SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION:
The word terrorism has been derived from Latin word “terrere” meaning to cause to tremble. The word terror was first used by Robespierre (Jacobion) in French revolution. Terrorism is not new to this world. Man’s history is a regrettable (lamentable) story of terrorism. Terrorism is only a means of exploitation, a concept that seems to have influenced every field of human endeavour leaving no era or area ever free from its crunch. Even today, when the science and technology has advanced so far, in the words of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, man still exploits man in a capitalist society. Terrorism has a great devastating effect resulting in extensive loss of life and property. Two world wars took toll of lives of 2 crores and 90 lakhs but the terrorism took toll of lives of around 4 crores in 20th century. Earlier, the terrorism was limited to some boiling points i.e. South Asia, Middle East and some European counties. But now after 9/11 incident in USA, it has acquired the character of international/global terrorism. Now, no country is safe and a minor incident in any part of the world would send reverberations in the whole world.

GENESIS OF TERRORISM:
Terrorism practiced by states or sub-state groups or individuals is found throughout the human history. During Biblical times, Jewish Sicarri known for the use of a short sword (SICA) used to strike down rich Jewish collaborators, who were opposed to violent resistance against their Roman conquerors. Later on, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, a group of Shiite Muslims, called the “Assassins” opposed the efforts to suppress their religious beliefs in Sunni dominated Persia. Using daggers, the Assassins killed Prefects, Governors and Caliphs in front of many witnesses, thus ensuring their capture and execution because they believed that by their actions they would gain entry in to paradise. Eventually, the group was suppressed by the Mongols in the Nineteenth century.

In India, since eleventh century, a group called thugs killed around one million people strangulating their victims with a silk tie. This group claimed allegiance to goddess Kali and killed people to supply her with blood for nourishment. This group was destroyed by the British in the nineteenth century. In the Southern United States,

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3 Id p.2
the Ku Klux Klan was set up after the defeat of the confederacy in the American Civil War to terrorise the former slaves and Representatives of the Reconstruction Administration imposed by the Federal Govt. Jacobians under Robespierre unleashed a “Reign of Terror” between 1793 and 1794, upon all levels of French society killing around fifty thousand persons without any trial by means of guillotine which was designed by Dr. Joseph Guillotine. In the nineteenth century, the most important revolutionary movement was the Russian Narodnaya Volya (People’s will), which lasted from 1878 to 1881. This group assassinated Governor General of St. Petersburg, General Menentsev; the head of Czarist Political Police and ended with assassination of Alexander II. In 1900, the social revolutionary party was founded in Russia, which managed to kill over two hundred Provincial Governors and high officials between 1903 and 1910, before it was effectively suppressed with thousands of trials and executions. The 3rd wave of political violence in Russia came after the Bolshevik coup of 1917. Prior to World War I, there were various anarchists inspired attacks on high Govt. officials and leaders in Russia and also in France, Germany, Austria etc. After the World War-II, the scene of violence shifted from Europe to Middle East, India and Far East as a struggle for independence. However, state terror by Adolph Hitler and his brown shirt supporters in Germany and Benito Mussolini in Italy and his black shirt supporters is well known. In Palestine, Jews formed the militant groups, most predominantly the Irgun with the hope to drive out British, under the command of Menchem Begin (who became P.M. of Israel later) and the Stern group led by Abraham Stern until he was killed by British Police in 1942. Arabs retaliated against the Jews with the same force. In Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s, the use of political violence by the Tupamaros in Uruguay and the Montoneros in Argentina gave rise to repressive dictatorship in each country that actually destroyed these groups. In the wake of the students revolt of 1968, a new wave of violence erupted in Europe. In Germany, there appeared the Red Army or the Baader-Meinhof gang with the motivation against Vietnam War. For several years, this group indulged in robberies, dacoities and killings in a big way. In 1998, this group ended the struggle. In Italy, the activities of Red Brigades brought havoc by bank robberies, kidnappings and killings including killing of five time Prime Minister of Italy, Aldo Moro.

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4 Id p. 3
5 Id
The Palestinians engaged in a major campaign of political violence in Israel and occupied areas, after 1967 war and the Israel occupation of the West Bank and the Ghaza strip. PLO and PFLP indulged in hijackings and killings. In 1972, Black September Group of PLO massacred Israeli athletes in Olympic Village in Munich. The political violence was unleashed in England and Northern Ireland by sub-state groups particularly IRA and PIRA since centuries, which ended in 1990 through a series of political agreements. The Oklahoma Bombing and Twin Towers devastation of 9/11 incidents in USA have shaken the world and globalized the terrorism. Al Qaeda, Talibans and LET terrorist groups have sent the heart rendering waves in the minds of the people all over the world. Even, the killing of Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan has not abated the violence. The political ethnic violence in Sri Lanka by LTTE and other groups took a heavy toll of lives and property, which was ultimately combated effectively by Sri Lankan Army. The 21st century is seeing a new form of bloodshed in the name of Islam and possible retaliation by the democratic forces. The Muslim Jihadis with Osama Bin Laden (since killed) as their new pontiff promising a paradise to the faithful bared its fangs in America. September 11, 2001 suicidal attack on the WTC and the Pentagon is the worst example of Jihad.

In India, after thug movement, the State terrorism by Moughals and English is well known. The freedom fighters who fought for independence from English yoke were tortured and killed rating them as terrorists. Because of ethnic and subnational problems, various terrorist groups like ULFA, NSCN, MNF, ATTF, KNA, TNV, etc. have gone active and are indulging in large scale violence. Now CPI (Maoist) is highly active in nine states as the tribal youth feels that they are poor and injustice is being done to them in grabbing their land. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has rightly said, “Question is not whether community lives or dies, the question is on what plan it lives. There are different modes of survival but all are not equally honourable. For an individual, merely living & living worthily to fight in a battle and to live in a gloom is one mode, to beat or retreat to surrender and to live the life of a captive is also a mode of survival.”

Kashmir problem is well known and J&K is actually facing cross border terrorism. Now HM, LeT and Jaish-e-Mohammad outfits are highly active in J&K.

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Situation will be normal only when cross-border terrorism is curbed effectively. At least 232 out of country’s 676 districts in India are afflicted by various insurgent and terrorist movements.

Though, the terrorism was managed effectively but sporadic incidents of terrorism were reported in Punjab. Almost, all the crime is attributed to cross-border terrorism. The major incidents of terrorist attacks in 21st century in Punjab are as follows:-

1. March 1, 2001 – An 135yards underground tunnel was detected across Indo-Pak border in Gurdaspur District, suspected to be dug by the Narco-terrorists.
2. Jan 1, 2002 – Three Army Personnel were killed at a firing range in Damtal, nearPathankotCity.
4. March 31, 2002 – 2 Persons killed & 28 injured in a bomb blast on Ferozepur-Dhanbad express at Doraha, 20 kms from Ludhiana. The bomb was planted by the terrorists.
5. There was a Goraya Railway track explosion in January, 2004.
7. 7 Persons killed & 40 injured in an explosion in Shingar Cinema hall in Ludhiana city on October 14, 2007
8. On 28th July, 2009, Rulda Singh President of Rashtriya Sikh Sangat, Punjab was killed in Patiala by two U.K. based terrorists. This was conspired by one Harminder Singh Mintoo of KLF (since arrested)
9. Sant Pardhan Singh, the head of NirmalDera Sect was killed on 16th May, 2010, with the allegation that he was spreading anti-Sikh ideology.
10. Lily Kumar of Dera Sacha Sauda was killed by KLF terrorists on 28th July, 2009
11. Dera Sacha Sauda Sect head Ram Rahim Singh was targeted a number of times in Haryana.

\(^{7}\textit{Punjab Police Records (Unpublished)}\)
12. On July 27, 2015, seven persons including a Supdt. of Police were killed by LeT in Dinanagar P.S. of Gurdaspur District. All the three militants were also killed.


14. Nabha jail break incident on 27.11.2016 where 10 persons came in three vehicles and went away with Harminder Mintoo of KLF and five other gangsters. Mintoo has been arrested.

15. There was attempt on the life of Harminder Soni of Shiv Sena in Gurdaspur on April 12, 2013.

16. On January 16, 2016, there was an attempt on the life of Naresh Sharma of RSS in Gurdaspur.

17. On February 4, 2016, there was an attempt on the life of Amit Arora of Hindu Takhat in Ludhiana. There was attack on RSS Shakh in Qidwai Nagar, Ludhiana, also

18. Feb 17, 2016, Deepak Kamboj of Shiv Sena was shot dead in Jalandhar.

19. R.S.S. leader Sh. JagdishGagneja, Brigadier (Retd.) was killed in Jalandhar on April 26, 2016

20. Shiv Senaleader, Durga Gupta was killed in Khanna in April 23, 2016.

21. 8 killed & over a dozen injured in Mour Mandi Blast during Vidhan Sabha elections, in February, 2017. This was an attempt on the life of Congress candidate Harminder Singh Jassi, who escaped with bruises.

22. Two Sacha Sauda Dera followers Sat Pal Sharma and his son Ramesh Kumar of Ahmedgarh Mandi were killed at Nam Charcha Ghar at Jagera (Khanna) on 25.02.2017.

23. Pastor Surjit Masih was killed in front of Salem Tabri area Church in Ludhiana City on 15.07.2017.

24. Ravinder Gosain, RSS Leader was killed in Ludhiana on 17.10.2017 by two motor cycle borne terrorists.

We have lost more than a lakh civilians and over 10,000 security personnel in terrorism in India, after partition. At least, a million people have become homeless as a result of terrorism.

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8 From various press reports
In Punjab, a large number of robbers and dacoits gangs were active in erstwhile Pepsu area (since merged in Punjab) in 1950s, which were repressed by the Govt. neutralizing around 400 dacoits. Later on Naxalites got active in 1969 and indulged in ruthless killings of politicians and police officials. Naxalism was curbed with heavy hand under the leadership of Sh. Ashwani Kumar, the then IGP of Punjab Police in 1970-71. A large number of naxalites were killed and arrested. Naxalities lodged in jails were released by the Govt. in 1977 and they all joined Bhinderanwale group and indulged in mass killings, looting and extortions. The wave of violence remained upto 1993, which was combated and crushed under the strong political will of late Sh. Beant Singh, the then Chief Minister of Punjab and under the magnificent police leadership of Sh. K.P.S. Gill, IPS, the then DGP Punjab.

Normally, the cause of violence in Punjab is attributed to social, political and economic causes; weak state Govt. and the wrong policies of the Central Govt. In Punjab, we have lost around 25000 people including 2000 security personnel. Various terrorist outfits i.e. Dashmesh Regiment, KCF, KLF, BTFK, KAF, Babbars, KZF, etc were active in Punjab. They openly indulged in killings, rapes, extortions and torturing the people. Following were the reasons behind terrorist violence in Punjab.

1. Emotional exploitation of youth by Bhinderanwale on the pretext of egoism and audacity.
2. Nexus of criminals, smugglers and religious bigots, supported by the politicians.
3. Weapons from across the border.
4. Abetment by Western world for political ends.

Now, the terrorism has become a big business. Huge money is involved in Narco-Terrorism. A key mobilizing factor for major movements in the past as well as in the present has been that the Sikh Panth (religious path) is in danger.\(^9\) At present, Babbars under Rattandeep Singh, KCF under Paramjit Singh Panjwar, KZF under Neeta and KLF under Mintoo (since arrested) are active and are trying their best under ISI to revive terrorism in Punjab. Recently, Punjab police has busted a gang of KLF, which was involved in over half a dozen killings of political and religious leaders of Punjab.

Middle East, Pakistan, Afghanistan and J&K are the hub of terrorist activities. Now Talibans, Al-Qaeda, LeT, JeM, HM, HuM, HUJI etc. outfits are active. Home grown terrorism i.e. native radicals under IM are active in India. Pak based cross border terrorism is troubling J&K. Terrorism is being institutionalized and the actors of the play are more organized, rationalized and emotionally stable. Their plan of operation is clear and the targets are defined. The future terrorists are a new breed well informed on the technological development, organizationally solid and ever-ready to acquire knowledge of new killing devices.

**TERRORISM AS A CONCEPT**

It is very obvious that the terrorism is the weapon of the weak because one resorts to terrorism when one is not able to match the might of the opposite group or of Govt. Che Guevara and Carlos Merghilla are well known names in Guerilla warfare. The terrorists resort to extreme violence in order to send the message to others that if they did not toe their lines, they will also meet the same fate (of victim).

Also, the reasons of terrorist violence have been attempted by various Jurists/scholars like Hannah Arendt in her classic “On Violence” (1964), Thomas Thornton in “Terror as a weapon of political agitation” (1969), Robert Ted Gurr in “Why Men Rebel” (1970), Martha Crenshaw in the “The causes of Terrorism” (1981) and Walter Lacquerer in “The Age of Terrorism” (1987). Arendt has forcefully argued that the acquisition and exercise of the power are the principal reasons for all kinds of violence including terrorism, riots, revolutions and greed based crime. He highlighted the nexus between violence and power. It is the realization of a person’s helplessness that leads him to violence. It is an attempt to acquire or maintain power or control by intimidation by instilling a fear of destruction and physical violence. Thornton analysed the distinct reasons and advantages of terrorist violence in internal war situation. Tedd Gurr has concentrated on psychological discontentment which made individual and community amenable to mobilization for recourse to violence. Lacqueur attributed the use of violence to political ends.

Walter defined violence as destructive harm including not only physical assaults that damage the body but also the many techniques of influencing harms by mental or emotional means.
As per Paul Wallace, ethnic, religious and linguistic factors provided the fuel in 1980s, exploiting in to movements of political violence directed against the state and in turn involved the repressive measures that often were seen as state terrorism. Ernest Vander Haag defines violence as physical force used by a person directly or through weapons to hurt, destroy or control another, or to damage, destroy or control an object. He used violence synonymous to physical force and when necessary to qualify it as a legitimate or illegitimate.

Lao Tze has said about violence, “The more weapons of violence, the more misery of mankind. The triumph of violence ends in ceremony of mourning.”

The concept of terrorist violence is:

1. It is premeditated and designed to create a climate of fear.
2. It is directed at a wider target than the immediate victim.
3. It, inherently, involves attacks on random or symbolic targets including civilians.
4. It violates the norms regulating disputes, protest and dissent.

The terrorist acts on campaigns have two objectives i.e. tactical goal of publicity and the recognition of claim and in turn achievement of objectives i.e. freedom or other goals. This concept of freedom with the terrorists is wrong as Nani A Palkhiwala says; “since man does not know how to behave, the necessity arises of legal responsibilities to prevent liberty from degenerating into license. No virtue is absolute, not even freedom. One man’s freedom fighter is another man’s terrorist”. The terrorism always involves criminal acts i.e. the use or threat of use of violence against persons in the form of murders, kidnapping or hostage killing, the use of violence against property and assets in the form of vandalism, arson and bombing. Left terrorism or red terrorism has more incidents of killings and damage to property but in black terrorism or right terrorism, it has less incidents but they are highly dreadful. Terrorists will never fail to claim responsibility for their violence in order to gain publicity. There are three main approaches i.e. political, psychological and military. In political system, the violence emerges out of country’s political institutions. The psychological approach concerns with the study of terrorists.

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10 Haag Ernest Vander, “Political Violence and Civil Disobedience” (New York 1972) p. 54
themselves i.e. recruitment and induction in terrorism, their personalities, beliefs, attitude and careers. Military approach is to deal the terrorists strictly. Also the process of terrorism is a compound of three elements; the act or threat of violence, the emotional reaction and the social effects. Terrorism is the direct product of glorification of violence.

The elements found in the concept of terrorism are:

1. The indiscriminate and random killing of persons, especially civilians and non-combatants.
2. The emphasis is on the surprise nature of attacks.
3. The quest for shocking the community through media coverage.
4. The existence of self-proclaimed political agenda or cause to justify these attacks.

Five major characteristics of terrorism as a concept:-

1. Terrorism is a pre-mediated violence and aims to create a climate of extreme fear.
2. Violence is directed at wider audience than the immediate victim of violence.
3. It involves random and symbolic targets.
4. Extra normal breach of social norms cause sense of outrage.
5. Sends wider message. Influences the political behavior & govt. in order to concede the demands. Influences the behavior of communities and specific social groups.

The notion of terrorism as a concept can be seen as a social product; an image, psychological representation or social conception. Studies have been made of the social, political, economic, religious and intellectual factors relating to and the actors resorting to violence. It is assumed that these factors and actors create the conditions for applying the term “terrorist”, regardless of the gravity of the violence or seriousness of the threat. A second way of viewing the problem is to examine the actions of actors that are called terrorists, in the hope that as research proceeds it will be possible to define the description by adding other attributes. There is the fight against the enemy but it is carried out in the name of people, social class, nation or
religious community. Ethno-centric or ideological blinders should not keep us away from seeing both aspects. Two facets of terrorist operations i.e. terrorist operations against enemies but to win the people should not be forsaken. Generally, the terrorism follows a cycle of birth, growth and decline. This life cycle may be simple or intricate, long or short. All instances of terrorism are marked by both continuities and ruptures, continuities in so far as the ideology or religion or other factors. Secondly, organizational doctrine may shift in order to attract recruits from new background, thus creating ideological ruptures. An inability to recruit may be the most important cause of decline. Thirdly, a decisive step occurs when the person accepts the commitment to become a professional or semiprofessional revolutionary or when alien, he or she agrees to participate in underground operations that often lead to becoming a full-fledged terrorist. Fourthly, the aspect of terrorism may be a part of broader historical process. Fifthly, the success or even the repetition of terrorism is not inevitable. Terrorism can be distinguished as a method of action or logic of action. Terrorism as a method of action is excessive violence and when the means becomes an end, terrorism is a logic of action. The impact of performance i.e. performance value, performance quality and attention to be drawn is an important fact of concept. The following point should be kept in mind and the purpose of terrorism is:

1. To overawe the Govt. established by law.
2. To strike terror in the minds of people or any section of the people.
3. To alienate any section of the people.
4. To adversely affect the harmony between different sections of the people.

The development of the concept on terrorism is aided and affected by the factors i.e. humiliation of the people, rapid increase in population, economic offences, soft attitude towards criminals, wrong policies of govt., repression of the basic human rights, political frustration, foreign support, hunger for publicity, liberation of fellow terrorists, psychological reasons, religious fundamentalism, narco-terrorism, and above all the abject poverty among people.

Regarding Punjab, there were two types of violence i.e. expressive or structured and institutional violence. The former arises primarily in response to

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feelings of hate or rage, while in the second case; such feelings are secondary although they may arise during the course of committing violent acts. Institutional violence is used to send some message.\textsuperscript{12} Punjab terrorism is basically caused by emotional exploitation of youth because of egoism. Emotional exploitation of youth is also coupled with audacity of the youth.

The aspect of terrorism can be organized around three themes; the historical context of the concept of terrorism; the causal relationship between terrorism and its political, social and economic environment; and the impact of terrorism on the setting. In the words of Wilkinson and Stewart, the terrorism has been generally recognized as a special method of struggle to obtain specific political results and there are five major participants of violence i.e. the immediate victim, the wider target group of society which the terrorists seek to intimidate, the neutral bystranders with in the society experiencing the terrorism, the internal public opinion in so far as is aware of these events and the wide publicity.\textsuperscript{13}

THE DEFINITION

There are around 100 definitions of terrorism. Terrorism is the threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or a group, whether acting for or in opposition to the established governmental authority when such actions are intended to shock or intimidate a larger group wider than the immediate victims. Terrorism covers a wide range of area and the definition of terrorism is not easy to be concluded because the nature of terrorism includes the various aspects. Thus it may be summed up as the terrorism is a systematic attempt to cause intense fear in the minds of people expressly for political, social or economic purposes. Terrorism is use or threat of violence usually against human beings. It is a strategy which is usually brought to bear over a period of time by organized groups according to a set programme, by means to attain political goals which in the view of those resorting to it, could not be attained by ordinary lawful means.


\textsuperscript{13} Crenshaw, Martha (ed.) Thoughts on Relating to Terrorism to Historical Context, the Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Pennsylvania (1995), pp. 3-4.
Some of the common factors in most of the definitions are:

I. It is understood as politically motivated violence because of its destructiveness and its potential revolutionary consequences.

II. Violence is generally directed towards soft targets.

III. Terrorism is essentially a group phenomenon.

IV. Terrorism must be seen as criminal, unfair and illegitimate use of abnormal force.

V. It is a deliberate attempt to create fear.

VI. It involves in intimidating government security forces and society in general.

VII. Terrorism gets itself manifested as opposition to established authority.

VIII. It uses calculated propaganda.

**COMBATING TERRORISM:**

Terrorism is a special type of violence and it has to be curbed with heavy hand but at the same time, we have to win the people on the margin. In democracy, the number counts and the majority of people must support the govt. actions and security measures. There are three responses to the situation i.e. Negotiation, Retaliation and Compromise.

1. **Negotiation:** Negotiation is the policy of states, which openly recognizes that terrorism is a form of politics and optimistically believe that any political problem can be solved by negotiation. Rather it is toeing the line of the terroristic forces as experienced in Afghanistan and Iran. This is not favoured even by the weakest governments such as Sri Lanka, which ultimately crushed the LTTE movement.

2. **Retaliation:** It is the chosen policy of embattled or isolated states with a terrorist enemy which either lies outside the borders of the state, or if within, has no meaningful political support or such support that the state cannot afford to recognize. This methods was adopted in Biafra, province of Nigeria but no democratic govt. can afford to do this i.e. anti-state forces are ruthlessly decimated with full might by the state.

3. **Compromise:** This is also called hot and cold treatment. This is taking stern action against the top terrorists and winning the people on the margin. This method is adopted all over the world and we are adopting this method in India, especially in Punjab. The new recruits are brought in to the main stream as the idea is to win the public support.
Other points to be kept in mind while dealing terrorism are:

1. Terrorism is a cheaper form of warfare and needs effective handling.
2. No deal in the back and not succumbing to terroristic pressure.
3. Not arousing the public hostility.
4. Not playing in the hands of the terrorists.
5. Govt. must have will to uphold the law.
6. Not to resort to general repression.
7. Govt. must be seen doing the work.
8. Middle approach – Tough action against the hardcore terrorists but winning over the people on margin.
9. Terrorism will not win and it can be managed effectively.
10. To elicit public cooperation.
11. No state terrorism. Govt., security forces, NGOs, Human Rights Bodies and Commissions should be on one side and the terrorists on the other side.
12. Denying the publicity to the terrorists.
13. Meeting the genuine grievances.

While curbing terrorism in Punjab, the steps taken were i.e. effective liaison, effective command and control by the security forces, SPOs, PHGs, village pickets etc; out of turn adhoc promotions who took risk in fighting terrorism; raising of commando force; bullet proofing of vehicles; grant to the victim civilians; rewards; welfare and pensioners benefits to the force; strengthening ground level intelligence; drive against smugglers, drugs, arms traffickers and harbourers; effective sealing of the borders; village defence societies; dominating sensitive areas, better weaponry, transport and effective communication, offensive operations, cordon and search; surrender policy, operation goodwill to elicit cooperation of all people to secure the elimination of safe heavens and sanctuaries of the terrorists, night dominance etc.

**THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

The subject of research has been selected after due deliberations as apart from Punjab, whole of India is in the grip of terrorism. Rather, the terrorism is globalized. Though, the terrorism was managed effectively in 1993 in Punjab but sporadic incidents are still occurring. Recently, over half a dozen terrorist cases have been solved with the arrest of KLF terrorists. Some modules are still active. Like
Nirankaris earlier, now, the terrorists are targeting SachaSauda sect followers. Some pro-terrorist elements are active in USA, UK, Canada, Germany etc and they are instigating and financing the unemployed youth in Punjab to start the terrorist activities afresh. Many modules of Babbars and KZF have been busted by the police. ISI is trying its best to start the terrorists activities in Punjab, afresh. Punjab and J&K are in the firm grip of cross-border terrorism and Dinanagar and Pathankotterrorist’s incidents are eye-opener. The terrorism in Punjab has been fought on the ground and government and security forces have succeeded in the eradication of terrorism. This research work will be a guide to the coming generations and the security forces fighting terrorism. Moreover, the sporadic incidents of terrorism are still occurring in Punjab and this research report will be useful to the security forces.

**SCOPE/AREA OF THE STUDY**

The scope of the study is limited to 10 out of 22 districts of Punjab, which were the most active in terrorist activities. These districts touch the Pakistan border and are urban centres& also part of mand area. Ten districts selected for study are Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Batala, Majitha, Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Jalandhar. Around 75% terrorist activities were centered around these districts. The study was limited to 400 samples i.e. 8 category of 50 samples each of Age 40-60, 60-80 of urban, rural, men & women categories.

**HYPOTHESIS**

The main issues, which are to be investigated in the context of the present research study, are various causes of terrorism in Punjab including poverty, illiteracy, egoism, poor level of education, low moral values, corruption, perceived injustice to the Punjabis etc. Effective political will and strong determination to curb the problem by Administration including police can handle the menace of terrorism in Punjab.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY**

The main objectives of the present study are as under:-

- To study the problem of terrorism in National and International scenario.
- To study the problem of terrorism in Punjab with relation to past and present aspects.
- To study the causes of terrorism in Punjab.
- To study the legal aspects and special laws to curb the terrorism in India and Punjab.
To study the role of Criminal Justice System (Police, Prosecution, Courts and Reformative Agencies) in India and Punjab.

To study the role of Governments in India and Punjab to curb the problem of terrorism.

To assess the socio-legal aspects relating to the problem of terrorism in Punjab.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:
In Research Methodology, both Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal methods of research have been used. In doctrinal methods, all relevant literature & books, magazines, journals as primary sources & secondary sources have been gone through and notes prepared. In non-doctrinal research, questionnaire method of research has been used. For analysis, chi-square test and Kruskal-Wallis H-test have been applied. In addition to above, other laws used for curbing terrorism have been carefully examined & evaluated with the help of latest case laws available on record. The role of judiciary in curbing terrorism has also been examined.

SCHEME OF THE STUDY:
The purpose of the research is to formulate the “CAUSES AND CONTROL OF TERRORISM IN STATE OF PUNJAB - A SOCIO LEGAL STUDY”. Both the methods of research of doctrinal and non-doctrinal have been adopted. The whole research report is divided in to 7 chapters.

CHAPTERS - CONTENTS
1 - INTRODUCTION
2 - TERRORISM- INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ASPECTS
3 - TERRORISM-LEGAL ASPECTS
4 - TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- GENESIS AND CAUSES
5 - TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- CONTROL AND COMBATING
6 - TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- SOCIO-LEGAL ASPECTS
7 - CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
CHAPTER –I

This chapter is regarding the INTRODUCTION of the subject. The subject has been chosen after due deliberations as the research will be useful to the coming generations and the security forces as the terrorism in Punjab was completely eradicated. In the research report, the sub-heads like “Why research on terrorism, areas of research, the meaning of terrorism, the different definitions of terrorism, characteristics of terrorism, causes of growth of terrorism, terrorism as a concept, causes of terrorist violence, types of violence, terrorism and political violence, theories of terrorism, terrorism by the states, profile of a terrorist, cyber terrorism, various terrorist outfits active in India etc. have been discussed in detail. These have been supported by the citations of various courts of Higher Judiciary. In the end, identification of problem and justification of Research on the subject, Objectives of research, Hypothesis, Research Methodology, Review of Literature etc. have been discussed ending the chapter with conclusion.

CHAPTER-II

This chapter is devoted to TERRORISM-INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ASPECTS. In terrorism at International Level, the areas covered are genesis of International terrorism, European Resistance Movement; Urban Operations, terrorism in various countries like LTTE, IRA, PKK, Al Qaida, Palestinian terrorist outfits, Red Brigades, Red Army etc. Various causes of terrorism at International Level have been discussed. After this, the aspects of domestic terrorism in India have been discussed. The sub heads i.e. genesis of terrorism in India, the nature of conflict in India, major challenges of terrorism in India, root causes of violence in India, important terrorist attacks in India, active militant outfits in India, cross-border terrorism, insurgency in the North-East, Left-wing extremism and its reasons, have been discussed in detail.

CHAPTER-III

In this chapter TERRORISM-LEGAL ASPECTS, Constitutional Aspects, all Anti-terrorism laws, CrPC, Evidence Act and IPC aspects have been discussed in detail. All these aspects have been supported by the court judgments. In the end, judicial approach to terrorism have been discussed that judiciary has done a great service in upholding the human rights of the common man, victims of terrorism and also of the terrorists. All important cases of terrorism like attack on Indian Parliament,
Indira Gandhi Assassination, Bombay blasts etc. have been discussed in detail. Even some foreign cases regarding terrorism have been discussed.

CHAPTER-IV

This chapter is on TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- GENESIS AND CAUSES revolves around the objective of the research. In this chapter, history, background of terrorism in Punjab, Anandpur Sahib Resolution, Human Rights Violations in Punjab, Philosophy and belief of Sikhism, different Panthic Committees, different operations launched by ISI, Operation Blue Star, Operation Black Thunder, rise of Sant Bhinderanwale, Yearwise pattern of violence in Punjab, Sant-Nirankari clash, the Punjab Problem, the Punjab Accord, role of political parties etc. have been discussed thread bare. The detail of all the history from start of terrorism in Punjab to the eradication has been drawn out.

CHAPTER-V

In this chapter TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- CONTROL AND COMBATING is the most important objective of the research. All aspects of protection of Human Rights in Punjab have been discussed as the main object of any law & order consideration is to protect the human rights of the people. The doctrinal aspect of combating terrorism internationally & domestically have been brought out. International Covenants on Terrorism and role of UN in curbing terrorism have been discussed. Various Anti-terrorism legislations to curb Punjab terrorism have been enumerated, supported by various court judgments. Various terrorists outfits which were active in Punjab have been given. The methods of combating terrorism by various leaders of the forces in India specially by Sh. KPS Gill have been discussed in detail. Field Counter terrorism measures taken in Punjab have been discussed. In the end, role of judiciary in combating terrorism in Punjab has been discussed. The future of terrorism in Punjab and pathway out of terrorism have been discussed.

CHAPTER-VI

Chapter VI, TERRORISM IN PUNJAB- SOCIO-LEGAL ASPECTS is the non-doctrinal study of the terrorism in Punjab. Questionnaire method has been undertaken. In the beginning, the basic history of Punjab has been discussed. For selection of the districts, mostly the areas around the border was selected as it was the worst affected. Ten districts selected for study are Amritsar, TarnTaran, Majitha,
Batala, Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur & Ludhiana. Each group was further divided into two age groups i.e. 40-60 years age & 60-80 years of age. Further these were divided into Male, Female and Urban and rural categories, thus dividing into 8 categories. 400 samples of 50 of each category have been collected. Six questions have been formulated and data collected. The data has been analysed and Chi square and Kuruskal-Wallis H-test have been applied. The conclusion has been that people were not coming openly against terrorism and the people never wanted its revival as everybody has suffered during terrorism in Punjab.

CHAPTER VII

This chapter CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION deals with the little background of evolution of terrorism in Punjab and role of ISI in cross border terrorism, guidelines as a national policy and hardline methods adopted in Punjab to eradicate terrorism have been discussed. The chapter ends with conclusion and some suggestions for the control and combating terrorism in Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS

Punjab, a land of five rivers happened to be a rich area and the purpose of rulers was to loot this. It was totally misruled and only Maharaja Ranjit Singh brought stability in this area. Later on the English annexed this. After partition, this truncated Punjab passed through four stages i.e. politics of merger; the reorganization of Punjab, coalition politics and Naxalism; from autonomy to secessionism and resurgence of democracy and a composite Punjabi identity. The Sikh terrorism in Punjab ushered in the third stage. There was a colossal loss of life and property but was eradicated completely in 1993 because of strong will of the Government & the effective leadership of Sh. KPS Gill IPS, the then DPG Punjab. Sixth chapter is devoted to Terrorism in Punjab-Socio-Legal Aspects. Terrorism in Punjab remained from 1978-1993. There were three phases of terrorism i.e. the period from 1978 to 1984, the Operation Woodrose & Operation Black Thunder, and the period post operation Black Thunder.

Punjab has 22 districts and 10 districts touching Pakistan Border, which were highly active, were selected for socio-legal study. 400 samples consisting of 8 categories of 50 samples each were randomly selected. Questionnaire method of data collection was adopted. Six questions were prepared and the reply from all the
samples was recorded. This was analysed by Chi-square test and Kruskal-Wallis H-test. The majority of the people were not interested to give reply because of lurking fear in the mind about terrorism. Very few persons both males & females opened their mouth about direct experience of terrorism. Men as compared to women were more vocal about the direct experience of terrorism. There was little variation in the approach to terrorism between the urban and rural participants. Regarding age group, there was no dependency or correlation with the age of the participants. As per question 6 & its reply, very few experienced the terrorism directly and mostly people narrated about the firing by the terrorists & killing of their close relatives. In all the categories, there is no set pattern or correlation. In reply to question no. 7, more than 90% participants described terrorism as dreadful, horrendous and dangerous. This affected the lives of the people and almost everybody suffered. The causes of terrorism were described as the cross-border terrorism, weapons from across the border, unemployment, narco-terrorism, exploitation of youth emotionally by the religious bigots, illiteracy and criminality. In reply to question 8, the people of Punjab wanted to get rid of terrorism at the earliest. Earlier, some sections of the people had sympathy with the terrorists, but experiencing the menace of terrorism, almost everybody turned against the terrorists. Some people even condemned the atrocities by the security forces. In reply to question no. 9, the participants appreciated the role of the police, the security forces, and the administration, the way the terrorism was handled by them. They appreciated the role of Late S. Beant Singh, CM Punjab & Late Sh. KPS Gill IPS DGP Punjab. Some suggested that the grievances which can be solved must be redressed. Intelligence should be upgraded. In reply to question 10, about 80% participants supported the role & policies of the state government regarding control & combating terrorism. It was also mentioned that handling of terrorism in earlier years was not up to the mark. In reply to question 11, about 40% participants have the apprehension of revival of terrorism. Majority said about non possibility of revival of terrorism in Punjab. Mostly, the participants gave suggestions to curb the future terrorism that there should be crusade against narco-terrorism, check on cross-border terrorism, employment to the youth, greater police-public cooperation, value-oriented education, check on the activities of the terrorists in western countries, strict action against Pakistan agencies helping the terrorists, political will of the government, equipping police & security forces with modern
weapons, up gradation of intelligence, meeting the genuine grievances of the people etc.

Thus, it is very clear that people have suffered heavily during terrorism & they do not want its revival.

SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of present research work, followings are some of suggestions in respect of control of terrorism:

1. So far, there is no unanimity on the definition of terrorism as what actually constitute the terrorist act. Thus it becomes very difficult to take action against terrorism sponsoring states. The pin pointed definition will help in taking action against the terrorists and terrorism sponsoring states. We should evolve the decisive definition of terrorism.

2. There are provisions for special courts under UA(P)A, MCOCA etc. but the trial in the terrorists cases keep on lingering on for a decade. CrPC should be amended to ensure the speedy disposal of such cases within 2 years so that it has impact on other persons accused of terrorist crime.

3. As we know that nobody is ready to give evidence due to fear of their life. Therefore, there is need to amend the Evidence Act to have complete burden of proof on the accused person and the witnesses should be given protection.

4. The victim party should be permitted to have advocate of their choice on government expenses. Reputed advocates should be engaged for successful prosecution of the terrorist cases.

5. There is a need to upgrade the scientific investigation aspects because no eye-witness would be available who would be present at the scene of crime. The faculty along with the trained staff in scientific methods and forensic medicine should be engaged to improve the investigation capability of the police including the training specifically for successful prosecution of the cases.

6. Except UA(P)A, there is no other law to deal the terrorist cases. Special laws for special situation need to be enacted because if the terrorists repeat the crime, there is no stronger provision in UA(P)A to deal such terrorists.
7. There should be strong political will for combating terrorism. All the people and representation of all political parties should have united approach against the terrorists.

8. We should have to find ways & means to fight against cyber terrorism, nuclear terrorism and super terrorism and a well equipped research centre should be set up for this work.

9. The cooperation of the people is the foremost necessity among all the steps taken to combat terrorism. Therefore, the government should strengthen the civil society to cooperate with them at par excellence.

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