CHAPTER-II

Typology of Terrorism
Local and International Terrorism

Local terrorism is also called as domestic terrorism which is practised entirely within a state and has limited objectives and no external involvements. Mostly domestic terrorism seeks local objectives like changing regime, policy, achieving autonomy or acquiring special prerogatives for a certain group or class in a certain region.

International terrorism has been examined in numerous studies and researches basing on two principal directions.

International terrorism has international implications. The state of fear becomes global affecting minds of the citizens of many countries. The damage caused not to a particular country people but people of many countries or people of the globe as a whole. Examples, public utilities, the safety of international travellers and security etc. Terrorism similar to other international crimes such as genocide and war crimes can be seen as international terrorism.

The second view concentrates on damage by terrorism. Terrorism is international (i) if the terrorists damage friendly international relations and (2) if the nationality of the offender or victim or the location is different from the host country, operations taking place on the territories of a third state are international, for example, the hijacking of an aeroplane landing at the airport of another state.¹

The significant example of international terrorism is that which involves many parties, such as the hijacking of a German airliner carrying multinational passengers by the Japanese Red army on behalf of an extremist of Arab organisation, which incident taking place at the airport of a non-German state. Multiparty terrorism is probably now the most widespread form of terrorism.

The most dominant and aggravated form of terrorism in the world is International terrorism.

Anarchist Terror
On September 6, 1901, Leon Czolgosz, a twenty-eight-year-old US citizen who believed that "every king, Emperor, President or head of Government a tyrant," shot and killed US President William McKinley in New York. U.S. authority suspected that Czolgosz's had indeed acted as part of vast conspiracy involving other U.S. based anarchists. The assassination of President McKinley was one in a series of anarchist murders spanning the end of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and primarily targeting world leaders more specifically the members of the European royal families. It was one of the key events in the first wave of terrorism, known as the anarchist wave, which generated profound fear throughout Europe and North America.

As the industrial revolution progressed throughout Europe, terrorism began to reflect the broaden tensions in international society at the time. The rise of universalist ideologies such as marxism and communism, also shaped the foundation and evolution of terrorism. From this milieu a new era of terrorism emerged, in which the concept had gained many of the familiar revolutionary, anti-state connotation of today.2

Carls Piscane and his "propaganda by deed" are associated with this transformation. Piscane believed that "ideas result from deeds, not the latter from the former and the people will not be free when are educated, but educated when they are free". The ideology is believed to be the foundation for Narodraya Volya or people's will, one of the most significant revolutionary terrorist organisations of the period. The Narodraya Volya was a "secret organisation which comprises thirty members, it was dedicated to fighting the Czarist regime using systematic terror in the hope of kindling the revolutionary energy of peasants."

Although, modern terrorism is believed to have around for about 150 years, the phenomenon of terrorism itself has been around much longer. Three groups in particular are representative of earlier terrorism experiences namely sicarii, the Assassins, the Thugs among others. The Jewish group sicarii was premised on an ideology the man should not be ruled by laws of men, but by God, a notion that ironically parallels the idea of the Muslim activist-writer Sayyid Quth,
Considered a key intellectual influence on al-Qeada, having existed in Palestine in the first century.

The Assassins, moreover, provided humanity with a premodern example of suicide terrorism suggesting that the increasing popular suicide bomber tactic is not exclusively a modern phenomena,

In contrast to the Sicarii, the Zeolots another Jewish rebellion group that were for more willing to attack Roman official directly.

The Assassins also known as Harshishiyah or Harshashin were a second notable premodern terrorist organisation emerged roughly a thousand year later. The Assassins operated in Persia and Syria between 1090 and 1275, founded by Hassan Sabbah the Persian.

Through acts of violence, they hoped to propagate a more purified form of Islam. The lowest ranking of the sect-known as fedayeen-were the actual attackers. These fedayeen cared nothing for their own lives, and seemed to enjoy killing their victims in the most conspicuous places and under the most dramatic circumstances.

Thugs also known as Thugees flourished for more than 600 years, from thirteenth through the nineteenth centuries in India subcontinents. They attacked their victims on remote roads by strangling designed to avoid the spilling human blood. Thugs primarily focused on creating violence to impress their goddess, Kali.

The Narodraya Volya Organization can also trace its intellectual foundations to Mikhail Bakunin, a Russian national who until his death in 1876 played a Central role in the anarchist movement in Switzerland, France and Italy. Born to an aristocratic family and heavily influenced by the writings of GWF Hegel and French anarchist Pierre J-Proudhon 'Bakunin, advocated a comprehensive anarchism. He basically believed that all ideal systems or means of governance, whether monarchical or Parliamentary, forced people to become slaves. He believed that the state and its inherent power of coercion was the source of all evil. From an international perspective Narodrays volyal's most important contribution to terrorism was the template it provided for the anarchist movement.
The overall period of anarchist terrorism roughly spanned the 1880s to early 1900s. The anarchists cultivated widespread fear, they did not engineer largescale political movements designed to fight or undermine state power. Their threat was more psychological in nature. There was no anarchist central command that was directing the campaign. Eventually the anarchist wave dissipated. Paul Berman argues that the anarchists and the threats they posed were largely not viewed as socially transforming threats.

**Nationalist Terror**

On April 24, 1916 took over key buildings in Dublin and declared an Irish Republic. This is called as Easter rising. The Easter Rising is directed and engineered by the supreme council of Irish Republican Brotherhood, an organisation formed in 1858 as an “Oath. based secret society” with the Uncompromising intention of over-throwing English government in Ireland by force of arms and of establishing an Irish Republic. Within a week, the British deployed troops and crushed the rebellion. Subsequently, the British proceeded to execute 16 rebels for the insurrection that had killed more than 794 civilians and 521 soldiers.

“In 1917, plans were made to Model the Republican Army along the lines of British Army and to implement national coordination of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), under the active efforts of Michael collins released from the prison as a part of English Amnesty declared in the same year, along with cathal Brugha. The IRA experience had a profound impact on the development of Nationalists resorting to tactics of terror. This struggle rised with ethnic identity and consciousness to revival of Irishness and assertion of a distinct national identity.

After world war-I anticolonial terrorism spread throughout the world, reflecting pro-independence and anticolonical struggle. For example, in British ruled India, insurgency groups increasingly challenged colonial rules and occasionally turned to violence tactics. The promoters of Insurgency wanted Indian self Government, known as “swaraj”. The collapse of the great colonial empires in the wake of world war II engendered a vast and rapid reordering of global relations, carried out under the pressures of burgeoning nationalism in former colonies and
protectorates.

Within this milieu, many anticolonial and Nationalist terrorist organisations pursued a strategy of creating enough destruction and disruption as to convince the occupying power (its Government and people) that the costs would certainly outweigh any benefits that might accrue from staying or continuing its colonisation.

In Algeria another key nationalist struggle was being engineered by the Front De liberation Nationale (FLN) which from 1954 was engaged in a campaign to achieve Algeria's independence from France.

Nationalist seek to form a separate state for their own national group, often by drawing attention to a fight for "National liberation" that they think the world has ignored.3

Udham Singh alias Ram Muhammad Singh of Punjab shot down Dyer, the British general, responsible for the Jalianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar. Dyer was shot dead in England many years after the incident Udham Singh was hanged. He is considered a great patriot and a hero. Our great martyr Bhagat Singh said on February 2, 1931, in his message to his revolutionary comrades just a few weeks before he was hanged, "Apparently I have acted like a terrorist, but I am not a terrorist. Let me announce with all the strength at my command that I am not a terrorist and I never was, expect perhaps in the begining of my revolutionary career. I am convinced that we can not gain anything through these methods."

Nationalist in India did not agitate for petty reforms, but aimed at complete swaraj as the panacea for all the ills from which Indian were suffering. Our all nationalist or anticolonial terror has traditionally been viewed as the most successful terrorism, in terms of political goals actually having been achieved.

The struggle organised against tyranny British rule by Indian revolutionaries like khudiram, Binay, Rajguru, Buxi Jagabandhu, Bazi Raut were the national liberation activists.

**Left Wing Terror**

The basic tenets of left wing terrorists are to destroy capitalism and replace
it with a communist or socialist regime. Because they see most civilians as suffering from capitalist exploitation.

The Munich Olympics attack is one of the watershed events of the third wave of modern terrorism, which flourished primarily during the 1960s and 1970s. On September 5, 1972, eight Palestinian terrorists associated with the group of Black September Organisations broke into Munich Olympic village and killed 11 Israeli players. This third phase of terrorism was stimulated by the Vietnam war, 1968 student protest movement, and the general tensions associated with the cold war. Many “new left” terrorist groups, such as German Red Army faction and the Italian Red Brigades, saw themselves as protectors of the working classes, as well as the third world masses.

In Germany, the Red Army Faction (RAF) began its terrorism campaign in the late 1960s when it was known as the Baader, Meinhof Gang. The group targeted a number of individuals it believed represented U.S. military power and German capitalism, all considered symbols of western imperialism.

In September 1977, RAF operatives kidnapped Hans Martin Schleyer, who led the German Employees association, his corpse was found a month later in France. In May 1982, the group published its first strategic document, which specified the group’s goal of developing “a new stage of revolutionary strategy in the Metropolis, in which the struggle of the revolutionary front would complement the struggle of freedom fighters in Asia, Africa and later America.”

Throughout 1970s and 1980s, RAF operates meticulously assasinated German industry leaders often after long periods of Surveillance. Victims included Ernest Zimmernann, head of a prominent German company that built the engines for fighter crafts and tanks. Kast Heinz Beckarts, head of the research organisation of Siemens AG was Bombed in his Car as it passed an explosive device containing twenty two pounds of TNT explosives.

As the RAF terrorised Germany, the Italian Red Brigades were busy terrorising Italy. During the 1970s and 1980s, the Red Brigades were the most famous leftist terrorist group in Italy. In their first ten years of existence, they have
conducted 14,000 roughly, terrorist attacks that nearly paralysed the Italian Judicial systems. The origins of the group can be found in universities in Tarento and Milan. Renato Curcio, a former sociology student led a band of communist students who gradually developed their own anti capitalist ideology. They saw multinational corporate capitalism as a monster preparing to devour the world.

In response to this perceived oppression, the Red Brigades believed that violent pressure was necessary to produce social change and revolution. Despite intense police pressure, the Red Brigade’s continued their killing spree well into the late 1990s. One of the most recent attacks involved the assassination of massimo D’Antora, a labour adviser to the government.5

France’s the most prominent group, Action Directe, was founded in early 1978 by a group of young people experienced in revolutionary or armed activity. It partially comprised recruited members from other defunct organisations including the proletarian left, the Internationalist Revolutionary Action Group (Groups d’Action Revolutionaries Internationaliste- GARI), among others.

The Action Directe conducted its first attack on May 1, 1974 against the headquarters of the Association of French Industrialists. Subsequently, the group attacked a number of French Government agencies in response to their perceived oppressive or neocolonial activities.

Coinciding with the activities of the European groups was the palestinian movement and its associated terrorist activities, described as a hybrid phenomenon, possessing both elements of second wave nationalist terrorism and third wave ideological terrorism.

Following a notorious hijacking in March 1970, George Habash of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palenstine (PFLP) approached the Japanese Red Army (JRA) and an alliance was subsequently formed. Following this, many JRA members began training in PLO camps inside Lebalon. JRA operations became more international, in 1972, the group boarded on Air France flight in Rome headed for Lod International airport in Tel AVIV. Over twenty six people were murdered and seventy injured. Subsequent interrogation of one of the JRA
survivors revealed clear operational links between the PFLP and the JRA. The survivor, koze okamoto, in a defiant tone told to the Israel court that he had "no regrets the people killed and publicly declared that he was a soldier of the Japanese Red Army "and" he would like to warn the entire world the Red Army will slay any one who stands on the side of bourgeoisie."

Black September members, were characterised as “Leftists” and this facilitated “friendly ties with radical Leftist on Western Germany and many countries who sympathize with the palestinian cause.” The group PLPF (popular front for the Liberation of Palestine) viewed the push for Palestinian independence as part of a class struggle against global imperialism, including those western powers that backed Israel.

The “new left” Europeans, Americans, Japanese were responsible in bringing extreme idealism Paul wilkison argues that these groups “created their own ‘transcendental’ nationality”. Specifically he notes the chiliastic of groups like the Baader Meinhofgang, the Weathermen and the Japanese Red Army totally rejected the existing order as being vile and beyond redemption. There was no ground for negotiating any compromise between their ends and those of the rest of the society.6

One Italian Brigadist, Enrico Fenzi, Wrote an auto-biography detailing his rationale for becoming a terrorist. Among other things he wrote that capitalism was a ‘dying dinosur” and thus the “Red Brigadists” were clearing the way for the communist fulfillment of History. “Modern communication have done more than anything also to promote terrorism as an effective way of waging war”. Paul Wilkison has compared these groups “to tiny” gangs of bandits” rather than “serious political movements”, posing less danger to western states and societies. Their transitory existence is the absence of a strong, sustainable ideology. In case of the Palestinians their movements would eventually transform from secular nationalism to religious nationalism.7

Right wing terrorism are among the least organised terrorists, after associated with neo-Nazi street rioting in Western Europe, especially in the early
1980s. These groups often dominated by skin heads, seek to do away with liberal democratic governments and create fascist states in their place.

**Fundamentalist Terrorism**

Fundamentalist is a denomination to express the practice of following religious laws very strictly. A religious fundamentalist sticks at original, necessary and integral parts of his religious practice. He is ordinarily not a threat to others. He keeps control of his ownself. There is nothing wrong in becoming fundamentalist in one's own belief and practice of religion so long one's attitude does not harm others.

The term fanatic means some one who has excessive enthusiasm in political or religious ideas often dangerous. Such a man being inspired by extreme feelings, develops religious frenzy and he becomes riotous in behaviour. His state of mind becomes wild and uncontrolled. He goes to exercise a sudden attack in madness. Hence he becomes deleterious in nature. His frustration can led him faster to his fantasy.

A sensible religious fundamentalist is not uncertain by nature. He is reasonably a wholesome person privileged to be acceptable to others. Hence a fundamentalist and a fanatic are not the persons of same base. A religious fundamentalist is not to be mistaken as a harmful person till he turns ultra.

Islamic fundamentalist terrorism grew up in Iran, Palestine, Egypt, Algeria, Afganistan, Pakistan and most active in these countries as well as in Europe and other parts of the world.

In our country fundamentalisms are growing with political interest at present politically motivated fundamentalism, is more dangerous and a trend to upset countries order. This goes for new conflicts. Again politically motivated fundamentalism gives rise to communal fundamentalism, regional fundamentalism and caste-centred fundamentalism. Common ordinary people of the society are motivated by such groups, they became cross, hostile and belligerent to other and opponent groups becoming dangerous contrivance for social disorder.

**The rise of Islamic Fundamentalist Terror**
In the late twentieth century, the fundamentalist Muslims felt that the secular band of Political parties had failed to ensure a dominant position for the Muslims particularly in the middle East. The great proof of this failure was the continued existence of the state of Israel in Arab region. The fundamentalist feeling against the existence of Israel was powerful. The muslim fundamentalists believed that the Muslims are going downward because of following foreign ideologies like marxism and capitalism etc. The fundamentalist muslim took Islam is the only solution to all crisis of life. For success of Muslims needed was primarily religious spirit and unity. The Muslim leadership shifted their efforts towards terrorism in 1980’s. The first revolution of this started in Iran under the leadership of Ayatullah khomini extended all possible support to the terrorists and soon the spread out the middle east.

The base of Muslim extremist political and religious group, Hizb’ullah (Party of God), is in Lebanon. It was sponsored by Iran in 1982. Hamas is a palestinian Islamic terrorist organisation. Aum shimikyo doomsday cult in Japan, the Lebanese shiste group Hezbullah, the radical Jewish groups affiliated with the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Israeli extremist Baruch Goldstein (who machine-gunned Muslim worshippers in a Hebron mosque in 1994) and yigal Amir (who assassinated then prime minister in 1995) and some examples of religions terrorists groups.9

This fourth wave terrorism is an analogue of premodern terrorism as represented by the sicarii and Assasins both ideologies are rooted in religious identity and both are largely divorced from the state or its ideologies, Although the begining of the fourth wave era is linked to key events in Islamic or Muslim Majority countries, the trend can be found in all major religions.

Like anarchist or revolutionary or Newleft counter parts fourth wave terrorists such as Al-Qaeda and Aum Shinrilago view the world in binary terms the division between good and evil, the world of the pure versus impure. In case Al-Qeada, the world of Islam versus the world of infidels. Islamic militants are in particular, motivated by the notion of Jihad, which literally means “Struggle” has escalated
into different interpretations.

Jihad has a wide range of meaning from peaceful self improvement-fighting the internal evils to defensive violence, that forms the backbone of the Islamist or salafist movement.

In addition to its religious elements, fourth wave terrorism has a number of critical characteristics that distinguish it from other terrorism. First, it thrives generally outside of the realm of the state or state control. This has implications with respect to structure as well as Financial support. Second, fourth wave terrorism is geared arguably more than any other wave toward mass casualty violence and outcomes. Fourth wave terrorists are less constrained compared to their antecedents. For this reason, governments are fearful that these terrorists will resort to attacks involving chemical, biological radiological or nuclear (CBRN) weapons.10

Third, the fourth wave terrorism more specifically religious terrorists appears to be distinguished by its overwhelming reliance on suicide attackers who invariably refer to themselves as martyrs, with a notion of sacrifising for a cause of satisfying God. Seen through the distorting prism of radical religious sentiments, the act of suicide is transformed into that of martyrdom with all its transcendent glory. Terrorism in the same line by siern gang and Irgun Zvai Leaumi of palestine and Jewish Defence league of USA fighting for the zionist cause are jewish religious terrorist organisation. Similarly the christian patriots Defence league, pose comitatus and the skinheads of the USA fight for the christian cause are christian religious terrorist organisations.

**Suicide Bomber - The new edge to Terrorism** on December 15, 1981, a suicide bomber in beirut ushered in modern era of suicide terrorism when exploded his explosive - laden car into the Iraqi embassy, killing 26 people and injuring 110. Another suicide attack conducted by the religious militant groups Hazzbollah in April 1983 against the US embassy in Beirut, killing 62 people and injuring 50. In october 1983, suicide car bombers would simultaneously blow up the US marine base in Beirut as well as the French para troopers headquarters
in the same city. Over 241 US servicemen and 58 French troops died in these attacks.

Suicide terrorism in generally defined as “the readiness to sacrifice one’s life in the process of destroying or attempting to destroy a target to advance a political goal”. It is a phenomenon that is closely associated with fourth wave -or religious-terrorism. Suicide bombing also used in military operations. The decade of the 1980s was a major transition point for the modern era of suicide terrorism.

Suicide terrorism is used by terrorist organization for the simple reason that it is perceived as being effective. For example, from 1980 to 2001 suicide attacks comprised only 3 percent of all terrorist attacks, were responsible for over half of all deaths attributed to terrorism.

Although suicide terrorism is commonly associated with religions terrorism, it is also found within secular leftist or nationalist organizations. A substantial number of suicide attacks have been conducted by the kurdish worker’s party (PKK) and liberation Tigers of Timil Eelam (LTTE), both nominally secular or maxist organisations. By 1995, suicide terrorism had already begun to be commonplace in Israel, at which “Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad used suicide attacks to derail the 1995 “OSLO” Interim Agreement”, that was proposed to establish peace between palestinians and Israelis.

Interestingly, just as the tactic spread from Lebanon to palestine, it also jumped directly from lebanon to Srilanka in the 1980s. Prabhakaran, the leader of LTTE was inspired to experiment with the tactic in the wake of Hezbollah’s stunning attack against the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon in 1983. Prabhakaran got great success in his experimental tactics killing the one of the youngest prime minister of India in 21st may 1991.

A Female member of Tamil Tigers are equally daring, Dhanu in her suicidal venture killed prime minister Rajib Gandhi. Another member on a bicycle, succeeded in killing premdas a the president of Srilanka on May day, 1993. On 18th December 1999, a female member of the Suicide squad of the LTTE took
a daring stride to kill Chandrika Kumartung, the president of Sri Lanka, killing 25 persons and the president luckily escaped.

On 24 of December 1999, a gang of six extremist of Harkatul Ansar, hijacked an Indian plane from Kathmandu to Kandahar and the suicide squad went on bargaining for several days for the release of Pakistani cleric Maulana Masood Azhar and 35 other Kashmiri militants in return of 154 Indian hostages. Ultimately the government had to capitulate to the terrorist blackmail by swap of 3 terrorists from Indian Jail.

A Muslim terrorist group, Hizbollah, formed a religiously motivated guerrilla army and began to use suicide bombings against the Israelis. Iran’s spiritual leader Ayatolla Khomeini greatly supported Hizbollah’s ideology of fighting.

Very recently, on January 25, 2000, an international conference was held at Herzliya in Israel on the agenda of countering suicide terrorism. Therefore countering suicide terrorism by government, corporate enterprise or by any courageous individual is the need of the time and it requires to devise ways and means of countering the threats of suicide terrorism keeping in view the devastating and deadly blow to public morale.

In 1990s, moreover, the method spread to other regions and continents, including Africa, South America, Europe and South Asia. In Chechnya, the incorporation of suicide tactics greatly intensified the level of violence in the ongoing conflict between Chechen rebels and the Russian government. On December 27, 2002, suicide bomber used a truck bomb to blow up the headquarters of Chechnya’s Moscow based government.

Suicide terrorism has also spread to South Asia. In Pakistan, the incidence of suicide terrorism has grown dramatically in the past three years, particularly in attacks between various Islamic Sects. The group that is attributed with bringing suicide terrorism to Pakistan in 2000, is Jaish-e. Mohammed. It conducted its first major suicide operation against India on December 25, 2000, when a twenty four year old man named Bilal rammed an explosive-laden car into the Indian army headquarters in Srinagar Suicide terrorism has also made a debut in South
East Asia. On October 12, 2002, a suicide bomber detonated a van full of explosives near a nightclub in Kuta resort district of Bali, an attack that killed over 200 people. Nearly a year later, another suicide bomber bombed the J.W. Marriott hotel in Jakarta. These attacks suggest that suicide terrorism in growing and becoming a more common tactic in the years ahead. At its latest note, on 15th August 2009, Suicide attacker bombed near US embassy, adjacent to NATO office in presidential palace area in Kabul killing 7 people and injured 91 persons.

The scholars have suggested that religion explains it that suicide bombers are making grand bargain with their God such that they proceed with the act they will be rewarded in the heavenly realms. This is one of the cause to become suicide bombers.

The scholar tried to analyze the root cause of suicide terrorism from the perspectives of (a) organisational factors (b) individual factors (c) community environmental factors.

Suicide terrorism is almost never an individual enterprise. The suicide bomber is almost always "the product of an organizational process designed to transform otherwise normal individuals into agents of self-destruction". The organisation will identify potential suicide bombing candidates, indoctrinate them, train them and assist them in their operation.12

The panic and terror caused by suicide bombing is immense. The difficulties of detecting and stopping an attacker and the universality of the bomber's next target causes the general population to live in a constant state of fear. Like Hamas, al-Qaeda understands the power of suicide terrorism to propagate fear among its enemies. Osama bin Laden had specifically cited the fear factor in his organisation's decision to promote suicide terrorism.

Organisations may decide to employ suicide tactics part of multiple strategic considerations, however it is the individual who must actually go out to conduct the mission and thus sacrifice his or her life under these extremely violent circumstances. A common reaction among who hear of such attack is that the attacker is mentally ill or insane. Most psychologist who study suicide terrorism
reject insanity as an explanation for such activity. One study has suggested that most suicide bombers have had previous experience in terrorism or violent operation of some sort. The suicide bombers have gone through an extended socialization process in the course of which they prepare to play their final roles.

"Reaction against persistent humiliation has been offered as another possible explanation. Extreme shame, extreme humiliation, can be experienced as psychological death", argues Neil altman. Insanity forms of mental illness may be contributing factors for certain suicide bombers, at best, an inadequate answer to describe the Phenomenon.13

Suicide terrorism tends to be associated with religious terrorism and not without justification. According to Bruce Hoffman, about sixty percent of the suicide attacks conducted since 1983 have been conducted by religious organisations. In many respects, the link between suicide terrorism and religion makes sense. Many suicide terrorist view their act as a divine act, a gift to God and the larger religious struggle. Most muslim suicide bombers, for example believe deeply in the religious legitimacy of their act. They are not merely engaged in a war-making action, rather they are engaged in a religiously significant act, one that is imbued with a sense of redemption that centers on saving on self or loved ones from grave sin that could result in eternal damnation.

A desire to atone for past sins can also be a motivation. Alan Ali Abdallah Karaki, who attempted to blow himself up in Jerusalem on December 25, 2002, admitted that "he had become more devolutly religious and that he had decided to conduct the suicide attacks to atone for his years of infidel behaviour.

Suicide terrorism in a growing threat in the world today and it can now be found on virtually every continent of the world. It is a phenomenon that was once believed to be transitory, increasing evidence suggests that the tactic is being sustained by a momentum of its own. It is likely to become a permanent Feature of terrorism in the years and decades ahead.14

**State Sponsored Terrorism**

When a state provides support to a person or group engaged or preparing
to engage in acts of international terrorism that state could be considered as one sponsoring terrorism. Similarly when international terrorism is produced by the secret services of that state or by those of another country acting on its behalf it could equally be held responsible for sponsoring terrorism.

The Commission of any of the following acts by or on behalf of a state constitute state terrorism.

i) Any act causing death or grievous bodily harm or loss of liberty to a head of state, person exercising the prerogatives of the head of state, their heredity or designated successors, the spouses of such persons or persons charged with public functions or holding public positions when the act is directed against them in their "Public Capacity."

ii) Acts calculated to destroy or damage public property.

iii) Acts likely to imperil human lives through the creation of a public danger in particular the seizure of aircraft, the taking of hostages and any form of violence directed against persons who enjoys international protections or diplomatic immunity.

iv) The manufacture, obtaining, possession of supplying of arms, ammunitions, explosives or harmful substances with a view to the commission of a terrorist act.¹⁵

Algeria maintained during a debate of the United nations Committee on International Terrorism in 1977 that "State terrorism" included the acts of countries following policy of expansionism and hegemony, of those maintaining colonial domination of those occupying territories whose population was condemned to abandon them, of those practising a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, of those exploiting the natural resources of a country, of those resorting to the systematic destruction of the country, its population, its vegetation, its means of transport and its economic structures and of those using armed intervention against another state, under conditions that did not confirm to the definition of a state of war in international law. State terrorism can also be committed when the acts of state seeking to deprive their citizens of their fundamental rights
and freedoms, bearing in mind that for many years the United Nations had adopted provisions to protect individuals against arbitrary acts of state.

State terrorism encompass all such acts which are so reprehensible to the international community whether they are perpetrated in time of peace or war. The repression by Hitler, Mussolins and stalin were glaring examples of such terrorism.

State Terrorism

There are many examples of state using terror as a matter of policy. Many states use terror to suppress their rebellious citizens or to restrain the citizens of other states. The chinese army used tanks to smash students protests in Tiananmen square in 1989. State sponsorship of terrorism has been common in the Middle East states like Iran, syria, Libya, Iraq and Israel. Pakistan is promoting terrorism in Kashmir. Some countries of communist block also support terrorism as a plan of their surrogate war-fare, for example, Russia extended support to the revolutionary groups of Balkans who were trying to establish slavic states. Germany supplied arms to the Irish extremists to fight against the British during worldwar- I. The systematic planned killing of palestinians by the Israeli armed forces is terrorism by a state.

Authoritarian states use terrorism to control their populations. Such violence is usually directed against the separatist ethnic minorities. The state's security and military forces, often backed by a network of informers, use murder, torture and imprisonment without trial within the regime itself.

Sponsoring states provide arms, training finance, safe heavens to stay, support in media to continue the trouble. These are the few instances of state terrorism. The USA's attack on Afganistan, Iraq and threat to attack other states are acts of terrorism by a stronger state against a weaker state to overawe them to compel them to be subservient to its own interest.

Even if early instance of state terrorisms are not less in number, to be more specific, state terrorism has been manifested during the time of saddam Hussain in recent time. He took stalin as a model and controlled his opponents and in
the month of July 1979 he executed hundreds of party officials and military officers in the vicinity of presidential palace for their unsuitable performance and antagonistic attitude.

During the last part of Nineteen seventies the kurdish people of Northern Iraq who comprises twenty percentage of the total population started agitation of having autonomy.

Kurdish land is comparatively fertile, and vest reserve of oil. The Iraqi soldiers used heavy bombs chemical weapons and massacred thousands of Kurdish people. Hundred and thousands of Kurdish people were deported and about 7000, Kurdish villages were demolished. The Iraqi soldiers attacked on Halabja, a Kurdihs town on 16th & 17th March, 1988 and used chemical weapons to cause genocide. As a result 6000 people died. As per estimation & assessment of andrew Rathmal who made field studies in Iraq reported around 180000 Kurdish people died during Anfal operation launched by Iraqi soldiers. This brutal kind of state terrorism left Iraq into a strife torn and sanction battered country.16

In Syria, the terrorists sponsored by the state acted against its citizens on many occasions to keep them under control. Syria used proxy groups to diverge its role many times. This country made use of terrorism in foreign soil from 1960s. The palestinian have some other fighting groups based in syria as supported by this country like its normal force. Those groups often launched attack against Israel.

Under the rule of Muammar al-Gaddafi, Libya has become a sponsor of internatinoal terrorism. Libya's support include provision of training camps and supplies of arms and funds. Abu Nidal, a leader of ANO was based Libya for many years.17

General Idi Amin came to power in Uganda as president in 1971 as lasted for eight years. During his tenure he used the army as an instrument of terror to scare his own country people, specially those who belonged to tribes other than his own. It has been estimated that more than 300000 were victims of his terror. Amin's coup to martial ruler president Milton obote in January 1971
was popular for releasing political prisoners and declaring free election hails from a small Muslim Kakwa tribal group of Northern Uganda. His political status became very miserable by 1979 and fled away from Uganda to took shelter in Saudi Arabia and passed away in 2003. Other examples of state terror in the form of political programme and ethnic cleansing campaigns orchestrated by a state include the Turkish sanctioned Policy implemented between 1915 and 1916 to slaughter more than 650,000 ethnic Armenians. Subsequently in Germany, during the period leading up to World War II in addition to war years state terror reached to a new level of violence. Between 1933 and 1945, Nazi Germany pursued a policy of persecuting and systematically exterminating nearly 6.5 million Jews and others, including “asocials” (Gypsies, homosexuals, the handicapped, the mentally ill, and Soviet prisoners).

States can sponsor terrorism typically by directing a nonstate actor to perform a terrorist act on the state’s behalf, or they engage in terror themselves typically against their own populations, but it is generally understood that terrorism itself is an activity conducted exclusively by non-state actors, outside the purview or agency of the state.

In November 1977 the US News and World Report wrote that between 1961 and 1976 the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) carried out about 900 major secret operations “aimed at overthrowing governments and otherwise influencing political development abroad”. A report published at the end of 1975 by the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities revealed that the CIA is employing criminals for these purposes. That means CIA is resorting to the same methods as neo-fascist and left-extremist terrorist organizations.

The Afghan guerrillas received help from the US when they were fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan during 1980s. The CIA afforded shipments of arms, financial help and even military training to them. The CIA also extended aids to the Nicaraguan contras while fighting the Sandinista Government in 1980s.

Transnational terrorism is being increasingly used by states, sub-state institutions like intelligence community undertaking covert action and non-state
actors as an instruments of politics and foreign policy. This is a pernicious reversal of civilised approach to international relations and dispute settlement in general and the current trend of democratisation and cooperative security in the world in particular. Its effectiveness has been increasing because of the ever greater vulnerabilities of modern society to acts of terrorism. Afganistan was the classic example where clandestine warfare under the banner of religious Jihad was promoted by the United State and Pakistan, though for different reasons encouraging the spread of weapons, narcotics and violence into society in the name of Jihad.18

Ironically, as Andrey kurth cronin describes, the terrorism associated with the French revolution was essentially state terror "the means whereby the nascent revolutionary state consolidated power and imposed order" – where as today the term is typically reserved for non-state actors.

R. Thackrah describes the differences between state terror and terrorism in terms of law enforcement by the state versus defiance of the state, "Terror practised by a government in office appears as law enforcement and is directed against the opposition, while terrorism on the otherhand implies open defiances of the law and is the means whereby an opposition aims to demoralize government authority". Jerrold Post defines state terror as "the state turning its resources – police, Judiciary, military, secret police etc. against its own citizenry to suppress dissent, as exemplified by the "dirty wars" on Afganistan. When saddam Hussain used nerve gas against his own kurdish citizens, was an example of state CBW (Chemical & Biological weapons) terrorism.

Scholars have characterised the difference between state terror and non-state terrorism as enforcement terror versus agitational terror. Enforcement terror is used "by those in power who wish to suppress challenges to their authority and is most identifiable with terror conducted by states. Agitational terror is generally associated with individuals who are interested in disrupting the existing order so that they might ascend to political power themselves. In general, agitational terror would almost always apply to non-state actors.
In early twentieth century Russia, for example, Vladimir Lenin eschewed agitational terrorism, was extremely suspicious of using terror tactics to achieve political goals. However, after 1905, Lenin increasingly became an enthusiastic supporter of all types of terror. In later year, Josesh Stalin would take state terror to new heights, generating human carnage to such a level that some have described the form Soviet Union as a "Country built on bones."

ISI started establishing bases in Kathmandu in the 1990s to facilities infiltration to terrorists into India through porous Indo-Nepal borders. They also sent arms and ammunitions through crime syndicates across the Rajstan desert and via sea routes to Gujrat and Maharastra.

JeM and LeT are some Jehadi elements like Al Qaeda, by 1996, Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and Pakistan had created 'Jehadi Forces' to operate independently in several countries of the world. Those forces conducted operation from Chechnya to Kashmir, from Indonesia to Philippines having their training camps in Afghanistan and its gradual extension to other areas. Highly motivated Jehadi forces fired with fanatical religious zeal waged subversive simultaneously in Kashmir, Central Asia, Chechnya, and other countries of the world dividing the globe into two major sphere of Muslim and Non-Muslim. Taking the advantage of Al-Qaeda Connection Pakistan expanded the ongoing covert war against India. India is already a victim of cross border terrorism mainly from its two neighbouring country's soil of Pakistan and Bangladesh. This happens due to the porous border position with both neighbours and lack of faulty mechanism of border management. Rapid changes are taking place in the borders. With the appearance of terrorists, saboteurs and narco terrorist on the border scape the need for more fluid and potent planning for border guarding has gained significance.19

R. Gauches, French author, observes, that, "The truth is at a time when it is difficult to mobilise great masses of people without provoking a global conflict with irreparable damage, terrorism tends to become a substitute for work".

Hylke Tromp, a Dutch political scientists, believes that surrogate terrorism is actually "a third world which has assumed the completely unexpected form
of “Protracted” warfare by terrorist methods.”

Sponsored terrorism is a new kind of warfare. Those calling for self determination in secular and democratic societies invariably have covert links with international terrorist organisations and a sponsoring state.

The “Brodie Paradox’ clearly establishes that the wars in the nuclear era have to be kept below the nuclear threshold. This compels adversaries to employ those means which would not pose unacceptable threat of the kind that could trigger a nuclear war. To avoid a direct military confrontation unconventional tactics and psychological warfare are employed to gain control of the population of targeted areas. The prime weapons against the established authority in this kind of warfare are cross border terrorism, subversion and sabotage. In Vietnam Americans lost the war despite total military superiority in the conventional sense. All their organisational and technical sophistication proved inadequate against guerilla and innovative tactical moves of the Viet Cong.

Pakistan sponsored terrorism, the activities of the ISI in India began in the 1950s when it started training Naga rebels in Chittagong Hill tracts, to Mizo rebels in between 1965 and 1971 and to “Sikh Home rule group” and the Khalistan Movement. The Pakistan’s ISI started its most ambitious operation in Jammu & Kashmir in the 1980s.

A country that does not posses the requisite capability of waging a conventional war of the magnitude, which will force its enemy into submission would obviously choose to attack the moral and social components of the targeted country.

In our country there is a great religious and caste division, fanned and fuelled from within. These cleavages are represented at the vertical plane by religion, ethnic, lingual, cultural and cast divides, at the horizontal plane they are visible in the form of political unrest and lack of mutual trust between the people and the governing bodies. Dangerous internal turmoil develops in those environments. Like many other countries India is vulnerable to these dangers and seems to be moving rapidly into a vortex of internal turmoil due to the intensification of
Cross border terrorism has many dimensions. Cross border terrorism suggests that armed groups from cross the line of control or the international border to perpetrate acts of terror. Sponsored terrorism involves employment of armed groups across international borders with the aim of destroying or weakening the political cohesion and economic infrastructure of the targeted country. The sponsoring state does not use its regular forces as the main weapon but employ irregular forces, mercenaries and surrogates to wage a covert war. As mercenaries and surrogates may easily be converted into military assets to serve dual purposes. Destabilisation process can be accelerated if diverse elements are manipulated to widen social, economic and political cleavages is combined with the destruction of economic infrastructure.

Cross Border Terrorism

Cross border terrorism is a facile term for international terrorism, which implies the involvement of foreign nations in act to terrorism on the soil of neighbouring country with the active connivance of the former. In the current environment safest and most effective method of attacking the sovereignty of a state is not the destruction of its material or physical assets or by dismantling its institutional components, but by an assault on the basic social and moral values. The key institutions of the state and the political structure on which the government functions is metaphysical. The physical component which comprises the territory, material assets and the people is vulnerable on the physical plane. These components can be destroyed or subjugated to physical power. The institution of a state of which are tangible are also largely vulnerable to physical force. The metaphysical or the intangible component the concept and social component of a state accepted and upheld by majority of the populace, can not be restored once it destroyed. Berry Buzan observes, “We can infer that the state exists or has its essence, primarily in social rather than phycical plane. In other words state is more a metaphysical entity, an idea held in common by a group of people than it is a physical organism”. Hanle holds the view, “Should any one
of the components cease to exist the state can no longer function as a sovereign entity."

A state experiencing socio-economic splits and its legitimacy is challenged from within, is highly vulnerable to an assault on a moral and social plane. A small use of physical force for destruction of socio-economic or cultural unity of a country can prove far more dangerous.

As US vice admiral argued, "Some twenty-five countries now possess or are actively pursuing WMD (CBRN) or missiles. "In 1950, only the US and the Soviet Union had atomic bombs. By 2000, poverty-stricken Pakistan, Australia, North Korea had acquired nuclear capabilities."

Globalization had provided the framework in which the diffusion of CBRN technologies has proceeded in the Middle East and elsewhere. The reasoning goes their is no practical way to stop the spread of these weapons, certainly in the long term. Moreover, well-intentioned international treaties have clearly failed.

Historically, terrorists have been a nuisance in the international system and at times, have played a pivotal role in sparking or accelerating an already brewing conflict. Terrorists are potentially in a position to blackmail states in ways they could only have imagined in past eras and threaten international security in unprecedented ways. It can be imagined from the trend the nature and threat of terrorism have changed dramatically. There are many patterns of modus operandi of terrorist activities perpetrated by various terrorist groups. These are discussed below:

**Hijacking: A Modus operandi of Terrorists**

The hijacking is the taking over of a plane, train, bus, car, etc. by a group who intended to hold its passengers hostage. The hijacking of trains, ships are less. There are cases in the history of hijacking of trains and ships. Captain Brazil and the Achille Laur of Egypt are the most popular examples of ship hijacking. In Netherlands two cases of train capturing were recorded on 21 December 1975 and on 23 May 1977 respectively. While the harbinger of hijacking was first reported in 1930. From 1958 to 1976 about 450 hijack
attempts all over the world were recorded. In July 1968 popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFPL) hijacked a plane of Isreal Airline, EL-AL to Algeria. Later, all the passengers released, after that Israel released 16 Arab Prisoners as a good will gesture. The hijackings of planes were continued by PFPL. In September 1970 they launched five hijackings one attempt was failed. Other four the American, swiss and the British planes were succeeded. On 27 June 1976 four terrorists (two arab and two German nationals) hijacked the Air FRANCE airbus at an intermediate stop in Athens. The Israel sent its commando and three hostages were also killed during the rescue operation. On March 1981, three heavily armed youngman hijacked the Pakistan International Flight-326 and the flight was diverted to Kabul. They demanded the release of 92 political prisoners from Pakistan jails. President Zia refused their demand, they killed a Pakistan diplomat and dumped the body into the farmac and flew to Damascus. After long negotiations by the syrian authorities and Pakistan officials, hijackers finally settled for 35 prisoners. After libya refused to give asylum to the hijackers, syria allowed them.

Subsequently the hijacking of aircrafts becomes the most helpful instrument for the terrorists to fulfill their demand. Plane hijacking increased as aircraft is more easy to control and can cause great threat to the hostages and the government.

The harbinger of hijacking in India was first reported on 30 January 1971 when two young men of the Kashmir National Liberation Front, scheduled from Srinagar to Delhi hijacked an Indian Airlines Fokke Friendship aircraft. When it was about to land on Jammu and was diverted to Lahore. Though all 30 passengers and four members crew were released but the aircrafts was blownup.

On 10th September 1976 Indian Airlines aircraft Boing 737 was hijacked by five pro-Pakistan youths, just after took off from Delhi International Airport. They forced to divert the flight to Lahore and after negotiations, the hijackers were surrendered to pakistan authorities. The passengers and the aircraft were returned to India.
The hijacking of IC-814 on December 24, 1999 is another example of hijacking. Well armed terrorists hijacked the aircraft when it was on its way to New Delhi from Kathmandu. The hijacking of IC-814, carrying 155 passengers and Cabin crew members were under an uncertain death, in fact held whole nation as hostage for eight long days and nights.

Firstly, the plane was forced to land at Amristar than to Lahore. Later, the hijacked plane was flown to Military base near Dubai. Here after dumping the executed hostage Rupin Katyal's body and releasing 27 hostages, the hijackers commanded the aircraft to Kandhar in Afghanistan. After reaching to safe sanctuary to Taliban territory now the hijackers demanded the release of Maulana Masood Azhar, the First Secretary of Harkat-Ul-Ansor, who was the Kingpin of subversive activities in Kashmir valley and rest of India. He was the man who espousing the cause of Jihad in Muslim countries and raising fund for Jihad and giving training to the young volunteers. He was arrested on 11th Feb. 1994 in Anantawag District in Kashmir.

On 31st December 1999, the hijacking of IC-814 was finished when the External Affairs Minister Mr Jaswat Singh, flow to Kandhar along with three released militants including massod Azhar.

On 11th September 2001 four domestic planes of United States hijacked and struck into the WTC (World Trade Centre) building and Pentagon building. The suicide terrorists hijacked four planes and out of them the two hijacked planes were slammed one after another to the World Trade Centre, while another crashed into the Pentagon, head quarters of the US Department of Defense. These attacks were the biggest terrorist acts the world has ever seen. The horrific terrorist attacks represent a great crime against humanity.

Kidnapping

Kidnapping is a criminal offence of unlawful seizure of a person by force or by fraudulent means.

Kidnapping is among the most loathsome of crimes committed to extort money or political concession. In fact kidnapping is napping a kid, the correct word in terms of terrorism is 'abduction' and not kidnap. Kidnapping of selected
targets is an effective way of using terror as a weapon. If we peep into the past, history records that as early as 81 B.C. Jullies Caesar was kidnapped and released after paying money. It is a world wide phenomenon. The Lain America is considered to be the biggest centre of kidnapping. In seventies about 56 percent kidnappings involving international terrorists occured in Latin America, Columbia, Italy and Peru also had the highest rate of kidnapping and hostage seizure. Latin American terrorists resorted to a large number of kidnapping of foreign businessmen and diplomats. They did it on politically motivated objectives. They used to demand money, change government policy and release of prisoners.\textsuperscript{22}

Kidnapping is a nefarious technique of terrorism. Kidnapping is favourite to the extremists because it involves less risk and yields high results. Kidnapping has been frequently used by the terrorists of middle East. Hizbuallah group of of terrorists of the middle East kidnapped more than 100 foreigners and killed some of them. By doing this they managed to extract a huge ransom and the release of other terrorists in the prisons. The U.S. Government once refused arms deal with Iran. But the terrorists held hostages in Lebanon and compelled the Regan administration to do that deal secretly.

In ancient times kidnapping was an instrument to permeate slavery. The greedy land owners, merchants and inn owners used to put the kidnapped person in servitude. Those kidnapped persons were forced labourers performed works involuntarily and under duress.

Forced labour exists in various forms throughout world history, but it was a peculiarly prominent feature of the totalitarian regimes of Nazi Germany and Soviet Union.

Under these regimes persons suspected of opposition or considered nationally unwanted were finally kidnapped and placed under long confinement in Concentration camps, remote labour colonies or industrial camps and were forced to work under harsh conditions.

The Nazi Party which rose to power during the 1930s was notorious for the extensive use of concentration camps. A large percentage of kidnapped
labourers died from disease, starvation, over work and maltreatment. Many of those who had become unfit for any labour because of their torture and old age were simply annihilated.

Forced labour was also extensively used by the early Soviet Government. In 1923 the Soviet Secret Police established a concentration camp on solovotshi island in the white sea in which political prisoners were first used as forced labourers. The use of forced labour was greatly diminished after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. Forced labour was also used by Japan during world war-II and the Communist Government of China at times from the 1950s to 1970s. The Khmer Rouge Regime (1975-79) of cambodia also made a widespread and brutal use of forced labour under threat of state power.

Abducting young women and selling them for purposes of concubine and prostitution has also been characterised as a form of kidnapping. This menace is still continuing in many places of the world.

In most countries, the offence of kidnapping includes false imprisonment. False imprisonment or the carrying of the person to some other place for confinement is considered a kidnapping.

The terrorist select carefully this targets for kidnapping considering the following points. (1) The targeted should be an influential person whose kidnap would attract attention of the government and also media. (2) Incidentally it should fetch a good amount of money to the party in addition to meet their covert demands (3) It should not seriously affect the credibility or the mass base of the extremists (4) There should be pressure on government from all sides, even at the expense of conceding to the demands of the release of extremists.

Non State Actors Activities

Except in very few cases where it is sponsored, aided and abetted by a Government or a state, as in the case of Taliban, the modern Jihad or Islamic holy war is carried on only by Non-State actors. In that sense, it is vitally different from the Islamic wars of conquests launched by Arabs and Turks in the past centuries. When organised states or Governments embarks upon a course of
conquest, they fight wars, but when not so organised groups set upon conquering the world, they take recourse to terrorism. For them terrorism is essentially a weapon of non-state outfits. As clarified at the outset, extra legal violence or brutality perpetrated by the state, as in the case of dictatorial regimes like those of Saddam Hussain, is state terrorism. Terrorism is exclusively a private sector enterprise and Jihadi Terrorism is just the same.\footnote{23}

Ottoman Turks, who went about conquering the world in the name of Islam. No modern state worth the name would fight a war in the name of religion. Taliban tried to do it and had to bite the dust. Taliban was more a fundamentalist Islamic movement born out of Jihad in Afganistan than a proper state. Al Qeada, in spite of its wide network can not be described as a state. To put it more bluntly, non state terrorists are in the nature of a gang of criminals indulging in ruthless killings, for a cause they hold sacred.

The non-state Jihadi terrorist out fits spread from the philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangaladesh in East, through India, Pakistan and Middle-East to England and America in west. These include Abu sayyat in the philippines, Zimma Islamia (Zl) in Indonesia, Harkut-ul-Jihad-e-Islam in Bangladesh, Students Islamic movement of India (SIMI) in India, Hijbul Mujahedeen, Laskar-e-Thoiba, Jais-e-mohammd Harkat-al-Ansur and a host of them in Pakistan, the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan in Central Asia.

Numerous other big and small Jihadi groups have mushroomed all over the world to carry on terrorist activities on big and small scale. They may or may not be integrated with each other, though there is a fair amount of networking among them and their terrorist acts. That defines the scale, dimensions and magnitude of the war against Jihadi terrorism. It is going to be a war that the world has never known before. No state had fought such a war before. Now the real concern to the global community these non state actors unlike the state sponsored terrorism of the previous days. Non state actors, that is terrorists, fight it on the sly without any ground rules.
Among the other non-state actors the Palestinians resolutely still fighting to liberate their land from Zionist Imperialism for homeland of their own. The Palestine liberation Organisation (PLO) is an umbrella political organisation claiming to represent the world's estimated 44,50,000 Palestinians who lived in mandated Palestine before the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. PLO was set up in 1964 after a meeting of Arab States held to discuss Israeli plans to divert the Jordan river. It was formed to centralise the leadership of various Palestinian groups that previously had operated as clandestine resistance movements. PLO came into prominence only after the Arab Israeli war of June 1967. The movement is dedicated to the creation of a democratic and secular Palestinian state.

After the Palestine war of 1948 the Arab States, notably Egypt, took the lead in the struggle against Israel. The Palestinians had been dispersed to a number of countries and they organised leadership. As a result their political activities continued in restrictions.

"Terrorist activities and hostility could not bring peace agreement to Israel and Palestine. It was the mutual understanding of both sides which could bring a proposal for peace agreement at last. The matter has not yet been disposed of. It is hanging in the helix of uncertainty."

Taliban is a persianised plural form of an Arabic word—"Talib' meaning a student of Madrassa. It is a student organisation of Afghanistan. The wave of enthusiasm of this student organisation against the communist Russians generated a spirit of adventure among the people of Afghanistan. Talibans are generally poor and orphaned mostly having deep creeded religious faiths. The Afghani Taliban under the command of orthodox leaders, got involved in solving current problem of the country at the risk of their lives. The Taliban movement drew financial and human forces for the resources of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Among many pushrun clerics Mullah Mohammed Omar famous for his anti modernist movement and many members of a secret society called Pai launch Brotherhood of Kandahar
contributed to the Pushtan unit in the garb of Taliban. All these factors combinedly constituted the Taliban into an organised force. On the wave of popular support Taliban took arms in the year 1994 and the historic movement started from there.

The Pushtan elements of Benazir Bhutto's government and the military intelligence broached the subject of opening a southern trade route to central Asian states via Queda, Kandahar and Herat with a hope that the Taliban would be the guarantors of this route later on. If this could materialised Pakistan could build oil and gas pipelines and railway to central Asia. So, Pakistan helped Taliban deceptively. Pakistan allowed the Talibans to capture a crucial arms dump outside spin Boidak. The dump previously belonged to Hekmaror, but guarded by troops of Pakistan's Frontier Corps who were under the command of Interior Ministry rather than the regular army.²⁴

Major faction within or associated with PLO include Fatah the popular Front of the liberation of Palestine (PFPL). Terrorist Organisations connected with the PLO have included the Black September group of Fatah and the PFPL General Cammando.

The moderate factions within the PLO were willing to accept a negotiated settlement with Israel that would yield a Palestinian state. Other radical factions use steadfast in their goals of the destruction of Israel and its replacement with a secular state in which Muslims, christians, Jews would participate equals. Funding for the PLO had been received from sympathetic nations and from taxes levied on the salaries to Palestinian workers.

The Israel reaction to the PLO ran seriously. They bombarded PLO bases, made attack by artillery fire on refugee camps and killed innocent Palestinians people in the name of PLO members. This type of killing is still going on over Palestinians camps. It is observed formation of PLO could not bring any solution to the problems of Palestine, rather, the Israeli forces have been giving them a good dressing down.

In November 1974, Yasser Arafat became the first representative of a non-
governmenal organisation the PLO to address of plenary sessoon of the UN General Assembly. On November 15, 1988 a ‘State of Palenstine” was proclaimed and Arafat was elected President of a hypothetical Palestinian state. Arfat made a peace agreement with Israel for self-rule in a West bank and Gaza strip over a five years period, for which he was awarded Nobel peace prize in 1994.

Later the Taliban took control of some 18,000 Kalashnikor rifles and 20 artillery pieces as well as large quantities of ammunitions and grew from regional forces to a national one with the covered help from Pakistan Government and also from others.

In addition to this American Policy was diverted to that Front to disturb the geo-political position of the USSR. The administration of President Jimmy Carter and also of Ronald Regan assigned the CIA to spend needed to bolster the Taliban, with a hope, that Taliban after getting power would bring an end to the roaring opium trade in the region.

Otherhand, the Saudi billionarie Osama Bin Laden extended financial help to add fighting strength of the Taliban. He established training camps in Afganistan and the dream policy of USA could not be realised when Taliban rejected the advice to stop the production opium in Afganistan. The US policy towards Afganistan broke down for all such reasons and took a course of reversion culminating with 11th September 2001 tragic incident.

Taliban Chief Mullah Mohammad Omar turned down the request of US administration to hand over Osama bin Laden to them. This attitude of Taliban offered the Colossal machinery of US administration. The US adminster under W. Bush declared a war against the terrorist, to which British power joined hands. Osama’s Network Al-Qeada being guerrilla, took their strategic positions in the terrains and caves of Afgan to secure them without any battle. In this one sided war, the Taliban government fell under the allied attack and Northern Alliance troops rolled into Kabul on November 13, 2001. The people of Afganistan witnessed a hasty and unbelievable change of power in their own country. The
North Atlantic Treaty organisation (NATO) has embarked on a epoch making in 2003 with its peace keeping operation in Kabul.

Afganistan hold its election to form a new government in last week of August 2009 where President Karzi and Abdullah Abdullah were the main contender for the Post of President of the country. The US President Barrak Obama has declared an time bound with drawal of troops from Afganistan in the forth coming couple of years.

**Nuclear Terrorism**

Nuclear terrorism usually a wide range of malevolent activities in order to blackmail the targeted state to acede to the demands of the terrorists either threatened or actual use of a nuclear power device targeting nuclear facilities like nuclear power station, breeden reactors, reprocessing and enrichment plants or cooling ponds of spent nuclear full or dispersal of radioactive substances, is called as dirty bomb.

More than fifty attempts to extort money with nuclear threats have occured in the United States and some of them frighteningly credible.

Despite the tens of thousands of nuclear weapons of varying configurations and yields being transported to distant destinations by train, by air or by sea. however, there has not been a single case of a complete nuclear weapon passing into the hands of terrorists. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, it was feared that terrorists might succeed in obtaining Russian “loose nukes”. No such theft has been reported so far. A nuclear device is not enough it requires more sophisticated device to detonate that. These devices have built on technical and security safeguards and require a secretly coded sequence of actions to activate them.

Terrorists have so far generally eschewed nuclear chemical or biological weapons primarily because of the difficulties in mastering relevant technologies and in acquiring materials needed for their use.

Additional constraints have been the hazards and unpredictability of con-
sequences. Most terrorists have both tangible political objectives and expectations from the response of the intended audience beyond the victims.

The data available on the 263 global terrorist incidents between 1900 and May 1999 involving chemical or biological agents. Out of these incidents, 26 percent were hoaxes, 8 percent involved an unsuccessful conspiracy and 21 percent threatened attack never occurred.

Religiously motivated groups were responsible for 24 nationalist separatist groups for 15 and single issue groups and unknown actors for 12 attacks. These 71 terrorist attacks resulted in only 123 deaths and 3774 injuries. As for injuries 1,038 were caused by the Japanese religious cult Aum Shinriko's release of sarin nerve agent in the Tokyo subways. Out of a total 784 injuries in the United States, 751 injuries resulted from the Rajneesh Cult's food poisoning case.

Five letters containing a highly lethal preparation of anthra spores were sent through the US postal system shortly after the September 11 attack, killing five persons, injuring 18 others and forcing tens of thousands of people to take antibiotics. Initially it was assumed that al Qaeda members had sent the letters, some commentators later portrayed Iraq as the culprit. The purity and high concentration of the anthrax spores and the fact that they were aerosolised indicated that they were from a military biological weapons programme and the perpetrator was an American. Scientists working in the US biological defense Programme who loudly complained that the United States was not doing enough to prepare for a potential bioterrorist attack. Other American bioscientists were also investigated.

**WMD terrorism**

Nuclear, Chemical and Biological weapons differ greatly in the availability of materials for their production lethality, potential mission and feasibility of protection and defence against them. Nuclear weapons certainly deserve the appellation 'weapons of mass destruction'.

Today, the world is on the brink of nuclear holocaust either by intent or by mistake through false alarm. Nuclear terrorism is the severest ever threat mankind
A nuclear terrorist attack is an incident in which a terrorist organization uses a nuclear device to cause mass murder and devastation. It also includes the use, threat of use, of fissionable radioactive materials in an attack. Today, United States, China, Russia, England, France, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, and Ukraine possess nuclear weapons or enriched nuclear materials. In fact, terrorists do not develop nuclear bomb.

Bleeding of Nuclear technologies and materials into unauthorized hands has occurred frequently since the Warsaw Pact collapse. The irresponsible states like Iran, Iraq, Libya, and North Korea all have dangerous use in military programmes other than the civil uses. North Korea has created a thriving missile and technology transfer and export business with Pakistan, Iran, Syria, and other Middle East countries. Though unlikely that if it reaches in the wrong hands like Al Qaeda, the mother Earth will face its unimaginable story of destruction.

Military ammunitions of all kinds are available for sale and through theft to any terrorist organization that cares to use them to demand military or political concessions like breaking of defense treaties. This is the ambiguity of Nuclear terrorism.

The historical record suggests that the inclusion of chemical weapons of mass destruction is highly dubious. Poison gas was used in the First World War. Chemical weapons were not used in the Second World War. The only major use of them was by Iraq (apart from their use against the Iraqi people) in its war against Iran.

During the Second World War, Winston Churchill had sanctioned the production of anthrax, frustrated by delays in production, he placed an order with the US for 500,000 anthrax bombs. A plan was also devised for the use of anthrax against six German cities including Berlin and Frankfurt. Fortunately it was never implemented.

Unit 731 of the Japanese Army attacked villages in Manchuria with crude anthrax bombs. General Shiro Ishii and some of his associates involved in the attack, however, were granted immunity from war crimes by the United States.
in exchange for data from the Japanese biological weapons programme.

Biological agents are especially useful for covert delivery because of the
time lag needed before their effects are noticed. Biological agents are not as
easily weaponised as after imagined, nor their effects are predictable. The
capability to disperse microbes over a wide area as an inhalable aerosol for
inflicting mass casualties requires a sophisticated delivery system. Moreover,
effective dispersal is easily disrupted by environmental and meteorigical condi-
tions. Anthrax spores are likely to cause lethal infections if they are disseminated
as aerosol particles and inhaled into time of day the attack is launched can be
critical to its success. wind spread is another critical factor.

In 1994, the Russian Intelligence service (FSB) informed President Boris
yestin that in six months during the previous year there had been 900 thefts from
military and nuclear plants. While in 1995, the chechens rebels placed a Container
of Nuclear material in a Moscow Park and then alerted authorities to protest
Russian offensives in the war of chechniya. In 1979 in North Coroline plant of
General Electric, an employee stole 65 Kgs of enriched Uranium in powder form
and threatened to disperse it over two cities in the United states.25

The threat of nuclear terrorism has in recent year has been accentuated
by three factors First, the growth and spread of such weapons, secondly, the
expansion of civilian nuclear programs and thirdly the increase in extremist political
groups waging Campaigns of terror.

In 1986 an International Task force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism
concluded that due to a confluence of five factors the probability of nuclear
terrorism was increasing. These factors are.26

1. The growing incident, sophisticated and Lethality of conventional form
of terrorism, often to increase shock value.

2. Evidence of State support, even sponsorship of terrorist groups.

3. The storing and deplaying of nuclear weapons in areas of intense terrorist
activity.

4. An increasing number of potential target in civil nuclear Programmes-
in-particular facilities and shipment in which plutonium and uranium, in a form suitable for use in weapons, are present.

5. Potential black and grey markets in nuclear equipment and material.

The terrorist groups can use nuclear material not for its explosive power but for its capacities to poison and create fear. The increasing trade in weapons and usable nuclear materials has even raised the chance of theft of plutonium or uranium in significant quantities. Plutonium or Uranium can be easily obtained on the black market in European countries and hence can be utilised for atomic blackmail or to perpetrate acts of terrorism.

As a professor of Jerusalem University put it, even groups like Hamas Hizbullah and Islam Jihad "also want to survive and prosper politically." It is reported that Al Qaeda shelved a plan to attack an American Nuclear Power station because of the fear that things could "get out of control". Chemical or biological agents in contrast to the "propaganda of the deed" through conventional explosions, do their job silently and insidiously. Terrorists have generally preferred conventional explosive materials and devices that are easily available relatively safe for use, and have predictable consequences.27

The probability of nuclear terrorism is considered to be low, its horrendous consequences demand continuing vigilance.

The changed face of Terrorism by CBRN weapons on June 1, 2002, in Newyork, President George W. Bush delivered a speech at the United States Military academy at West Point in which extensively referred that “the gravest danger to freedom lies at the perilous crossroads of radicalism and technology.” He also referred the ideas underlying catastrophic terrorism" when the spread of chemical and biological and nuclear weapons (obtained) even by weak states and small groups could attain a catastrophic power to strike great nations. Outlining what would later be described as his doctrine of preemption, the president urged that, "we must take the battle to the every, disrupt the plans and confront the worst threats before they emerge". President Bush’s speech revealed several transformations related to terrorism and CBRN weapons. First the speech
reflected the growing realisation that CBRN was a reality that could no longer be ignored or denied. In other words, the question of CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear), also known as weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons being used by terrorists was now seen inevitable.

**Mercenarism**

The major international legal problem in preventing acts of terrorism at the present time is that of uniting the efforts of states against those acts which are committed in peace time. Another aspect of this problem arising from the fact that a large number of terrorist acts are committed in the course of subversive activity against national liberation movements and Civil war. The men who commit such terrorist acts are "Soldiers of fortune", paid murderers and "whores of war" — mercenaries. These activities are as old as that of palace revolutions and intestine wars. One particular aspect of this is that reactionary forces form organised groups of mercenaries of persons from different countries extensively used both against National Liberation and strike movements and against progressive democratic leaders of certain countries. Mercenarism is peculiar not only to the periods of armed conflict, also to peace time as well. The methods mercenaries use are terrorist ones.

Mercenarism was a widespread practice even in ancient Rome and subsequently, quite common to the feudal states of Middle ages. The period of capitalism and more particularly, that of its highest stage—imperialism, has produced traffic in "common fodder" institutionalised as national policy. For example, the uprising of Taipings in China in the 19th century was quelled by mercenaries together with local Chinese reactionaries and armed forces of Britain and France.

The fundamental change in the world's power balance in favour of socialism, peace and progress has made impossible outright and direct intervention by imperialist powers against new-born independent states or embattled peoples. In such situation imperialist states and racist regime have resumed a large scale practice of using mercenaries, covertly.  

For Instance, 1977, the army of the racist regime of Ian Smith in Southern
Rhodesia had two thousand mercenaries in it. After a climatic conditions, the mercenaries started to kill off African Civilians, burn their houses and destroy their crops, in short, do everything to score the natives and prevent any strengthening of the patriotic forces in battle for liberation. In an interview to the French Nouvel observateur magazine on July 3, 1978, a mercenary who had been to Rhodesia blurted out that he and his companions were the killers of civilians.

Great British and USA were trying hard to convince the Africans that the disbandment of Smith's army must not be demanded as a condition for granting independence to Zimbabwe and attempted to preserve intact that strike force of racism even after the granting of independence to that country.

Mercenaries were used by racist South Africa during the aggression against Angola in September 1981. The 32nd Special Battalion, Comprising over 1200 mercenaries in the USA, West Germany, Britain, Israel and some other countries, was the strike force of terror against the local civilians in Angola.

Its core was made up of former "veterans of dirty war of the USA against Vietnam, former Rhodesian punitive squads agents of the Portuguese secret police and common criminals out of the French Foreign legion. The battalion has been used principally against the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) and against the civilian population of Angola and Mozambique.29

The Johannesburg Newspaper star admitted that money to recruit the mercenaries came from American sources. The Seychelles Government asked the UN to set up a United Nations-sponsored international commission of inquiry into the circumstances and sources of financing that attack. The UN Security Council condemned the aggression committed by mercenaries against the Republic of Seychelles and decided to form a commission of three members of the Council to investigate into all the circumstances of aggressive action and economic damage to that state.

New African of London in Mid 1982 reported a whole series of new facts about the activities of mercenaries and their close association with the monopoly quarters of a number of Imperialist States. For example the magazine referring to the American Court Action publication, told the story of Pretoria mercenaries
engaged against the tiny Republic of Domenica in the Caribbean in 1981.

Mercenarism has always been connected with aggression, seizure of foreign lands and gross violation of the rights of nations to self-determination. Its practice today is contrary to the fundamental principles and standards of international law. The UN has more than once voted to condemn mercenarism and qualified it as an international offence.

Cyber Terrorism

Cyber Crime is radically different from the traditional crime as it can be committed sitting at one’s own house by means of its own computer by different malicious ways. Cyber crime is no where defined in any Indian statutes. Cyber Crime is a criminal act that where computer is used either as a tool or as a target or both. Cyber crime is committed through viruses. Virus is a program or code that replicates and infects another programme, or document by inserting it self to that medium. The effect is that it destroys or alters the data filed and other programs. In may 2000 the virus 'love bug' caused serious damage to working internet sites. The virus recently developed by Pakistan has defaced the Indian web-site.

Cyber terrorism generally can be done through a hoax or in actual sending a virus. A virus hoax generally appears an e-mail message that describes a particular virus that does not in fact exist. This is really intended to create panic to computer users. Cyber terrorism has domestic as well as international manifestation. It is the premediated use of disruptive activities or threat there of in cyber space. A cyber terrorist may be defined as a person who uses computer system as a means to achieve any of the following objectives –

(i) Putting the public in fear (ii) Affecting adversely the harmony between different racial religious or regional groups or caste or communities. (iii) coercing the government established by law. (iv) Endangering the sovereignty and integrcity of the nation.

Any act done in pursuance of the above objective will be an act of cyber terrorism.

Cyber terrorism mean unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computers networks and the information stroed therein to intimidate a government
or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. Computer hacking means the penetration of computer systems of overcoming the epionage, software piracy, sabotage as well as computer fraud, punishable under Information Technology Act, 2000. Malicious programs such as virus, worms, Trojan, Horses, Logic Bombs, Hoaxes etc. intend to cause to its victims.30

Money laundering gives different directional fund flows. The money laundering laws directly or indirectly deals with the terrorist financing in many countries. In India, the prevention of money laundering Act of 2002 (PMLA) came into force in July 2005 provides for attachment and confiscation of the properties involved in a money laundering offence. As per section 3 of the Act when a person is accused of having committed the offence the burden of proving that the proceeds of crime are untainted property on the accused. Even though this act does not directly encourages or deal with terrorist financing but indirectly prevent the use of criminal proceeds for financing terrorism.

Howla deals in financing terrorist is another concerning area in recent time. Howla generally means as the back-door channel to underground financial system. The US report released, talks about the role of hawla transaction in financing terrorism and the magnitude of illegal money transfer in India estimated in the range of Rs. 13-17 billion annually.

**Biological Terrorism**

Bioterrorism is another kind of terrorism in which biological agents are purposefully or intentionally released or disseminated to create fear in the public mind. These agents are bacteria viruses or toxins and may be a naturally occurring or a human modified form can be spread through the air, water or in food. Terrorists tend to use biological agents because they are extremely difficult to detect and do not cause illness for several hours. Bioterrorism is dangerous potentiality to cause harm. In Bioterrorism biological agents are relatively easy and inexpensive to obtain can be easily disseminated and can cause widespread fear and panic beyond the actual physical damage they can cause.

Biological terrorism dates as far back as Ancient Rome. This early version of Biological terrorism continued on into the 14th century where bubonic plague
was used to infiltrate enemy cities both by instilling the fear of infection in residence, in hopes that they would evacuate and also to destroy defending forces that would not yield to the attack. The victims of biological terrorism in fact became weapons themselves.31

Shortly after the first world war, Germany launched a biological sabotage campaign in United states, Russia, Romania and France. American biological weapon development began in 1942 and programs continued until 1969 president Richard Nixon ordered to shut down the programs related to American offensive use of Biological weapons. He announced in a press conference on November 1969, "Biological weapons have massive, unpredictable and potentially uncontrollable consequences which may produce global epidemics and impair the health of future generations." In 1972 Police of Chicago arrested two college students who had planned to poison the city's water supply with typhoid and other bacteria belongs to a terrorist group "R.I.S.E.". In September and October 2001 several anthrax attacks caused deliberately. Letters laced with infectious anthrax were delivered to news media offices and US congress and killed five persons. In 1993 the Aum Shinrikyo used anthrax in an unsuccessful attempt in Tokyo subway with Zero fatalities. The study reveals that most of the states began their biological warfare activities in the late 1930s and later on. Various international agreements and treaties from 1899 to 1972 allowed only parties containment on the use of biological weapons. These conventions or treaties have not contained the development and proliferation.

Bioterrorism is an easy accessible form of asystematic warfare adopted by the terrorists. Industry, water sources supplies, agriculture are more vulnerable and potential threat areas for crippling the economy creating instability and terrorizing the masses psychologically, causing death and damaging the living standard.

To tackle the bioterrorism threats the most important job is to educate the masses the strategies and resources from where it spreads, by identifying hospitals, notifying the effected area. To strengthen the networking of different agencies involving nations security and investing more funds on molecular Biological studies.
Notes and References
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