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## **Terrorism as an Unwanted Social Issue: A Critical Review**

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### **Abstract**

*Over the few decades, terrorism is the most significant and controversial social issue facing across the world. Social issues generally are divided into two-social problems at (i) **individual level** and the other one is social problem at (ii) **collective level**. Terrorism has developed gradually in the different countries of the world and achieved as a multi-dimensional global phenomenon. Though there is a definitional problem with the term 'terrorism', but various organisations, bodies, government agencies tried to give their own definition for their own perspective. India is one of the victims of terrorism, where every year the violence of terrorism takes away the lives of civilians. Since Independence, India has regarded as one of the core of terrorism, and even pre-independence era was not free from act of terrorism. Perhaps there are many views about the causes of terrorism by the researchers, like, socioeconomic factors, political and demographic. By emphasizing on the nation India, we can start to combat the identified causes in order to decrease terrorism globally. This present paper try to focus on the concept of terrorism with the various aspects of terrorism as social issue in India, followed by its root causes, historical background in India and the global approaches to combat terrorism. And finally attempt to establish that the war on terrorism is the war for justice, integrity and freedom and the protection of the interests of entire society, politics and international relations. Besides military solutions, we should draw attention to the humanitarian side of approach to tackle the issue.*

**Keywords: Social Issue, Terrorism, Movements, Global approach, Counter-terrorism.**

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**Introduction:** Terrorism is one of the most broadly debated and controversial contemporary global issue. All countries of the world have now become either direct or indirect victims of terrorism. Not a single a day is passed without perceiving the horror of mass killing. The collective or individual attempts by states to eradicate this problem have met with very little success. The incidence of terrorism with the passage of time has been increasing at an alarming rate. Terrorism does not threaten just a nation or a profile or an individual, it is literally at war with the rule of law, with the norms and ideals of our civilization. Thus terrorism has become most threatening to our mankind and it becomes global phenomena in recent decade.

**Concept of Terrorism:** The term “terrorism” is a vague word, and it is hard to define by its essence, though it has negative connotation. Experts have traced the etymological roots of the term “terrorism” to the French expression ‘terrorism’ which gained currency during the period following the French Revolution. Some thinkers are of opinion that it stems from the Latin root ‘terrere’ meaning to frighten. In this sense terrorism means an attempt which seeks to achieve its goals by frightening those who appear to be standing in its way. The origination of the term terrorism is defined by the Oxford English dictionary as “system of terror”<sup>1</sup>, by giving two examples on the basis of the usage of the term, first the historical revolution took place during 1789-1794 in France and the second one is the policies whose intention was to strike down whomever against this. The contemporary usage of the term ‘terrorism’ is primarily applied to acts of clandestine political violence carried out by sub state groups seeking to advertise their cause beyond confines of one society. By the same token, a terrorist is someone who carries out such an attack or who assists it to take place<sup>2</sup>.

Many authors, philosophers, sociologists, economists, psychologists and many international conventions have given their definition on the term “terrorism”. But still today, we cannot find any universally acceptable definition of terrorism. According to the Cambridge Encyclopaedia (IInd edition), terrorism is “coercive and violent behaviour under taken to achieve or promote a particular political objective or cause, often involving the overthrow of established order”<sup>3</sup>. ‘The term ‘terrorism’ refers to the creation of psychological condition of extreme fear in a population by the unpredictable use of violence to achieve political or political- theological end’<sup>4</sup>.

Walter Laqueur stated that “contributes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective when innocent people are targeted.” According to Brian Jenkins, “the use or threatened use of force designed to bring about political change.”<sup>5</sup>

The Indian Government followed the definition of terrorism which is also accepted by United Nations, defined by Schmid and Jongman, “terrorism is an anxiety inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat and violence-based communication

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<sup>1</sup> F.Chadwick, R. (1998). *Encyclopedia of Applied Ethics (Vol.4)*. San Diego: Academic Press.

<sup>2</sup> Edited by Adam Kuper and Jessica Kuper. (2004). *The Social Science Encyclopedia(III edition)*. New York: Routledge.

<sup>3</sup> Crystal, E. b. (1994). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia(IInd Edition)*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,p.1094.

<sup>4</sup> Edited by Helmut K. Anheier and Mark Juergenmeyer. (2012). *Encyclopedia of Global Studies (Vol.4)*. SAGE Publications,Inc,pp.1638-42.

<sup>5</sup> Whittaker, E. b. (2003). *The Terrorism Reader- Second Edition*. London and New York: Routledge.

processes between terrorist organisation, victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the main targets (audience(s)), turning into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought.”<sup>6</sup>

From the above definitions we tried to find out some common elements which are presents in terrorism, those are: terror, victims (non-combatant/ civilians), targets (persons or groups who are the victims of terrorism), the intent (to terrorize or compel population), the means (persons or property), violence, and political purpose.

Though terrorism is different from guerrilla warfare, revolution, intimidation, insurgency and others criminal acts. There is distinction between terrorism and guerrilla warfare, guerrilla warfare is a tactic, used by armed weak groups to apprehend territory but terrorism do not operate like that. But we can't say that terrorism is revolution. In revolution, victory in the mind of a revolutionist come first but terrorism is means of the weak to counter the opposition who are strong enough. It is also said that terrorism is itself differ from other criminal acts, though both have some specific ends, which they want to attain. However the end of criminal acts is attain material things, but terrorism creates violence to obtain change in social or political order.

Terrorism is also different from intimidation and insurgency. In the intimidation, threatens of injury made by intimidator to collect ransom, but in terrorism, terrorist uses violence to achieve aim. Terrorism is a struggle against between social groups and political forces, not against individuals. The distinction between terrorism and insurgency is that first, terrorism need not have the support of local population, while insurgent need this support. Second, an insurgent is a national of a country which is in revolt against the constitutional government by guerrilla warfare. The terrorists may or may not be a national of the country in which he operates.<sup>7</sup>

Causes of Terrorism:

There are many views about causes of terrorism. We can find some of them are socioeconomic factors, some are political and many of them demographic.

- **Unemployment** – In India, Lack of upward mobility within the society and lack of proper education causes unemployment; this leads to frustration, victimization, and humiliation among the young generation.
- **Poverty and Economic Inequalities** - Social stratification and economical differences increases tension and hostilities when they have been stripped of their lands or rights or denied these caused terrorism. For example Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and

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<sup>6</sup> Commission, A. R. (June 2008). *Combatting Terrorism Protecting by Righteousness*. Delhi: Government of India. downloaded from [http://arc.gov.in/8threport/ARC\\_8<sup>th</sup>\\_report.htm](http://arc.gov.in/8threport/ARC_8<sup>th</sup>_report.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Ahuja, R. (1992). *Social Problems in India, second edition*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Bihar, where economic grievance and perception of social injustice can be found, which give rise to different Maoist groups in the various part of India.

- **Illiteracy** – Lack of education among the people as the main cause of terrorism. Uneducated persons are easy to be motivated to commit crime as they have no ability to thinking, do crazy things that of terrorist acts.
- **Religious conflict** – There is a belief that terrorism caused by terrorism, religious doctrine poses encouragement of attacks is more violent. The maximum number of terrorist attacks caused by religious terrorism, and intensity of such acts are high rather than non-religious acts. For the demand of the new state called Khalistan, Sikhs took to terrorism in Punjab.
- **Territorial conflict** – Territorial conflict is major cause of terrorism. Possession of natural resources makes territorial conflict. As states try to assert their sovereignty through invasion and non-state entities try to influence the actions of politicians through terrorism. As states try to assert their sovereignty through invasion and non state entities try to influence the actions of politicians through terrorism. In Jammu and Kashmir some want an independent state with all the territory part of India, china, Pakistan.
- **Globalization**- Globalization is the political, economic, and social homogenization of the global population. Global terrorism was facilitated by globalization.
- **Science and technology** – Cyberspace and social media are essential elements of terrorism. Terrorists communicate and make propaganda and launch attack against enemies with the help of technology.
- **Media** – Social media is the cheap and easy accessible platform for terrorists to spread their goals and message. In order to gain publicity toward their cause, aggression, violence over the civilians, terrorists groups try to engage with their networks through media.

**Background of Terrorism in India:** Terrorism is not a new kind of phenomenon in India. It is ancient in origin. The terrorism in India is as old as 1940s and it has started just after the independence. Even we can find the presence of terrorism before independence era. Mainly there are five categories found in the division of trend of terrorism in India<sup>8</sup>.

**i. Khalistani Terrorism** – Early history state that in India there are few communities and groups can be found like, Bengalis, Marathas, and Sikhs, who had been taken terroristic activities to Movements to establish a separate and independent Sikh state, spilt from India, named, Khalistan. This happened throughout 1980s and early 1990s in India. Due to this thousand of commoners, terrorists and police have been killed. The development of demand for the separate state for Sikhs was formed in early 20th century with the rise of Sikh nationalism in British India. As Muslim league's two nations theory to form two separate states for the Hindus and Muslims, many Sikh motivated that they too should have been granted a separate state to protect their religious interest. Sikh separatism, the movement rooted in early 20th century only after 1970s it was militarize. During early stage the movement was nearly peaceful. In 1966, Punjab was split again to form a smaller,

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<sup>8</sup> Saraka, N. (2006). History of terrorism in India: An analysis. *International Journal of Applied Research* , 157-161.

predominantly Sikh state within the India. Besides this, a path of agitation and confrontation was followed by the Akalies, development bordering separatism taking shape on that time. On 19 September, 1971, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, who was a former finance minister in Akali ministry, demanded for Khalistan, in an interview at the same time to the *Pratap* and an Urdu weekly of London, and a rebel governments would be formed with headquarters at Nankana Sahib (birth place of Guru Nanak situated in Pakistan) . In April 1972, to focus the issue, he also constructed a Sikh home land in England. For the moment, in December 1992, a committee of Akali Dal finalized the much publicized Anandpur Sahib Resolution, which talked about a separate state for Sikhs in northern parts of India. In August 1977, the general body meeting of the party at Amritsar approved it. It is argued that seeds of separatism were being shown by the Akali Dal through this resolution. In August 1977, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrenwala became the chief of Damdami Taksal; the religious institution. On 13 April 1978, a clash between Nirankaries and the Sikh followers of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwala and Akahand Kiratani Jathha took place at Amritsar, in which 13 Sikhs were killed.

It was a historical development in Punjab as a subsequently a *Hukumnama* was issued to boycott of Nirankaries. It can be seen that a militant movement was getting merged into a political movements and the Akalis kept on following the path of confrontation. In April 1980 Baba Gurucharan Singh, the chief of Nirankaries was killed followed by the Lala Jagat Narain, the proprietor of Hind Samachar group of Newspapers in September 1981. These incidents, in which the hand of Bhindrasnwala was suspected, generated tremendous amount of tension in Punjab. Consequently, violence like sabotage of railway tracks, hijacking of Air India planes, and a series of bomb explosions spread throughout the Punjab and Delhi. A large number of Sikhs celebrated 'Panth Azad Week'. Several Hindu temples were devastated during this period. In April 1983, A.S. Atwal, the DIG of Punjab police was shot dead near the Golden Temple.

On the other hand Bhindrasnwala go along with lethal propaganda against the Hindus. A theory of separate Sikh nation was originated by him, for independence, collect arms and prepare a hit-list of those did not agree with their aim and organize their murder. In the golden temple arms were stocked and to mobilize violence and communal riots and it resulted the killing of thousands of people including police personnel, politician, religious and spiritual leaders as well as the innocent people. This led to Operation Blue Star, which is meant to eradicate the extremists using Golden Temple for spreading the violence.

**ii. Jammu and Kashmiri Terrorism** - Terrorism has been the part and partial of Indian society, it has been started from independence. Subsequently Kashmir conflict and the age long terrorism contributed other insurgent movements in India. This age long issue has been the battleground for all major Indo-Pak war. The Pakistan involvement and *Jihadi* movements are two contributed to the development of conflict. In order to secure independence for Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) for armed struggle against India, the devastating struggle has begun. The Kashmir issue is a

result of British Raj. During independence, princely state either to merge with India or Pakistan or remain independent, options were given by the British. It is based on this theory Kashmir, the princely state ruled, by Hindu ruler, Maharajah Hari Singh; whereas about 77 percents of the population are Muslim. In December 1947, Kashmir was attacked to merge forcefully by Pakistan. In that crisis Maharajah agreed to merge with India with certain conditions. India sent military forces to Kashmir to prevent the interference of Pakistan. Pakistan challenged this move and launched formal war with India which failed and as a result defeated. The Kashmir dispute became a part and partial of Indian subcontinent. Indian complained and the UN constituted a separate commission to look this matter. The UN commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP) adopted a resolution on 13 August, 1948, acceptable by both India and Pakistan. Within this Pakistan forcefully occupied nearly one-third of the state and didn't withdraw its army from state as prescribed by the UN resolution and the issue continues throughout the history stretched by violence and terrorism. In 1957, declared Kashmir as the integral part of Indian Union.<sup>9</sup>

**iii. Insurgency in North-East-** the oldest and most complex anti-state, separatist movement is north eastern part of India, which exists today also. The objective of multiple groups is to greater autonomy or independence, though contradictory in nature. The means of violence was armed struggle which spread except Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Popularly known as "seven-sister" is the seven different states which makes the north-east region in India. Before independence, it was under the control of states like Myanmar, Tibet and Bangladesh. In the 'Treaty of Yanaboo' concluded between British and Burmese, whereby on 24 February 1826 all claims were abandoned by the king and gave all authorities to the British to rule the state of Assam. The in-charge of drawing line at the border Sir Cyril Redcliffe, who was in hurry and resulting division of the same community between the countries, within the region raises difficulties, it developed the ethnic and separatist struggle against India. Therefore, the cultivation of the notion of separation made huge differences in culture between the region and the rest of the country. It is added that New Delhi has done almost nothing to assimilate the region into the greater Indian ideal, and has certainly not made any attempts to include north east India into. The practices continue and absence of any major steps to bring this region closer, the gap between the north-east and the rest of India has grown up; and consequently rise of terrorist movements begin<sup>10</sup>.

**iv. The Naxalism-** The history of Naxalite movement started in 1960s. In 1964, during Chinese aggression to India, due to ideological differences, the party divided into two, they are: Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI [m]). The history of leftwing extremism in India was changed by the incident of Naxalbari, a remote area of West Bengal.

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<sup>9</sup>Saraka, N. (2006). History of terrorism in India: An analysis. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 157-161.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

In Naxalbari, Bimal Kissan, a tribal youth, went to plough his snatched land, after getting a judicial order. But the attack of the landlord reacted to it and as a result, the tribal people of the area retaliated and started plough their land forcefully. Therefore a rebellion struggle comes out, and one police sub inspector and nine tribal's were dead. This movement's caught attention of public and tremendous support cross section of the communist revolutionaries. Though the revolution holds in 72 days, and Naxalbari gave birth to the terms Naxalbari movements, Naxal movements and Naxalites which gained popularity in Indian politics.

In present days, the movement, without any external support, developed with an inherent strength, had a large support, and the intellectual appeal of its ideology survived more than a quarter century by attacking security forces. It is said in statistical data that there are more deadly incidents occurred due to the Naxalite strikes and the rate is three times higher than Kashmiri insurgents. The increase rate of their acts is a great threat to our nation's security.

**v. The International Terrorism-** For sure that Pakistan has been the Main source of international terrorism in India. It is the shelter of international terrorism, where they are have been encouraged and allowed to run several anti-Indian terrorist organizations in its border. The rise of international linked terrorist incidents cause worries of Indian policy Besides that, commando training and weapons are to be launched the war against India makers and law enforcement authorities. Cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and Jihadist are the main forms of international terrorism.

Terrorism as a Social Issue:

Some undesirable behaviour that a large number of people face in a society is regarded as social issues. These are the obstacles and harmful situations which disrupt the normal functions of the society. Social problems occur due to the violation of laws, norms, and values inherent in a society. The act of deviating of norms and values produces the dysfunctional of society. But not all violations of norms and values are social problems, like smoking, Sati etc. are regarded as social problems, but early days it was not considered as problems. Although there are such harmful problems which are called as social problems, one of them is terrorism. Terrorism is regarded as a social issue which causes violence and attacks in the society and upon its civilians living in that particular society. It disrupt the norms, value of a society, and the tremendous effects faces large number of citizens.

There is hard to find a commonly accepted definition of social problem. Many authors and scholars tried to give definition of social problem. Fuller and Myers stated that, a social problem as "a condition which is defined by a considerable number of persons as a deviation from some social norms which they cherish." Reinhardt, regarding a social problem explained as "a situation confronting a group or a section of society which promises or inflicts injurious consequences that can be handled collectively." Thus we can't blame an individual or a few individuals responsible for the problematic situation within a society and considered that the control of such situation beyond their ability. According to Merton and Nisbet, a social problem is "a way of behaviour that is regarded by a substantial

part of a social order as being in violation of one or more generally accepted or approved norms.” This definition is applicable for the problems of alcoholism, corruption and communalism. Horton and Leslie hold that a social problem is “a condition affecting to the significant number of people in ways considered undesirable, about which it is felt that something can be done through collective social action.”<sup>11</sup>

From this above definition we tried derive some characteristics of social problems:

- Social problems are those which results detrimental effects for the society.
- Social problems are deflections from ideal situation.
- Social problems have some common ground in origin.
- Social problems are social in origin.
- They are interrelated.
- Social problems affect every beings living in the society.
- Social problems require a collective approach for solutions, as it is the responsible of all individuals in the society.

From the above definitions and characteristics of social problems we can tried to generate that terrorism attacked a group or a section of society, causes detrimental effect of society, tried to acquire goals or change political or social order within that society. It can be solved only by collective approach.

### **Types of social issue:**

According to Fuller and Myers<sup>12</sup>, there are three types of problems:

- a) Physical issue- the problems which are oriented for the society but not value-conflict based, e.g., floods.
- b) Ameliorative Issue – this problems consent about its effect but differences belong to their solutions. e.g., crime, poverty etc.
- c) Moral issue – this problem not concern about to the nature or causes of these. E.g., violence and gambling etc.

From another point of view social problem divided into two aspects- social problems at individual level and the other one is social problem at collective level. Suicide, juvenile delinquency, drug addiction etc are fall into the social problems at individual level. When the components of social control failed, the institutional functions of society break down happened. E.g. exploitation, flood etc.

**Combat terrorism in India:** The control and prevention of terrorism is another concern of research that one dealt. People who are oppressed by the terrorism, their everyday life are disrupted by the experiences of this problem. According to Wilkinson, the assumption of

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<sup>11</sup> Ahuja, R. (1992). *Social Problems in India, second edition*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

<sup>12</sup> R. Myer, Richard C. Fullera and Richard. (1941). *The Natural History of Social Problem*. *American Sociological Review* .



quick-fix military or political solution of modern terrorism would be very dangerous. Some forms of terrorism are corrigible or they may be at least reduced by addressing its root cause but some are not. The incorrigible form of terrorism suppressed by criminal law and enforcement and armed force. There is no universally applicable counter-terrorism policy. Each government will need to take the nature and cruelty of threat and the political, social and economic and strategic content ... in aid to civil power in combating terrorism.<sup>13</sup>

Walter Laqueur stated that counter terrorism naturally goes hand by hand with terrorism, over the years it has become less successful for many reasons. Modern technology had great progress; the only effective weapon against terrorism has been the infiltration of their ranks and the use informers. The result of advancement of computer technology and the co-operation of a population are the cause behind the success of counter terrorism in democratic societies.<sup>14</sup>

Martha Crenshaw also discussed about counter-terrorism strategy in a democratic state. He believed that sometimes the use of political labelling by counter terrorism should be modified by a state's interest. According to him, the usage of the term *counterterrorism* is more confusing. It is used to give description of a government's use of terrorism which opposes terrorism from a challenger and any official response to terrorism. He used it here to 'refer to reactive terrorism by those in power'.<sup>15</sup>

In a global perspective, India is considered as experimental place where most of the terroristic acts are experimented before being exported to the other parts of the world. There are several examples which support this contention. Political violence and terrorism come under gray area which may result in foreign as well as domestic threats to state security. Governments should provide police services to maintain civil order and security against foreign threats. To develop counter terrorism strategies is the challenge that shall be effectively deal with. Most of the counter terrorism strategies ignore diplomacy, negotiation and reform though they only focus on military perspective. Critical issue like terrorism, which is a high-cost, communal fear and uncertain plausible solution, must be examined and debated. Terrorism remains a serious issue which compels to develop effective counter-terrorism strategies and tactics which provides civil liberty.

India has its own setup to counter terrorism, which consists of: the central government in New Delhi give the advice, financial help, and training to the state police to strengthen their capabilities and consult them with the intelligence. Thus the maintenance of law and order and responsibility of police is under the individual states as stated in the India's federal Constitution. The ministry of home affairs' Intelligence Bureau, the cabinet secretariat's Research and analysis Wing (RAW), the defence intelligence agency (DIA) are combined as a whole named, The National Intelligence community. Inside the country, terrorism related information is collected by IB and outside it is collected by RAW. The DIA and the

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<sup>13</sup> Wilkinson, P. (Winter 2001). *Terrorism and Political Violence*,(vol.13). London: Frank Cass.

<sup>14</sup> Laqueur, W. (1999). *The New Terrorism*. Oxford : Oxford University Press,pp. 45-6.

<sup>15</sup> Crenshaw, M. (1995). *Terrorism in Context*. Pennsylvania State University Press,pp. 481-2.

Intelligence Directorates collect tactical intelligence and set out physical Security Agencies, Paramilitary Forces and The Army. A multi-disciplinary centre on counter terrorism, expected to design on the CIA's counter terrorism centre and a counter-terrorism division in the ministry of external affairs have been added to the setup of counter-terrorism in recent months.

India followed some techniques those are: the importance of a good grievances detection, monitoring, and redresses of machinery; the importance of good, preventive human intelligence. The importance of timely technical intelligence; the importance of objective and balanced analysis, reverse analysis, prompt and co-ordinate follow-up actions; effective crisis management apparatus; good investigate machinery, the importance of constantly underlining public, highlighting positive aspects, the importance of active interaction with media, well designed war operations, the importance of observing human rights.<sup>16</sup>

To counter cross border terrorism India has some tactful efforts<sup>17</sup>, which are lies in,

To establish capacity to counter terrorism in terms of transitional cooperation, Joint Working Groups has been established by India with several countries like China, the UK, U.S.A, Russia, Germany, and Pakistan and with the multilateral Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). The objective is to reciprocate the information and to strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transitional organized crime (Annual Report 2008-2009:113).

Since 1947, India has been drawing attention of the international community and the United States towards cross border terrorism in Kashmir. For the USA, south Asia and India stood marginalized in its strategic interests during cold war era, which were focused on containing communism. September 11, 2001 changed everything for the United States. United States understood the outcries over terrorism of India. India was able to ensure that the USA put pressure on the Pervez Musharraf regime in Pakistan to contain terror on that side of the border. He bans some organization, but India's interests around the possible revival of old Pakistan defence and intelligence ties with militants. To fight this war on terror military help and bases have been provided to the United States by India. Secular identity and a pluralistic society compels the leadership's cooperation to contain cross-border terrorism is India's main concern. Indo-US cooperation was evident between the FBI and Indian security services in the aftermath of the 2008 Mumbai attack. The United States conducts regular anti-terrorism courses to train Indian police personnel under the Anti-Terrorism Program (annual report 2008-9:113).

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<sup>16</sup> Yuvacharya DR.Lokesh and DR.Anil Dutta Mishra. (2009). *Terrorism:A Global Challenge*. New Delhi: Regal Publications.

<sup>17</sup> Edited by Parthapratim Sen and Aruniam Ray(Chowdhury). (2014). *The Terrorists' World : Ideas and Interpretations*. Kolkata: Levant Books.

In 1987, for the first time a major initiative made in the region was South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and its member states agreed upon for the Suppression of Terrorism. In 2008, 15<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit which was held in Colombo, where leaders took promise once again to fight terrorism collectively although it has no progress. It is argued that most members join hand in hand with India in the suppression of terrorism, except Pakistan. In April 2010, the leaders of the SAARC acknowledged the need of fighting terrorism collectively and the outcome was Pakistan and Bangladesh rejected the claim of violence in the name of Islam.

**Conclusion:** Terrorism is most complicated in nature; it has multi-dimensions as an issue. The war on terrorism is the war for justice, integrity and freedom and the protection of the interests of entire society, politics and international relations. The challenge to human civilization is real in nature cannot be opposed. Besides military solutions, we can't ignore the humanitarian side of approach to tackle the issue.

Terrorism is a kind of moral coercion. Terrorism, in its nature, is a human phenomenon. Without considering any class, creed, colour, citizens or soldiers; terrorism affects humanity as a whole. We should keep in mind that all terrorist are 'human' being. In born a terrorist is a human entity. Terrorism is means, it ends is to terrorize and violence. Terrorism is can't be treated as end. Terrorism is a kind of bad means; it can't be solved with other violent means. We can't consider a person as terrorist and side by side victim. If we do so, it deprives ordinary citizens of their fundamental rights, including their right to life. Thus human life is an ends, not as mere means. We should not harm one's own right. Terrorism in any form is morally wrong for individuals as well as for the society. Killing or attacking others is immoral and harmful. A person has rights to save his own life, another man cannot violet such right to his own benefit or fulfil aim. We can conclude with our reason and mind, terrorism is unjustifiable at all. For countering terrorism we should use such good non violent means which can address the issue. Terrorism should uproot from its root, otherwise it will increase its power of violence and terror. No magic can eradicate its dreadfulness; it can be cured only by the global approach of different countries to war against terror with the application of non-violence means. It can be sought out by global approach, cooperation as a united whole. Generally, to get rid of this controversial social phenomenon, governments and their civilians need versatile approaches to deal with it in an efficacious way, those are: To engage all-out military offensives aimed at destruction of harbour of terrorists would be one approach to counter terrorism. Another approach would be that India need to take such policy which is based on how states tackle terrorism, and also by its citizens' act and strengthen international consent. The motive is to focus on the matter that militant organizations should give up terrorism and concern on recover peace handled with care. Focus needed on the Indo-Pak differences on Kashmir issue, there should be modification in Pakistan's policy and cooperation from India may give win over terrorism. India need to concern on the causes like unemployment, economic backward classes, underdevelopment, these are to be addresses carefully. The government needs to pay attention to concentrate of sufficient fund and capable of powers to frighten terror cells from taking actions. Coalition and cooperation between different countries of will confront against terrorism. A general

awareness through education of the civilians against the threat and their countries should attempt with such elements.

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