishment of terrorist activities.
- Establishment of dedicated anti-terrorist laws, including the “TADA (Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act)” in 1985 and POTA “the Prevention of Terrorism Act” in 2002, although POTA was repealed in 2004 (due to concerns about human rights abuses).
- Amendments to the “Indian Penal Code (IPC)” and “the Code of Criminal Procedure” (CrPC) to enhance counter-terrorism capabilities.

#### **2. Intelligence and Security Agencies:**

- Strengthening intelligence infrastructure: India has invested in improving its intelligence gathering capabilities and establishing agencies such as the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) to gather and analyse intelligence related to terrorism.
- Coordination between security agencies: Enhanced coordination and information sharing

between various security agencies, including the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), state police forces, and paramilitary forces, to effectively respond to terrorism.

### **3. International Cooperation:**

- Collaboration with other countries: India actively engages in bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other nations, sharing intelligence, and seeking assistance in countering terrorism.

- Cooperation with INTERPOL: India cooperates with INTERPOL and other international organizations to track down and apprehend terrorists, exchange information, and disrupt transnational terrorist networks.

### **4. Border Security and Cross-Border Initiatives:**

- Strengthening border management: India has focused on enhancing border security through measures such as physical barriers, technological surveillance, and increased manpower deployment.

- Counter-terrorism cooperation with neighbouring countries: Engaging in joint initiatives and intelligence sharing with neighbouring countries, such as Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh, to address cross-border terrorism and prevent terrorist activities.

### **5. Counter-Terrorism Operations:**

- Specialized counter-terrorism units: Establishment of elite counter-terrorism units, such as the "National Security Guard" (NSG) and the "Special Operations Group" (SOG), to handle high-risk operations and respond to terrorist incidents.

- Covert operations: Undertaking covert operations to neutralize terrorist threats and dismantle terrorist networks operating within the country.

### **6. Enhanced Counter-Terrorism Measures in Jammu and Kashmir:**

- In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which has been affected by terrorism, India has implemented various initiatives to address the issue. These include deploying additional security forces, conducting counter-insurgency operations, and promoting development and socio-economic programs to address the root causes of terrorism.

(Source: "Development and Security Measures in Jammu and Kashmir" - Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

#### **7. Financial Measures:**

- Tracking and freezing of terrorist financing: Implementing measures to identify and track the flow of funds to terrorist organizations, freeze their assets, and disrupt their financial networks.
- Strengthening anti-money laundering laws: Amendments to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws to prevent the misuse of financial systems for terrorism-related activities.

#### **8. Capacity Building and Training:**

- Training and equipping security forces: Continuous training programs for security personnel to enhance their skills in counter-terrorism operations, intelligence gathering, and the handling of modern equipment.
- Development of specialized units: Formation of specialized units within state police forces and paramilitary organizations to improve counter-terrorism capabilities at the local level.

#### **9. Community Engagement and Public Awareness:**

- Public awareness campaigns: Educating the public about the threats of terrorism, promoting vigilance, and encouraging citizens to report suspicious activities.
- Community policing initiatives: Engaging with local communities to build trust, gather intelligence, and prevent radicalization.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, tackling terrorism is a global challenge that requires collective efforts from international organizations and individual nations. Various international organizations, such as the “United Nations”, “the Financial Action Task Force”, INTERPOL, and regional bodies, have taken steps to address terrorism through the adoption of resolutions, the development of frameworks, intelligence sharing, and capacity building. Additionally, individual countries like India have implemented legislative measures, strengthened border security, enhanced intelligence sharing, and engaged in international cooperation to prevent terrorism. However, it is essential to recognize that terrorism remains a persistent threat, and continued collaboration, adaptability, and vigilance are necessary to effectively counter this menace and ensure the safety and security of nations and their citizens.