



Terrorism And Its Combating

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Abstract:

Terrorism is now a global phenomenon identified with the spread of ideological vigilance and we are today in an "age of terrorism". The advances of science and technology, development of means of transport and communication, easy availability of highly sophisticated material, have made the present day society extremely vulnerable to unsuspected and ruthless attacks of terrorism. Terrorism today is a form of violent strategy, a form of coercion, intentional use of violence or the threat of violence. At the heart of every terrorist action, there is a cause, a political goal, a perceived injustice or denial of liberty that is as concrete to, the activist as any prime minister's notion of justice or freedom. In the light of above the present paper attempts to discuss the problem of terrorism and tries to suggest majors to reduce terrorism.

Keywords: *Terrorism, problems, laws, Techniques, purpose, preventive measures*

1.Introduction

Terrorism is a problem we have been facing in India for more than two decades. Earlier, we were faced with the problem of insurgency in north-east India while dealing with the Naga and the Mizo rebels and the terrorism of the Naxalites in Bengal. Today, Terrorism in recent times has affected both the developed and the developing countries. What has made terrorism a significant instrument for achieving desired goals and ends by persons using the terrorist techniques are factors like conviction in the purity of the 'causes', fanatical loyalty, desire for self-sacrifice, a sense of absolutism, and financial and material support from abroad.

Terrorism is a major challenge of our time. It has assumed new forms. The terrorists' contempt for human beings, bordered on barbarism. Terrorists were now using modern means of communication and the media to air their demands" Terrorism is political, goal-oriented action involving the use of threat of extra-ordinary violence, performed for psychological rather than material effects and the victims of which are symbolic rather than instrumental Terrorism is now a big business. The latest data show the incidence of terrorist activity these days is nearly 600 percent greater than it was in 1970. In the last two decades in the third world there has been an increase in the terrorist activities. Although terrorism is not of recent origin, its analysis began only with the incorporation of terrorist methods in the revolutionary strategy by the 19th century Russian anarchists. The most elaborate and systematic attempt at creating a philosophy or more precisely, an ideology of terror came from Jean Paul Sartre. Herbert Marcuse of the Frankfurt school of philosophy, Mikhail Bakunin, and Frantz Fanon are some of the thinkers who have supplied terrorism its rationale. The cult of terrorism is increasing all over the world. In a paper on "Terrorism in Western Europe" an official of the U.S. state department stressed that western Europe would remain a primer target for terrorist attacks of the total of 233 attacks carried out by the Middle East terrorists during the five year period 1980- 85, 32 percent occurred in 1985

Terrorism is a powerful weapon in the psychological warfare against the state. In Paul Wilkinson's words "terrorism is more than simply a manifestation of psychopathology and more than a symptom of social discontent, oppressions and injustice, though it may be both of these things as well". We are witnessing in contemporary India three types of terrorism viz.

- Terrorist acts of insurgent in the North East India particularly in Tripura and Manipur.

- Naxalite type of terrorist activities in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and other states.
- The secessionist variety of terrorism linked with Khalistan movement.

Terrorist means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of service or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property with a view to:

- Putting the public or any section of the public in fear; or
- Affecting adversely the harmony between different religious, racial, Language or regional groups or castes or communities; or
- Coercing or overawing the government established by law; or
- Endangering the sovereignty and integrity of India.

The Encyclopedia of Social Science has defined terrorism as "a term used to describe the method or the theory behind the method whereby an organized group or party seeks to achieve its avowed aims chiefly through the systematic use of violence". Jordan Paust has defined terrorism as the purposive use of violence by the precipitator(s) against the instrument target in order to communicate to a primary target into behavior or attitudes through intense fear or anxiety in connection with a demanded power (political) outcome.

The main objectives of the article are :

- To known the problem of Terrorism in India.
- To understand the techniques employed by Terrorists.
- To understand the purpose of Terrorism.
- To know the laws related to Terrorism.
- to know the remedies of Terrorism.
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2.Terrorism In India

Terrorism in India is essentially the creation of politics. The four types of terrorism India had/has to face are; khalistan-oriented terrorism in Punjab, militants' terrorism in Kashmir, Naxalite terrorism in Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and the ULFA terrorism in Assam. Earlier we had faced this problem in Nagaland (1951), Mizoland (1966), Manipur (1976), Tripura (1980 and (of Gorkhaland) in Bengal (1986). The Khalistan-oreinted Sikh terrorism was based on a dream of a "theocratic state through secession", the Nagaland and the Mizo terrorism was based on the "identity crisis", the Manipur and

Tripura terrorism was based on “the grievance situation,” and the Naxalite terrorism in Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh is based on “class enmity”.

2.1.Terrorism In Other Countries

The terrorist activities are found in different parts of the world. For example, terroristic activities of the IRA (Irish Republican Army) in Ireland are based on retaliatory action against the British reign of terror in Ireland. The terrorists seek termination of English control in Ireland and establish Ireland’s unification and people’s right to national self-determination, Similarly, we find terrorism in Sri Lanka, Israel, Spain, Germany, Japan, Philippines, Canada, Argentina, France, Italy, Portugal and Latin America. Some of the important terrorist groups are: the LTTE in Sri Lanka, the Red Army in Japan, the Palestinian Guerrillas in Israel, the Basque in Spain, the Red Bridge in Italy, the Kurds in Iraq, the Hukbalahaps and Moros in Philippines, the BaaderMeinhof in Germany, the Symboinise Liberation Army in the US and the Quebecois in Canada.

The Legitimacy of the kind of terrorism used by these terrorist groups can be gauged by several socio-economic and political factors as well as by the fact of whether it was considered as the last resort in their Political struggle after unsuccessfully trying all other means of struggle. On the other hand, terrorism loses its legitimacy if it can be proved that the available legitimate means have been bypassed before resorting to the use of terrorism.

Of late, International terrorism has also gained currency. The support to terrorists of one country can come from individuals and groups sympathetic to their cause, or it can come from other state governments. Like support given by Pakistan and Afghanistan to militants in Kashmir, or by some Arab states to the Palestinian groups, or support of President Gaddafi to the IRA in Ireland or the Moros in Philippines.

The example of state terror is found in Russia, China and Cambodia. The three famous example of Russian terrors are the Tsarist reign of terror in 1905-07, the Bolshevik terror rule in 1917-18 and the Stalin period of terror in 1934-35, In China, people faced the white terror of Chiang Kai Shikh in 1923, Mao’s terror in 1950-53 in which 10-20 million people were killed, and terror during the Cultural Revolution in 1966-69 in which student power and People’s Liberation Army were used to revive Mao’s personal authority. The state terror in Kampuchea (Formerly known as Cambodia) occurred in 1975 in which two million people out of a total population of eight million were

massacred. the example of state terror were also found in East Pakistan in 1971, in Iran in 1983-85, and in Nazi Germany in 1933-34.

The UN General Assembly passed resolution in December, 1985 condemning all methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed. It called upon all states of refrain from organizing , instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other states or acquiescing in activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts. It also urged all states to cooperate with one another through exchange of relevant information and by prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of such acts and to enter into treaty obligation to that effect.

3.Classification Of Terrorism

3.1.National and International Terrorism

'National' or 'domestic terrorism' is violence by a group of citizens against another group or government. It is confined to the territorial limits of a country. 'International Terrorism' is of global dimension where the terrorist indulge in their activities abroad sometimes in more than one country.

3.2.Revolutionary And Sub-Revolutionary Terrorism

Revolutionary terrorism means the act of violence to bring change in the government or political system of the country. In it, there is an ideology or a definite programme to justice revolution and terror. Sub-revolutionary terrorism does not aim the revolution but aims the government to accept the desired policy or programme and to act accordingly.

3.3.Repressive Terrorism

Repressive terrorism is also called as 'State terrorism.

The Government as a retaliatory measures to repress the terrorism acts through is armed forces of through its legal and administrative machinery to curb the terrorist activities.

3.4. Bio Terrorism

In Bio- Terrorism, the disease is released causing germs with the intention to kill a large number of people and to create panic, amongst others. Since 'Bio-' means living plants and animals so it also means the using animals or human beings by the terrorists to create terror.

3.5. Nuclear Terrorism.

There is a great danger in case the terrorist organisations possess nuclear weapons. The terrorist strike by the use of nuclear weapons may cause devastating consequences. The terrorist may possess such weapons by theft of nuclear weapons or theft of nuclear materials and their use or threatened use in a crude house made bombs.

4. The Purpose Of Terrorism

The purpose of terrorism is not to create an immediate result as desired or to bring about immediate change but its purpose is to create terror and divert the attention of the public and populace that the Government is inept to deal with and handle the problems. By terrorism, the attention of the public and the Government is drawn towards the problems due to which the acts of terror are committed and the Government or others are sought to be pressurised thereby to accept the consequences as desired by the organization or the group indulged in terrorism as the only solution of the problem. In India, the acts of terror have been committed during British period and thereafter in independent India. In the vast majority of terrorist acts, whether committed at local, national or international level, or whether to undermine the will and morale of the people or to topple the government. Their common features are, Jumping the Gun, Demonstrative Tactic, Forced Behaviour, Fear Psychosis, Violence Last Resort, Blind or Selective Acts, Varied Causes, Publicity Orientation, Safety Insurance, Civilian Targets, Group Activity, Integral Part, Unaware Victims, Universal Vulnerability, Contagious Success. even in areas remote from the original place of occurrence.

4.1. Generally The Terrorism Encompasses The Following Ingredients And Characteristic

1. Terrorism publicizes the terrorists' political cause.
2. Terrorism demonstrates the capabilities of the terrorist to strike blows.
3. Terrorism heartens sympathizers of the terrorists cause.
4. Terrorism disconcerts the enemy.
5. Terrorism eventually the ultimate goal- demoralizes the enemy and paralyzes him.
6. Conceivably, in certain circumstances, terrorism could deter political allies of the terrorists target country from assisting that country.

7. It has a psychologist effect - it frightens the foe and emboldens the ally.
8. Terrorism is usually the weapon of the few or a group while insurgency enjoys larger base.
9. Terrorists are "indiscriminate, essentially arbitrary and unpredictable"
10. Terrorists are in extreme minority and tend to form cohesive groups for their protection.
11. The pledged terrorists group is created not from a national or freely given contract or covenant but from fear.
12. The primary aim is to destroy, not to hold territory or run government.
13. According to Laquer, there is no known case in modern history of terrorist movement rising to political power, although terror has been used on the tactical level by radical political parties.
14. "The media are the terrorist's best friend. The terrorist's act by itself is nothing, publicity is all.

5. Techniques Employed By Terrorists

Terrorists have so far employed variety of techniques for achieving their objectives. The techniques which are employed by the terrorists are killing and political assassinations, violence, hijacking, skyjacking, kidnapping, abduction and hostage taking explosions at public places, crowded streets, airports, bus-stands, trains, buses and air-planes. Government offices, government buildings, derailments, mail-bombs, human-bombs, bio-chemical war etc. The purpose is to create panic in the public and the government and to attract international attention to the demands made by terrorist groups.

6. Legal control of International Terrorism

The terrorism first of all came on the agendas of General Assembly of United Nations in its 28th Session. The International Law Commission in this session of the Assembly in its report observed that the terrorism throughout the world was a problem of great complexity and there could be no need to reduce the terrorist acts if they could never be completely eliminated. The General Assembly vide a resolution on 18th December established an ad hoc committee on international terrorism with 35 members India was also member of it. 1973, it submitted its report to the General Assembly. In January 1977

a resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in its 31st Session on Measures to Prevent International Terrorism.

The Committee in its report to the General Assembly expressed concern over growing international terrorism. The 38th Session of General Assembly in 1984 urged all States unilaterally and in co-operation with other States and U.N. Organs to contribute in the elimination of causes to terrorism and not to organize, assist, instigate or participate in the acts of civil strife or terrorism in another State or acquiesce in such organized activities within their own territory directed towards civil strife or terrorism in another state. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. endorsed in 1986 a Canadian proposal to the international Civil Aviation Organization for tough international laws to punish terrorism at airport terminals. In 1987, the member States of SAARC (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) adopted SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism.

The Government of India enacted an Act in 1985 called Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act (TADA) to deal with the terrorists, the Act provides for designated courts which curtailed the usual rights of the accused persons.

7. Conclusion And Suggestions

Terrorism is too serious a problem to be left to politicians alone. General awareness among the masses and pressures on people are the only way out. The one thing we have to understand is that terrorism is like a common cold, it runs its own course and there is need for patience.

The fight against terrorism can be effective only if governments co-operate more closely especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, identification, arrest and prosecution or extradition of Terrorist.

Besides some of the necessary international legal instruments are already in place to deal with the problem. To name a few, we have the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo on Sept. 14, 1983, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at the Hague on Dec. 16, 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed in Montreal on Sept. 23, 1971, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, Concluded in New York on Dec. 14, 1973, and the international convention

against the Taking of Hostages also concluded in New York on Dec. 17, 1979. The knowledge of these acts should be provided to all common people.

Another important suggestion against terrorism is to create peace with some specific strategy. A few points may include.

- People should be educated for international thinking A very effective and powerful method can be to teach people to work according to Gandhian Principles, where 'Truth & Non Violence' is the moto of the life.
- Peace Education: Should be encouraged in schools and Colleges
- The use of mass media, TV, Radio, Newspapers must be made more effective in spreading peace.
- Cultural exchange programs among different nations help to develop friendship and peace.
- Pacts, treaties and conferences etc. are very powerful ways to develop peace.

Terrorism in its proper sense implies open defiance of law and is the means whereby an opposition aims to demoralize a governmental authority, to undermine its power and to initiate a revolution or counter-revolution.

Developing theoretical model of causation of terrorism. Felik Gross has laid down the following four seminal antecedents for terrorism and extremist politics against a democratic rule.

- There must be an erosion of shared democratic values, a state of anomie or a crisis of democratic institutions.
- Presence of terrorist organisation;
- A pre-assassination phase directed as subverting and defaming democratic leader and institutions;
- Activist personalities to initiate terror,

Democratic societies are easily prone to terrorism in the modern world because there are many constrains and limitations in democratic system. Democratic societies generally tolerate terrorism due to the following main constraints.

- Public opinion against use of excessive force against terrorists.
- Operation of Rule of Law.
- Insufficient intelligence due to secretive nature of terrorist activities.
- Complex and slow moving criminal justice system.
- Negative response from public due to mass fear psychosis created by

terrorists

- Lack of genuine political will and commitment to take repressive measures against terrorist.
- "Toleration is more manifest in democratic societies with constitutional guarantees of right to free media, and a number of sympathetic groups to minimize the brutality of terrorism and glorify the heroism or idealism in it".

A democratic polity, a quasi-federal constitutional system, and essentially a humane orientation or police provides a fertile grounds for terrorism. In fact there is now a clear recognition that for dealing with terrorism, it is the armed police of the states and the centre which are more appropriate . A very strict control over weapons can be an effective measure of checking terrorism. On the pattern of U.K. and Japan strong measures are needed to restrict the supply of weapons to terrorists. The only remedy to fight terrorism is a police force which is efficient, well-trained, motivated and which enjoys the confidence of the people. What is required first and foremost is the setting up of a think-tank which includes not just government officials and politicians but also leaders of the opposition, journalists, academicians, social workers, policemen and other people dealing with the terrorism so that they may produce policy option and lasting solutions to the problem.

8. Some Other Important Suggestion Are Given As Follows

- Increase the size and powers of the security force.
- Introduce capital punishment for terrorist activities.
- Enact legislations limiting rights of assembly and increasing controls over the public by means of identification cards, etc.
- Establish a third force to cope with terrorist attacks. This involves policy decisions about the role of the police in anti-terrorist operations; about how early to commit military forces and civil military relations.
- Announce a policy of 'no negotiations' with terrorists.
- Increase physical and peripheral security.
- Introduce press censorship to control sensationalism.
- Introduce pros internment without trials.
- Special legislation authorizing the above or other measures.
- Make it illegal for individuals or private organisations to pay ransom to

terrorists.

- Promote international treaties providing for extradition or trial of captures hijackers, etc.
- Research and develop alternatives to hostage negotiations.
- m. Involve the so called Human Right Activists to ensure that terrorist group be encouraged adhere to the norms of Human Rights.

Develop and deploy highly intrusive technologies as pre-emptive moves, e.g. monitoring and surveillance. Since we are dealing with human behavior, the policy makers must assess the contribution that can be made by the behavioral sciences. Effective measures need to be taken for stopping the flow of external aid to the terrorist. This will include all forms of diplomatic efforts designed to preclude the terrorists gaining further foreign support.

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