The word terrorism is derived from Latin word “terrere” meaning to cause to tremble. The word terrorism was first used by Robespierre in French Revolution. In two World Wars, we had lost two crores and 90 lakh people but in the 20th century alone, over 4 crores people have lost their lives because of terrorism. Terrorism is a political phenomenon. At present, over 800 secessionist groups are active in the world for political aspirations. The terrorism is basically originated from the legitimate grievances of the people and the inability or failure on the part of the state to fulfill them. The terrorism is the emotional exploitation of youth on the grounds of poverty, egoism and secessionism etc. The terrorism is a global phenomenon, specially after 9/11 incident of Newyork. Daily, there are news of killing of innocent persons all over the world. Now there are three most active areas in the world i.e. Israel, Palestine and Lebanon axis, Iraq, Syria, France, Belgium, U.K. and Germany axis; and Afghanistan, Pakistan and J&K axis.

India has been victim of terrorism since long. In India, a group called “thugs” killed around one million people strangulating the victim with silk tie, since 11th century. This group claimed allegiance to “Kali Mata” that it killed the people to supply her with blood for nourishment. This group was destroyed by the Britishers in the nineteenth century. State terrorism of Moughals and Britishers in well known. The freedom fighters who fought for independence from English Yoke were tortured and killed rating them as terrorists. At present, the active areas in India can be divided in to four parts i.e. hinterland terrorism, N.E. insurgent groups, left-wing terrorism and the cross-border terrorism in J&K and Punjab. LeT, I.M., ISIS etc. are active in hinterland of India. ULFA, NSCN, MNF, ATTF, TNV, KNA etc. groups are active in North-Eastern States. CPI (Maoists) is active in Central nine states called Red Corridor Zone. LeT, JeM, HM and HuM are active in J&K as cross border terrorism. In India, 232 out of 676 districts are afflicted by various insurgent and terrorist movements.

In Punjab, a large number of dacoits gangs were active in erstwhile Pepsu (since merged in Punjab) around 1956. A large number of innocent persons were killed and property worth crores was looted. Around 400 dacoits were neutralized by the government to bring peace and normalcy. In 1969, Naxalism surfaced in Punjab and politicians and police officials were the targets. It was crushed under the leadership of Late Sh. Ashwani Kumar IP, the then IGP, Punjab in 1970-71. Sangrur, Patiala, Ropar, Jalandhar, Moga and Bhatinda areas were active. Naxalites lodged in Jails were released by Akali Government in 1977 and
they all joined Sant Bhinderanwale group. Bhinderanwale emotionally exploited the youth on the aspect of egoism. A large number of people were killed by the terrorists which mostly included Nirankaris and Hindus. Golden Temple was made citadel for all nefarious activities. This led to the Blue Star Operation by Army. There was a normalcy for some time but weapons in a big number were being pushed in to Punjab from Pakistan. ISI was playing an active role. There was nexus among smugglers, criminals and religious bigots supported by the politicians, Western Countries were abetting terrorism in Punjab to serve their ends. In 1988, again the Golden Temple was taken over by the terrorists, which led to operation Black Thunder. Year 1991 was the worst as there were maximum killings in Punjab. Various terrorist outfits i.e. KCF, KLF, BTFK, KAF, Babbar, Dashmesh Regiment, KZF etc were active in Punjab. As a whole, over 25000 persons were killed and property worth millions was destroyed.

Late S. Beant Singh took over as CM Punjab in 1992. Sh. KPS Gill took over as DGP Punjab in late 1991. The terrorism in Punjab was crushed by the strong political will of S. Beant Singh and the effective and magnanimous leadership of the forces by late 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 government and wrong policies of the Central Government. The poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of moral values and irreligious approach of the people were also attributed as causes of terrorism in Punjab. There was complete normalcy in Punjab in 1993. Though, the terrorism is well under control in Punjab but the new modules keep on emerging and they indulge in terrorist activities. Terrorism is like a river and you cannot put a bandh in river but can control to have minimum damage. Now the terrorism has became a big business. Huge money is involved in Narco-terrorism. Organized crime and Narco-terrorism have taken over the Punjab. ISI is playing an active role. At present, Babbar under Wadhawa Singh and Rattandeep Singh (Since arrested), KCF under Paramjit Singh Panjwar, KLF under Harminder Singh Mintoo (since arrested) and KZF under Neeta are quite active in Punjab. Recently, Punjab Police has busted a KLF terrorist gang, which was involved in over half a dozen killings of political and religious leaders of Punjab. Punjab and J&K are troubled by cross border terrorism and Dinanagar and Pathankot terrorist incidents are the worst examples.

Though, the terrorism was managed effectively but sporadic incidents remain occurring in Punjab. Therefore, the research thesis topic “CAUSES AND CONTROL OF TERRORISM IN STATE OF PUNJAB - A SOCIO-LEGAL STUDY” was selected.
which will help the security forces and the coming generations to understand the concept of terrorism in Punjab and the steps taken to eradicate this. For the convenience of study, the research thesis has been divided into seven chapters.

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 Bhinderawale, 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 in to 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 in to 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.

Date

Place: Kurukshetra (Dhanna Ram Bhatti)