The topic "International Legal Regime to Prevent and to Contain International Terrorism" has been chosen for a critical and indepth investigation. The main purpose of the investigation is to find out whether international standard and norms of anti terror legal measures are adequately incorporated and enforced by the nations of the world as well as United Nations to combat international terrorism. Another objective of the study is to contemplate is that the lawful government can maintain the balance between the preservation of human rights of the individual citizens and combating terrorism in an effective manner. With the changing circumstances, in the ever progressive society conditions of life and materialistic forces mould the ideas of law, justice and human rights from their traditional conceptualities. The state is permitted to a limited extent to use force to implement institutional rights and to shield them against any violation. The dignity and worthiness are the essence of human rights.

Terrorism is a broad concept and a heinous crime against humanity. Terror which arrest the minds of the people is a specific set of fear producing actions applied to a variety of purposes by an individual or a group of individuals. The problem of defining terrorism lies in its functional legal framework rather than its comprehensive details. The real problem lies with the acceptance and non acceptance of the definition by the independent sovereign states viewing in terms of their own sovereign interests. The reason being that the violence of terrorism is to be ventilated in the medium of society. The real objective of terrorism is to influence the people by a group of people to advance their causes, right or wrong, by creating a situation whereby people in general loose their confidence on the lawful authority which constitute a serious threat to the legal system and the order of the society.

Responding to International terrorism the norms and practices of international relations stand as a critical juncture at American and British bombers fly against Baghdad reducing the state to its debrises and ashes. The action not only is challenging the Arab dictator on suspicion but also valid international law without any regard for potential consequences. This type of action draws the attention of international law in two ways. One, the basic peacekeeping system of the United Nations and on the otherhand the grounds for admissible use of force specifically addressing the conditions under which a pre-emptive military strike is possibly permissible. Another development on which the study has to ponder about is the influence that
might be the American strategy of pre-emptive war left for the future development of international law.

As on today a major portion of the national fund is diverted towards the security related expenditure in many countries at the cost of development and securing human rights for all. Deeply effected by the menace of terrorism, India stands ready cooperating the world community and United Nations to take further measures to strengthen the position to prevent terrorism and protect human rights.

This thesis consists of eight chapters. In chapter one attempt has been made to search out an agreed definition, historical background, impact on human rights, state terrorism to laid concrete conceptual frame work to understand the issue with all its efficacy and dangerous potentiality.

The second chapter deals with different kinds of terrorism and strategies of each to influence and make more effective to their strike and bend down the lawful authorities to press demands.

The third chapter explains the different psychological, political, social, economical ideological aspects of causation of terrorism.

The fourth chapter emphasizes the international legal framework on which international community can rely to suppress international terrorism and the background upon which the different conventions and establishment of International Criminal Court came into exist.

The fifth chapter discusses the different conventions and relevant laws to Combat terrorism.

The sixth chapter enumerates the antiterror legal measures taken by India from time to time with modification through amendments.

The seventh chapter makes a delicate analysis on the protection of human rights of citizens at the time of implementing the security legislations aimed to combat international terrorism.

The eighth chapter carries findings concluding observations suggestions and recommendations. The thesis is updated till date. Notes and references are given at the end of each chapter.

Sangram Keshari Das