CHAPTER IV

INDIA'S SECURITY DILEMMA

- The safety and preservation of the territorial integrity of India by Armed Forces.
- The maintenance of law and order and peace within the country.
- Spread of militancy and low intensity conflict operations.
INDIAS SECURITY DILEMMA

This view that war is a constant historical feature of international politics and is unlikely to disappear is based on the notion that states face what has been described as a security dilemma from which it is largely impossible to escape. The idea of a security dilemma was first clearly articulated in the 1950s by John Herz. It was, he said: 'a structural notion in which the self-help attempts of states to look after their security needs, tend regardless of intention to lead to rising insecurity for others as each interprets its own measures as defensive and the measures of others as potentially threatening' (Herz 1950: 157).

According to this view, in a self-help environment, like the international system, states are faced with an 'unresolvable uncertainty' about the military preparations made by other states. Are they designed simply for their own defence or are they part of a more aggressive design? Because the uncertainty is unresolvable states are likely to remain mistrustful of each other. In turn, if mistrust is mutual, 'a dynamic action “action-reaction” cycle may well result, which will take the fears of both to higher levels'. Insecurity will

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breed further insecurity, with the ever-present potential for war breaking out (Wheeler and Booth 1991: 29-31).

At the root of the security dilemma, therefore, are mistrust and fear. Even when states are believed to be benign in their intentions there is always the recognition that intentions can change. Being overly trusting opens up the prospects of being taken advantage of, with potentially disastrous consequences. This constant fear, according to Butterfield, creates an awful tragedy which afflicts international relations. ‘Behind the great conflicts of mankind, he argues, there ‘is a terrible predicament which lies at the heart of the story’. Writing in the 1950s Butterfield argued that there was no sign that mankind was capable of overcoming this ‘irreducible dilemma’. (Butterfield 1951: 20).

THE SAFETY AND PRESERVATION OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF INDIA BY ARMED FORCES

Fighting terrorism:

Fighting terrorism takes two forms, antiterrorism and counterterrorism. Antiterrorism consists of defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of target. Counterterrorism consists of offensive measures to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. The Army is primarily concerned with antiterrorism, which is a force protection responsibility at all levels. Counterterrorism is the special responsibility of units organized, trained, and equipped particularly
for that mission. These missions, or counter terrorism measures-preemption, intervention, or retaliation with specialized forces operating under the direction of the National Command Authority-have the characteristics of strikes or raids discussed earlier.

**Anti-terrorism:**

Active and passive antiterrorism preventive measures are designed to reduce the chance of falling victim to a terrorist act. The measures involve every member of the military community, including civilians and family members. The keys to defeating terrorists are awareness, education, and intelligence, which deny, deter, delay, and detect terrorist acts. Rapid coordination between military units, local police, and host nations is essential in denying the terrorist targets and refuge. Three types of security measures to consider are physical security, operational security (OPSEC), and personal security.

**Physical security:**

Physical security is a routine activity at most installations and in units, aimed at protecting information, material, and persons, as well as preventing criminal acts. There are some additional measures that must be considered when providing physical security against terrorists. Terrorists are likely to be well organized, trained, educated, and highly motivated, and they may be willing to sacrifice themselves
in accomplishing the mission. Therefore, billeting areas must be protected in ways appropriate to the threat. Approaches to the unit area must be restricted by obstacles that can be covered by fire.

Car or truck bombs are a favourite and devastating terrorist device. At night, access to the area can be controlled by such expedient means as parking heavy vehicles, especially armored vehicles, across roadways. In semi permanent installations, heavy obstacles such as large concrete flower planters afford security without creating an inappropriate impression. Guard posts should be equipped with automatic weapons and cover all avenues of approach. Sentries patrol the perimeter of the garrison area, accompanied by military working dogs, if available. Vehicles not in use should be stored in secure motor parks. Before operating any vehicle, the crew should inspect it for bombs.

Physical security plans usually provide for the following: walls, fences, or wire surrounding the perimeter; entry control; interior guards; reaction forces; communications; barriers; and restricted areas. Plans also normally provide for the following: intrusion lighting and detection system, inspection of delivery vehicles and food and water sources, and a contingency plan to close or secure all or part of the installation. The security features must be updated continuously based on the threat assessment.
Operational security:

Operational security (OPSEC) is a program concerned with protecting information. The OPSEC program coordinates all actions needs to prevent an enemy or terrorist from learning about plans and operations. terrorists can use human intelligence (HUMINT), signal intelligence (SIGINT), and photo intelligence (PHOTOINT) to breach OPSEC.

HUMINT involves using people to gather information about military abilities and intentions to include installation day-to-day activities. HUMINT sources can include seemingly unimportant bar or restaurant conversations concerning daily operations, or the release of phone numbers and addresses of key personnel. This threat can be countered by making all personnel aware of the potential danger of innocent conversations.

SIGINT concerns all forms of communications and signal emission equipment. Terrorists may be capable of monitoring radio or telephone conversations. Radio frequencies should be changed when radios are stolen or unaccounted for. Telephones in sensitive areas should be checked for bugging devices.

PHOTOINT is used to gain information through coverage from high terrain features, automobiles, delivery vehicles, and so forth. All
personnel should be alert to this type of activity and report it immediately.

In addition to HUMINT, SIGINT, and PHOTINT, the operational patterns of military organizations provide information to a terrorist. Predictable patterns of activity should be avoided.

Alter daily routines. Use deception to mask established patterns.

**Personal security:**

The third type of antiterrorism security countermeasure is personal security, which is protection through awareness. Military personnel, their families, representatives of the government, and government facilities are possible targets of terrorist activities. Troops in garrison, camps, and on pass may be attacked. During off-duty time, troops should travel in groups, avoid conspicuous behavior, and known dangerous areas. At time of heightened threat, the pass policy may have to be limited to certain hours and places. While there is no absolute protection against terrorism, there are a number of responsible measures that can increase chances of surviving an attack.

There are four basic principles that underline any good personal security program: alertness, unpredictability, blending, and information.
Stay alert. Always be attentive to what is happening around you. Whether you are shopping or dining out, you should always be aware of your surroundings and be ready to react at the first sign of danger.

Stay Unpredictable. Do not become a person of routine. Become accustomed to doing things differently so the terrorists cannot predict your every movement.

Stay Low-key. Always try to blend in with your environment. If the majority of the populace is dressed conservatively, then you should do the same.

Stay Informed. Properly one of the most important principles is to stay informed of the current threat and known the cultural aspects of the society in which you reside. Has there been any terrorist activity? Does the general population like Americans?

Can you speak the local language? Can you communicate without insulting the local language? Can you communicate without insulting the one to whom you are speaking? How well you fit in depends on how much you know of your host country’s culture and its people.

Self-protection:

A terrorist prefers a target that involves little risk and high probability of success. A terrorist is not going to attack a hard target
unless he has specific orders to do so. Usually, he will simply pick another target that is easier, a soft target. What is the difference between a hard target and a soft target?

Soft targets are accessible, predictable, and unaware. Intended victims are easy to get to, are predictable of routines or patterns, and are complacent, are not security-conscious, and do not take individual protective measures. Soft targets are less able to attract police assistance due to their travel patterns or routines near their home of place of work.

Conversely, hard targets are inaccessible, unpredictable, and aware. Intended victims are difficult to get to. Their quarters and the area around the quarters are well lit. They own a dog. And they come and go without any pattern or routine. Intended victims are security conscious, are aware of surroundings, and have individual protective measures. They can attract police intervention. Intended victims travel along routes with police presence and are able to contact police quickly, if required.

**General precautions:**

Hard targets do not run or stroll every day at the same time; they do not wash cars, mow lawns, or have family cookouts the same day every week. They do not shop the same day of each week at the
same store, leave and pick up children at the same time and location, or go home on the same route. They do not attend church services at the same time and place each week or sit in the same seat in a vehicle, restaurant, or church. They do not go out each morning at the same time to pick up the newspaper or mail or to walk or feed the dog. And they do not go to the same restaurants often or to American restaurants.

Americans, when overseas, like to eat at restaurants that serve American food or that have low prices. Often because they like the atmosphere of a certain restaurants, they will continue to patronize only that particular place. They like to go to bars and night clubs that cater to Americans. When you are dining out, remember to eat at different restaurants. Avoid sidewalk cakes if at all possible. Sit at a location affording you the best protection—as far away from the street possible; away from windows; and near load-bearing walls, columns, or large, solid flower planters.

Americans like to park at the same spot when going to work, church, or social events. They like to earn the reputation of a good Samaritan. Helping at roadside emergencies and picking up hitch-hikers, however, are risky acts of kindness that may get you captured or killed.
The best way to keep from being selected as a target is not to say, do, wear, display, or drive anything that will help the terrorists identify you as an American. Wearing uniforms is required at work, wear civilian clothes while traveling to and from work.

In many overseas countries, Americans are issued different license plates than locals. Get and use local plates, if possible.

The way we dress sets us apart from locals especially when we wear loud clothes and T-shirts with slogans written on them. Wear what the locals wear.

The way we talk gives us away even if we speak the language. Avoid using military terminology and American slang, and adopt local customs and habits. Even if you physically blend in with the locals, observing Americans customs and habits will give you away. Do not be loud and obnoxious. Do not draw attention to yourself. Some behaviour that is accepted in the United States is not well received in many countries.

Also, there is nothing wrong with being patriotic, but do not advertise it, especially in high-risk areas. Do not advertise, or indicate, your nationality by displaying decals or logos on your vehicle, clothes, or in front of your home, especially in a high-risk area. Only the terrorist is interested in your nationality.
In overseas countries that have U.S. government bus stops, it is easy to figure out who uses them—Americans. Do not stand at the bus stop. When you see a bus approaching, walk to it and then board. Do not wait around in large group.

Use local currency. Do not flash it around. Anyone using U.S. currency can help a terrorist identify him as an American.

**Traveling on foot:**

Many people have been killed while walking around town shopping, attending festivals, or simply eating out at restaurants. While it is impossible to prevent every occurrence of terrorism, especially the car bomb parked along a city street, there are indicators that can cause you to stay away, and precautionary measures that will minimize your chance of becoming a target.

Do not be curious. Avoid any public demonstration. Steer clear of any type of commotion. Walk in pairs or groups and be careful not to hog the sidewalk. Always be courteous. When shopping, do not burden yourself with packages so you can react in case of attack. Always be alert to surveillance. Look for reflections in store windows, mirrors, and such. If you think someone is following you, go cautiously to a policeman. Do not run. Know how to operate the local telephone and make sure you have the correct change available.
Know key foreign language phrases like, "I need a doctor", "Help", and "Where is the police station?" Avoid places and obstacles that are favorites for hidden bombs. Stay clear of public restrooms, if possible, large trash receptacles, and post office or mailboxes.

Train yourself to walk facing traffic at all times. When attacking from a moving vehicle, terrorists like to approach from the rear. This is hard to do when you have put the oncoming traffic between you and them. If they try to assault you from the front as you walk facing traffic, you will be able to see them and their weapons. If you are alert, you’ll have time to react. When walking on the sidewalk, do not walk near the street, since someone could push you into the street to be run over by his buddy. Walk along the building edge of the sidewalk. Be careful when across alley entrances or other places where a terrorist could be hiding. If you have any doubts about walking in or through an area, turn around and find another route. Walk only in lighted areas. Avoid walking in noisy areas such as construction sites; if you were attacked, it would be hard for anyone to hear your cry for help. Stay near people. Don’t walk in isolated areas, such as alleys. Avoid hostile crowds by turning back or crossing the street. It could be terrorist setup. And stay out of bad sites of town.
Driving your car:

Try to park your car in such a manner so you do not have to turn your back to the street. In any case, someone should always watch the street. Use the same wariness when exiting the car. Avoid travelling alone and during late hours. Try to travel only on busy, well-traveled thoroughfares. Know where the dangerous areas in the city are and avoid them. Keep a good distance between you and the vehicle in front of you, especially if it is a truck. Should the vehicle stop suddenly, you will have additional time to avoid it and not get boxed in. On multilane highways, drive toward the center of the road so you won’t be boxed in. If there are three lanes, use the far left or far right lane to keep from being boxed in. If you have any indication that you are being followed, take evasive action immediately. Make a turn in either direction and circle the block. If the following continues, seek a safe haven. Do not drive home. If equipped with a radio, call for help.

Know enroute safe havens such as police and fire stations, military posts, and checkpoints you can drive to if you feel you are being followed. Keep your vehicle in excellent working condition. Make sure the air conditioner works so you can keep the windows rolled up. Have two good side mirrors outside and one wide angle rearview mirror inside. A locking gasoline cap, good lock, fire
extinguisher, and a first-aid kit are worthy accessories. Attempt to keep the gas tank topped off to minimize explosive effects. Don’t risk running out of gas.

Park your vehicle in a garage if you have one. Frost or cover the garage windows and keep the doors closed so no one can see when your car is gone. Check your vehicle when you leave it to ascertain its appearance is gone for your return inspection. Never leave clothes or other items inside your vehicle. Keep the inside neat and tidy to make it harder for explosive devices to be hidden. Inspect your vehicle when you return. Look underneath as you approach. Walk around the outside and look at the doors, hood, and trunk areas for smudges, fingerprints, and other marks. Look at the undercarriage and under the wheel wells. The terrorist, if a bomb has been placed, may have gotten careless and dropped something. Look for small wire clippings or piece of electrical tape. You may even see wires hanging that were not there before. Cautiously open the hood and trunk and inspect the interior. Look through the windows at the interior of the vehicle. If it appears to be all right, slowly open the door and inspect the interior of the vehicle. Don’t forget to look under the front seat and under the dash before you enter.

Avoid hitchhikers and do not stop to see disturbances that may be taking place on the street. They may be distraction for an ambush.
To prevent an ambush, try to look several blocks ahead. Always think ahead. Know where the choke points are and try to avoid them.

If caught in an ambush, depress the gas pedal and propel the vehicle forward and clear of the kill zone. To stop would be disastrous. Every one in the vehicle should get down as low as possible. In taking evasive action, if it becomes necessary to jump a curb, median strip, or traffic island, it must be done at about a forty-five-degrees angle and with care to avoid disabling your vehicle. It may be necessary to turn around and drive away in the opposite direction, or you may have to ram if faced with a roadblock and there is no other way out. If the attack is from a vehicle, put another vehicle between you and the pursuers. Always wear your seatbelts. If you have to speed up or have to ram another vehicle, not wearing your seatbelts could cause you to be thrown around inside your car; you could lose control of your vehicle. Seek police assistance immediately.

If signaled to pull over by the police car clearly as such, or if you encounter a road block manned by uniformed police or military personnel, stop and remain seated inside your car. If asked for identification, roll down the window enough to pass your identification to the officer. Do not unlock the door.
Traveling by air:

The less time you spend at airports, the better. Choose flights that will route you through airports with a history of good security measures. Bypass countries, airports, or airlines that are currently targets of terrorist organizations. Ask about airports screening procedure and if security personnel will be aboard the aircraft. Some American airlines train their personnel to profile potential hijackers and to deal with them if hijacked, but many foreign airlines are not as sophisticated.

Buy your ticket at a travel agency that offer you seat selection and gives you a boarding pass when you buy your ticket then you won’t have to stand in line at the airport’s ticket counter, where you would make a good target. Buy your ticket at the last possible moment to prevent unauthorized personnel from finding out about your travel plans. If curb service is available, check your baggage at the curb service booth and proceed to the gate.

Stay alert. Keep your eyes open for any suspicious activity such as an individual who gets up and leaves behind bags or packages. If you see something suspicious, leave the area quickly. You are better off appearing stupid and paranoid than being dead. You can always take another flight, but if you are going to have a couple of hours layover, do not stay at the airport.
Select reading material that has no affiliation with your job and that won’t be offensive to terrorist or host nation authorities. Carry civilian luggage and avoid the common military B-4 bag and duffle bag.

Once a board, sit in the gray area, that is, a window seat somewhere in the middle and towards the rear of the aircraft, but not in the last five rows. Experience has shown that people sitting in the aisle seats are chosen for random acts of violence because they are targets of opportunity. Avoid seats in first class, too: first-class passengers make good targets because they are considered affluent.

If terrorist take control of the aircraft, the front and rear will be the two key areas where they will position themselves. Most likely the command post will be closed to the cockpit. If you are not seated next to an emergency exit, count the number of seats to the nearest of emergency exit so you will be able to find your way out in case the lights go out or if the compartment fills with smoke.

Do not tell another passenger that you are in the military or otherwise confide in him. He could be a terrorist, or if the plane is hijacked and he is questioned by the terrorist, this casual acquaintance could be the first to identify you as military.

Hijacking usually take place in the first fifteen to sixty minutes of the flight. At the first indication of a hijacking, fasten your seatbelt
if you have not done so already. An explosive or a discharging weapon could cause a hole in the fuselage and create rapid decompression. If you do not have your seatbelt fastened you may be sucked out.

If at all possible, travel on a tourist passport. Place all other official papers. Those not required to be kept on your person, in your luggage. If you are traveling on a tourist passport, remember that this is only a shallow attempt to conceal your military affiliation. Surrender your tourist passport in response to a general demand by your captors for identification. Confirm your connection with the military when confronted directly. Be prepared to explain that you always travel on your personal passport and no deceit is intended. Remember that terrorist will be looking for military persons who represent a threat to their mission. Do not say or do anything that will upset, offend, or disturb the terrorists. Do not take on a threatening image or make threatening gestures. You might be playing games, but they are not. When it comes time to execute someone, anyone they see as a threat will make a good candidate. They will not hesitate to kill you.

When a hijacked plane lands, a rescue attempt may be initiated, especially if any hostage have been executed. At the first indication of a rescue attempt, get down and lie as flat as possible. Freeze! Do not
move! Do not attempt to help! Do not panic! Do not say anything!
This is a very dangerous period. Rescue forces have no idea who is
friend or foe. Any sudden movement by you could result in injury or
death to you or your fellow hostages or could distract the rescue
force, which in turn could lead to their injury or death.

If the plane catches fire because of an explosion, get out as
quickly as possible through the nearest exit and get away! Keep your
hands in the air. Shout that you are a passenger or that you are
friendly. You do not want to be mistaken for a terrorist and get shot
by security forces.

**Staying in hotels:**

If a hotel room has been reserved for you, request another one.
Others besides the hotels staff may know which rooms have been
reserved for incoming Americans. Avoid street-level rooms-they are
easier to get into, and it is easier to throw something through your
windows. Get a room between the second and tenth floors, but no
higher. In case of fire, most fire fighting ladders do not reach higher
than the tenth floor.

Never answer hotel paging-you have no way knowing who it is.
It might be ploy for final identification or for a hit by terrorist. If you
are expecting some one, go to the lobby, but don’t go to the desk and
identify yourself. Check to see if the caller is the person you are expecting.

Keep your room key with you at all times. When entering or exiting rooms, halls, lobbies, or public areas, watch for anyone loitering in the area or carrying object that could be used as weapons. Avoid loitering in public areas such as lobbies and public toilets. These are favourite places for terrorist bombs. Vary arrival and departure times.

If you can, vary use of hotel entrances as well as elevators and stairwells. Know the location of all emergency exits and fire extinguishers. Keep your draperies closed. If you leave your room during daylight and you don’t expect to return until after dark, close your draperies and leave the lights on. When you return, you are not advertising you are back by turning the lights on, thus exposing yourself to sniper fire by approaching the windows. When you first enter your room, inspect it thoroughly. Keep your room and personal effect neat and orderly. This will help you recognize tampering or strange, out-of-place objects. Place a piece of tape on the door crack or a string in the doorjamb. If moved, this will tell you that someone has entered during your absence. Then lock the door and use the chain. A good technique to use with the lock and chain is to place a one-inch screw between the doorjamb and the door. Someone may
have made a copy of your key long before you checked in. The screw will act as a wedge and keep terrorist from easily opening the door. Intruders will then have to use some force to get the door open, thereby creating noise. This gives you early warning and may be time to get out through an exit, or lock yourself in the bathroom. Get in the bathtub and scream or create some other noise to attract attention. The tub offers you some cover and protection unless it is made of fiberglass.

Never admit strangers. Find out if the hotel has security guards. If so, determine how many, their hours of duty, the equipment they use, and their expertise. Know how to locate them by phone and in person.

If taking a taxi when leaving your hotel, do not take the first taxi in line. A terrorist could be waiting for you, especially if they know you use taxis. Walk away from the hotel and flag down another one.

Letter bombs:

Consider any suspicious-looking mail (letter or package) a bomb. Do not shake, cover with sand, or submerge in water! These actions may increase the possibility of detonation. Contact the police, military police, or other appropriate authorities. Most letter bombs
have unique characteristics. Examine the mail for suspicious features. Is it from a stranger or unknown place? Is the return address missing? Is there an excessive amount of postage, or is the size excessive or unusual? Are there external wire or strings that go inside? Is the spelling correct? Are the return address and the place of postmark the same? Also, does the handwriting appear to be foreign? Does it smell peculiar of almonds or marzipan? Does touching detect stiffening material or metal?

Upon receipt of a suspicious package (letter), place it on the nearest horizontal, firm surface. Keep your face and body shielded. Place the item behind a substantial object such as a steel file cabinet, or use a wall as a barrier and place the item gently on the floor around the corner of a door. Keep the movement of any suspicious mail to a minimum to reduce premature detonation.

**Hostage survival:**

Remember that 96 percent of all hostages walk out of the ordeal. Knowing how best to survive improves your chances. In hostage survival situation, it's just that, survival. It is not a game. It is real, and death is real. Your role as a hostage is to survive not to kill the terrorists, not to get you or your fellow hostages killed. Don't do or say anything that will cost your life or a fellow hostage's life.
Abductors meticulously plan to capture hostages. Initiative, time, location, and circumstances of the capture favor abductors, not hostages. Manpower and firepower brought to bear at the moment of capture leave little opportunity for escape.

**Survival technique:**

Remember, the terrorists want you alive. While they may use drugs, blindfolds, or gas when they abduct you, do not be alarmed or resist unduly. Struggling is likely to result in even more severe measures.

Terrorists have drugged some of their victims, usually at the beginning of an operation, to put the victim to sleep or keep him pacified. Do not be overly alarmed. At this stage, the victim’s life is almost as important to the terrorist as it is to the victim. In all cases, drugs used to quiet you or put you to sleep do not have lasting effects. The human system can tolerate these blows as well as, if not better than, physical abuse.

Terrorists may use blindfolds or hoods on victims to keep the victim from knowing where he is being taken, as well as to prevent the victim from identifying the terrorists later. If the latter is the case, it is best not to remove the blindfold when an opportunity arises. You
leave the terrorist no alternative but to kill you. For the same reason, if the terrorists are masked or hooded, do not attempt to unmask them.

Stay alert. If blindfold and gagged during transportation, occupy your mind by noting sounds, direction of movement, passage of time, conversations of the terrorists, and other information or circumstances that might be useful. For example, you might hear train sounds that indicate you are near a train station or passing railroad tracks. Sounds from crossing a bridge or hearing a ship's horn would indicate you are crossing a river or near a body of water. If you can hear the terrorist talk, try to pick up a traffic direction, such as, "make a left at McDonald's." With these indicators and passage of time, you might be able to guess the possible route and the area where they have taken you. All this information will be very useful if you might be able to guess the possible route and the area where they have taken you. All this information will be very useful if you are released or if you escape while the terrorists are still holding other hostages. Even though many hostages who have tried to escape have been killed or injured, in some circumstances it is less risky to try to escape to remain in captivity. If you are serving in an area with this level of risk, you will be informed through routine security briefings.

Hostages have been held for days in a bus, airliner, or train where heat or lack of heat and lack of adequate water, food, and toilet
facilities can be almost unbearable. In some hostage situations, victims are locked in a room, away from their captors, or they have been in the same room but have been hooded or tied, gagged, and forced to face the wall or away from the captors. Kidnap victims frequently have been forced to live in makeshift "people's prison" in attics, basements, or remote hideouts. Sleeping and toilet facilities may be poor, consisting of a cot or mattress and a bucket or tin can for body waste. Sometimes, even these toilet facilities are not provided, forcing the hostage to soil his living space. Feeling utterly helpless and dependent upon the terrorist for every necessity of life is what the terrorist wants.

The fear of death is greatest during the first few hours of capture. The captors hold the hostage's life on a thread of hope. Fear is the most important tool of the terrorists. They use it to control, intimidate, and wear down the hostage and the negotiators. They induce fear by loading and unloading weapons in the hostage's presence, displaying excesses of temper, resorting to physical abuse, and staging mock executions. Although death is a real possibility, remember, 96 percent of all hostages walk out of the ordeal.

Experience has shown that the more time that passes, the better are the chances of being released or rescued. With the passage of time, your chances of survival increase. To ward off boredom and
stress, try to develop and maintain a daily physical fitness program. Staying physically fit may be the deciding factor if an escape opportunity presents itself. You may have to run or walk a considerable distance to reach safety. It may be hard to exercise because of cramped space or physical restraints. Run in place. Do push-ups and sit-ups. Engage in creative, mental activity. Read, write, daydream, or use your imagination and ingenuity to construct your dream home, step-by-step.

Usually, terrorist want to keep hostages alive and well. Do not hesitate to complain and ask for medication. Terrorists who want hostages alive are not likely to take chances by providing the wrong medicine. Terrorists have often provided medical care to hostages who were suffering from illness and/or injury. Make every attempt to establish rapport with the terrorists, but do it with dignity and self-respect. It may save your life, should they decide to kill you, if their demands are not met. Make eye contact. Greet them. Smile. Try to talk to them, especially about your family. If you are carrying any family photos, show them. If a terrorist wants to talk about his cause, act interested even though you're not. Explain that you might not agree with him, but you're interested in his point of view. Don't argue with him.
If interrogated, adopt a simple, tenable position and stick to it. Be polite, give short answers, talk freely about unimportant matters, but guard sensitive subjects. If your captors wish to photograph you, let them. This will confirm you are alive and give some idea of your condition.

Having adjusted to captivity, you are now faced with a new possibility—rescue or release. Remember, if demands are not met, terrorists have killed and will kill hostages. In some countries, once the first hostage is killed, it serves as the green light for rescue forces to go in and rescue hostages. Negotiations cease. You as a hostage must then be mentally prepared. During the rescue attempt, both the hostage and the rescue forces are in extreme danger. Most hostages who die are killed during rescue attempts.

You must be especially alert, cautious, and obedient to instructions should you or the terrorists suspect such an attempt is imminent or is occurring. If the doors fly open and rescue forces follow, the same rules apply as with hijacked aircraft rescues. Drop to the floor and lie as flat as possible. Freeze! Do not move! Do not attempt to help! Do not panic! Do not say anything! As the central figure in a rescue attempt, you must avoid any movement, especially of the hands. Rescue forces have no idea whether a moving person is a friend or foe. Any movement you make could result in injury or
death to you or your fellow hostages. It could distract the rescue force, which in turn could lead to their injury or death. During a rescue operation at Entebbe, Uganda, a woman hostage threw her hands up in natural gesture of joy as the commandos came bursting in. The commandos shot her. This also happened to two hostages in a south Malaccan train (in Indonesia) when Dutch commandos assaulted the train.

Do not run- terrorists may shoot you. Even if you can, don't pick up a gun to assist rescue forces. After order has been restored by the rescue force, you might be handled roughly and ordered up against the wall. You probably will be handcuffed, searched, and possibly gagged and/or blindfolded. This is a common procedure for rescue forces and must be done until everyone is positively identified.

The moment of imminent release, like the moment of capture, is very dangerous. The hostage takers, as well as the hostage, are likely to feel threatened and even panic. The terrorist will be extremely nervous during any release phase, especially if negotiations are drawn out. They will be anxious to evade capture and punishment. They also will fear being double-crossed by the authorities since they are letting their bargaining chip (you) go.

So pay close attention to the instructions the terrorists give you when the release takes place. Do not panic. Do not run. The terrorists
may shoot you. Once you are safely in the hands of the authorities, remember to cooperate fully with them, especially if others are still being held. As soon as you can, write down everything you can remember—guard location, weapons and explosives description and placement, and any other information that might help rescue forces.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND PEACE WITHIN THE COUNTRY

When situation is out of control of civil administration. Army is called upon to maintain law and order. Terrorism is one of the unlawful use or threatened use, of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. Terrorists of terrorist groups are people who conduct these acts.

Terrorism is a tactic that can be used either in war or in low intensity conflict. It is a political and psychological weapon directed at innocent parties who neither caused nor are able to solve the problem that motivates the terrorist. Terrorism influences an audience beyond the immediate victim. Immediate victims are bargaining chips used to influence the real target, usually a government. The eleven Israelis who died at the 1972 Munich Olympics were immediate victims. The true target was the estimated one billion people who
watched on television, the most important medium of modern terrorism. As a result, the Black September Organization was extremely successful in publicizing its view of the plight of the Palestine refugee\(^2\). The October 1983 bombing of the Marine Battalion Landing Team Headquarter at Beirut International Airport killed 241 US military personnel and wounded more than 100 others. The real targets were the American people and US Congress. The withdrawal of the marines was a terrorist success. Terrorists are so aware of television for publicity that they plan attacks to coincide with prime time broadcasts in target countries.

The terrorist neither requires nor necessarily seeks popular support. Terrorist operations, organizations and movements require secrecy. Their activities do not conform to rule of law of warfare. Their victims are frequently noncombatants or symbolic persons and places, and usually have no role in either causing or correcting the terrorist’s grievance. Terrorist methods include hostage taking, hijacking, sabotage, assassination, arson, hoaxes, bombing, and armed attacks.

A traditional tactic:

Terrorism is not new, in 50 B.C., Julius Caesar encouraged taking hostage to ensure the obedience of conquered tribes. Terror is Latin word for frighten. The word terrorism first came into widespread use during the French Revolution. During the Reign of Terror, more than 300,000 people were arbitrarily, and 17,000 were executed without trial. In the second half of the nineteenth century, radical political views and violence used as a political tool spread through Europe. In the early 1900s, political terrorists emphasized single acts of violence. Acts were usually directed at heads of state or members of the ruling elite. In 1919, Lenin convened the Third International and encouraged international terrorism in its then-modern sense.

SPREAD OF MILITANCY AND LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT OPERATIONS

Militancy is cheap, low-risk, and highly affective and allows the weak to challenge the strong. Since the 1960s terrorists have committed extremely violent acts for alleged political reasons. Civil rights, spread of nuclear weapons, reaction to the Vietnam War, and support for newly forming countries became causes for protesters and terrorists. Terrorists often are intelligent, rational people, deeply committed to a cause. They think that violence is morally justified to
achieve their goals. Although terrorism is not new, it is a new challenge to our society and way of life. The economic and political power of sovereign nations is becoming increasingly concentrated in large cities. This concentration enables terrorists to influence large groups of people in relatively small areas. Modern technology provides the terrorist with free publicity, lucrative targets, easy transportation, and advanced weapons.

The number of international terrorist incidents has decreased in the past few years. Despite this good news, the threat of terrorism remains. Terrorism is a real and personal threat to all military personnel overseas, including military families.

Goals and Objectives:

Terrorism has always been hard to define. People see the same act and interpret it according to their experience and beliefs. The phrase, “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter,” is true. Terrorists do not see themselves as evil. They think they are legitimate combatants, fighting for what they believe in. Victims see all acts of violence as terrorism. These acts draw the attention of the people, the government, and the world to the terrorist’s cause. The media play a crucial part in this strategy by giving terrorists international recognition. Terrorist goals are to project uncertainty
and instability in economic, social and political arenas. Terrorist objectives fall into five areas: recognition, coercion, intimidation, provocation, and insurgency support.

**Recognition:**

Terrorists want to obtain worldwide, national, or local recognition for their cause. This vital publicity advertises the movement; it brings national and international attention to their grievances. It attracts money, international sponsorship, and recruits to their cause. Groups seeking recognition commit crimes that will attract media attention. Specific incidents may be the hijacking of an airplane, the kidnapping of prominent people, the seizing of occupied buildings, or other criminal acts. Once they gain attention, the terrorists may demand that political statements be disseminated. Terrorist groups sometimes use organizational names or labels designed to imply legitimacy or widespread support. For example, a tiny isolated group may use front, army, or brigade in its name to achieve this effect.

**Coercion:**

Coercion is an attempt to force a desired behaviour by individuals, groups, or government. This objective calls for a strategy of very selective targeting that may rely on publicity announced
bombings, property destruction, and other acts that initially are less violent than the taking of human life. Examples include bombing of corporate headquarters and banking facilities with little or no loss of life.

**Intimidation:**

Intimidation is different from coercion in that it attempts to prevent individuals or groups from acting. Terrorists may use intimidation to reduce the effectiveness of security forces by making them afraid to act. Intimidation can discourage competent citizens from seeking or accepting positions within the government. The threat of violence can also keep the general public from taking part in important political activities such as voting. As in coercion, terrorists use a targeting strategy, although they may intend the target to look as though they were randomly selected.

**Provocation:**

The specific objective of terrorist acts involving provocation is to cause overreaction on the part of government agencies. The strategy normally calls for attacking the police, the military, and other government officials. Attacks of this type demonstrate vulnerability to the terrorist and contribute to the loss of confidence in the government’s ability to provide security. But more importantly, if the
security forces resort to a heavy-handed response or the government makes special antiterrorist laws that allow searching without warrants, holding people in custody without charges, or modifying the rules of evidence, the resulting oppression can cause the people to see these acts as violations of their rights. Oppressive responses create an atmosphere more sympathetic to the terrorists.

**Insurgency support:**

Terrorism in support of an insurgency is likely to include provocation, intimidation, coercion, and the quest for recognition. Terrorism aids the insurgency by causing the government to overextend itself in an attempt to protect all possible targets. In rural areas, terrorism is usually used to punish government supporters. In urban areas, it can divert government troops from the countryside where they need to fight guerrillas. Other terrorist skills applied insurrections include acquiring funds, coercing recruits, and obtaining logistical support. The terrorist’s short-term goals focus on gaining recognition government credibility, obtaining funds and equipment, disrupting communications, demonstrating power, delaying the political process, reducing the government’s economy, influencing elections, freeing prisoners, demoralizing and discrediting the security force, intimidating a particular group, and causing a
government to overreact. Long-term goals are to topple governments, influence top-level decisions, or gain legitimate recognition for the cause.

**Phases of a terrorist incident:**

A terrorist incident typically involves five phases. During the pre-incident phase, the terrorist plans the event. This involves intelligence gathering, logistics preparation, reconnaissance, and rehearsal. The initiation phase marks the beginning of the operation and the execution of the event. This may be followed by a negotiation phase if negotiable items have been seized and there is time for trade-off between the terrorists and authorities. The negotiation phase normally draws much attention to the terrorists and their cause. If there is no negotiation phase, the climax phase may immediately follow the initiation phase, as in a single bomb incident. Or it may last for days or weeks, as in a live-hostage situation. During the post-incident phase the terrorists regroup and critique the incident.

**Terrorist tactics:**

The victim of the terrorist is seldom his real target. The target, or focal point, is more often the general public, the government, or perhaps the business sector. Acts of terrorism are typically well thought out, well planned, and too often successful. A terrorist
organization may use any or all of the tactics discussed below. However, most terrorist groups rely on one or two methods only, thereby establishing a pattern trademark.

- **Bombing.** The tactic common to most terrorist groups is bombing. In 1990, more than 60 percent of the reported worldwide terrorist attacks were by bombing. The bomb is a popular weapon because it is cheap to produce, easy to make, has many uses, and is difficult to detect and trace after the event. The increase in bombing activity and the sophistication of devices used caused the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to classify all terrorist bombs as improvised explosive devices (IED). The term IED is now used by many law enforcement agencies as well as military forces. IEDs are sub classified by delivery means, activation means, and usage.

- **Delivery means.** Methods of getting the device to the target include the following: vehicles, including booby-trapped vehicle and car bombs (car filled with explosives); laid charges, bombs placed by hand; projected bombs, bombs thrown by hand or projected by a mortar device; and postal bombs.

- **Activation means.** Three ways to activate an IED are as follows: command activation-by radio, electric leads, pull wire/mechanical strikers; action by the subject/target-by trip
wire, pressure or light sensitive devices, or electric contact; or
time delay-by clock, burning fuse, chemical delay, or
atmospheric pressure.

- **Usage.** Two broad classifications of usage are tactical IEDs,
  normally regarded as those used against an individual, and
  strategic IEDs, those used indiscriminately to gain world
  attention, for example, in crowded shopping centers, at airports,
  and in aircrafts. They are designed to strike at society, the
government, and the present system.

**Arson:**

Although not a popular tactic among terrorists, arson has been
used to destroy and disrupt targets such as public utilities, police
headquarters, and more commonly, economic/industrial targets. The
most popular method of starting afire is with time-delay incendiary
devices, often carried in a cigarette package or cassette tape
container. These devices are easy to conceal and difficult to detect.
As with bombing, incendiary devices are cheap and easy to make.

**Hijacking:**

Hijacking and skyjacking were common during the sixties,
seventies, and early eighties. Hijacking of vehicles carrying staple
food was a favorite tactic of the Tupamaros, a liberation movement
operating in Uruguay in the late sixties and early seventies, and suited their style of armed propaganda. The hijacking would be followed quickly by the free distribution of the vehicle's cargo, along with terrorist propaganda, to the poor and needy. Hijacked legitimate vehicles give the terrorist an easy means to gain entry to closed military post.

**Ambush:**

Well-planned ambushes seldom fail. Ambushes usually include the use of diversions and early-warning teams. Properly rehearsed, they are executed with precision. The terrorist has time on his side and spends weeks or months preparing for an operation and waiting for the right opportunity. The terrorist can choose his own time and place of operation, and if his intended victim usually uses the same route, the terrorist can conduct countless rehearsals before striking.

**Kidnapping:**

Not all ambushes are designed to kill the victim. Kidnapping for ransom accounted for almost 8 percent of terrorist incidents in the past decade and must still be viewed as a serious option for terrorist groups. The kidnapper confines his victim and makes demands for money, weapons, or personnel exchanges.
Hostage taking:

The difference between hostage taking and kidnapping is minimal. The hostage taker normally confronts authorities and openly holds his victims for ransom. The hostage taker demands more than just material things; political considerations often are demanded in exchange for the life of the hostage. Hostage taking is a popular terrorist tactic that by its nature attracts media: Live hostages increase the drama of the event. The hostage is a tangible asset with which to bargain. Therefore, pressure can be applied by the terrorist to force concessions that otherwise might not be made. Through kidnapping and hostage taking, terrorists can make large gains at minimal cost.

Assassination:

Assassination is perhaps the oldest terrorist tactic and is still used today. Targets often are predictable and are claimed after the event by a terrorist group. Targets include government officials, corporate executives, police, military personnel, and security official.

Raids:

Armed attacks on facilities usually serve one of three purposes: to gain access to radio or television broadcast facilities, to demonstrate the government’s inability to secure key sites, or to acquire money and material.
Seizure:

Seizure usually involves the capture of a building or object that is valued by the target's audience. Publicity is the principal objective.

Sabotage:

Most sabotage operations are intended to show the society's vulnerability to the terrorists. In the more developed countries, sabotage of public utilities can have severe disruptive effects.

Hoaxes:

Any terrorist group can successfully employ a hoax. Once the terrorist has established himself as a bomber, he can use bomb threats to empty buildings. Murder threats will cause the target to devote more time to security measures. Repeated hoaxes can dull the effectiveness of security personnel.

Use of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons:

Although a nuclear device is presently beyond the reach of all but the most sophisticated state-sponsored terrorist groups, a biological or chemical weapon is not. The technology is simple and the cost per casualty is extremely low. Fear of alienation from peer and support populations probably inhibits their use, but this restraint may disappear as the competition for headlines increases.
Although there is no precedent for direct chemical activity against military installations or units, the public is at risk and the threat cannot be ignored. Terrorists can acquire chemical weapon by buying them or manufacturing them, since even inexperienced chemists and biologists can produce agent capable of causing severe casualties and ensuing hysteria. Threats to poison city water supplies or release nerve gas have been made in the past. Recent incidents or tampering with food products and patent medicines are proof of the vulnerability of the public and the military. Military personnel, because of their training, special protective clothing, and antidotes are less vulnerable to widespread chemical attacks but are as much at risk as civilians to terrorist acts such as tampering with foods and medicines.

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Terrorist groups are beginning to come together in local alliances. An existing international network provides great benefits for terrorist groups. This is not an international headquarters that plans terrorists groups have access to arms, ammunition money, intelligence, explosives, safe houses, training, and support facilities. The Soviet Union was suspected of providing terrorist support on a
large scale, High-ranking communist defectors have told interviewers of Soviet involvement.

**Categories:**

A terrorist group's choice of targets and tactics is also a function of the group's governmental affiliation. They are categorized by government affiliation. Terrorist groups are divided into three categories.

- **Non-State supported.** A non-state-supported group operates autonomously; it receives no significant support from any government. Italy's Red Brigade and Spain's ETA (Basque Fatherland and Liberty) are examples of non-state-supported terrorist groups.

- **State-supported.** A state-supported terrorist group generally operates independently, but receives support from one or more governments. Many Middle Eastern terrorist groups receive such support, including the Hizballah, formed in Lebanon, and the popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

- **State-directed.** In the state-directed category, the terrorist group acts as an agent of the government. The group receives intelligence and logistical and operational support from the
government. Libyan "hit teams" sent against international targets are an example of state-directed terrorist groups.

For some years, security forces categorized terrorist groups according to the scope of their operational limits: national, transnational and international. A national group restricted its operations primarily to one country. A transnational group operated with out regard to national boundaries but was controlled by a sovereign state. Today, ease of international travel and the growing tendency towards cooperative efforts among terrorist groups make these categories less descriptive. The modern government affiliation system helps security planners anticipate terrorist targets and their degree of sophistication in intelligence and weapons.

**Internal structure:**

It is hard to learn about the internal structure of a terrorist group. The basic unit is the cell. Types of cells usually found in a well organized terrorist group are the operational, Intelligence, and auxiliary (or support) cells. Number and size depend on the cell function, security measures employed by the government, and the sophistication of the group.

The operational cell is the cadre—the action arm of the group. In sophisticated groups, these cells may be highly specialized with
bombers, assassins, or personnel performing other specific functions. In newer or less sophisticated groups, operational cells may perform many jobs, including intelligence and support. Size is usually three to five people.

The intelligence cell collects information on potential targets. It is highly compartmentalized and maintains very strict security. Size varies greatly.

The auxiliary cell usually performs support function such as raising funds, screening recruits, and distributing propaganda. Auxiliary cells often are larger and less strictly compartmentalized than other cells. They can consist entirely of terrorist sympathizers and supporters.

The structure of a well-organized terrorist organization may include a national command responsible for overall operations. This command is further divided into subcommands, down to the cells. The red Brigade has a national command and regional columns, each consisting of one or more fronts, with each front consisting of one or more cells.

Group members hold positions according to their level of participation. The hard core leaders are the planners, organizers, and commanders. Well-trained and indoctrinated, they devote considerable time and effort to the cause. If the group is state
supported or directed, the leadership usually includes one or more members who have been trained and educated by the sponsoring state. The active cadre are the doers. Carrying out their leader’s orders, they do anything for the cause. While many of the cadre are deeply committed to the cause, their membership may include professional terrorists who are not necessarily ideologically motivated. The active supporters are people who believe in the cause and want to help it further, but they are not yet to the point of committing an act of terrorism. They may provide money, safe houses, intelligence, and other type of support. Active supporters often come from the professional class. There are also some unstable thrill-seekers who join these groups simply to be a part of a forbidden organization. The passive supporters are the hardest to identify. As the mass support base that is vital to the terrorists, they supply the target audience for propaganda. Terrorists rely on them to spread the word. The passive support provided may take the form of demonstrations or other publicity. It is seldom criminal in nature.

States that support terrorism:

The United States currently lists Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Syria as state supporters of terrorism. These countries provide varying degrees of support and safe haven, travel documents,
arms, training, and technical expertise to terrorists. This list is maintained pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act 1979. The list is sent to Congress annually, but countries can be added to or subtracted from the list any time circumstances warrant such action.

U.S. Policy:

In the past two decades, the United States has made clear its policy regarding terrorism. That policy is as follows:

- All terrorist actions are criminal and intolerable, whatever their motivation, and should be condemned.
- All lawful measures to prevent such acts and to bring to justice those who commit them will be taken.
- No concessions to terrorist blackmail will be made, because to do so will merely invite further demands.
- When Americans are abducted overseas, the United States will look to the host government to exercise its responsibility under international law to protect all persons within its territories, including the safe release of hostages.
- Close and continuous contact with host governments will be maintained during an incident. Intelligence and
technical support will be offered to the extent practicable, but advice will not be offered on how to respond to specific terrorist demands\(^3\).

International cooperation to combat terrorism remains a fundamental aspect U.S. policy, since all governments, regardless of structure or philosophy, are vulnerable. All avenues to strengthen such cooperation will be pursued. Additional policies exist in international agreements, statements of senior U.S. officials, and the practices of U.S. government agencies. Treaties concerning aircraft hijacking, measures to protect diplomats, and denial of sanctuary to terrorists are included in many international agreements.

**Legal considerations:**

Terrorist acts are criminal whether committed in peace time or war time. In peace time terrorists may be prosecuted for violating the criminal laws of the country in which they commit their crime. Terrorists also may be subject to the extra territorial criminal jurisdiction of other nations. For example, a nation may officially regard the murder of one of its citizens anywhere in the world as a crime punishable by its laws and in its courts. Terrorists also may be

\(^{3}\) FM 100-20, 3-6.
subject to universal jurisdiction by any nation for international
offences such as piracy.

**U.S. Organizations:**

U.S. agencies involved in combating terrorism follow a
principle known as the lead agency concept. Military policies,
directives, and plans for combating terrorism reflect the lead agency
concept. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the lead agency for
dealing with acts of terrorism committed within the United States and
its territories and possessions. With the DOJ, the Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI) has the lead. The FBI can train police forces of
friendly nations in both antiterrorism and counter terrorism
operations. Under U.S. law, the FBI has the authority to apprehend
terrorists anywhere in the world who have committed crimes against
U.S. citizens. In cases involving aircraft in flight, the Federal
Aviation Administration (FAA) leads enforcement activities that
affect the safety of persons aboard the craft. The Department of State
(DOS) is the agency for any U.S. response to terrorist acts against
U.S. personnel and facilities in foreign countries.

Under international law, the foreign government on whose soil
the act occurs has the responsibility for dealing with it. The DOS
coordinates U.S. actions with those of the host government. Many
Department of Defense (DOD) agencies are involved in combating terrorism in the United States and abroad. Individual agencies and the armed services are responsible for their own antiterrorism programs.

The lead agency relationships do not relieve commanders at all levels from the responsibility for protecting their own force. In 1981, the DOD established a counter terrorism joint task force with permanent staff and specialized forces. These forces, which report to the National Commands Authority through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provide a flexible range of response options designed to counter myriad terrorist acts. In addition, SOF and general purpose forces may augment and support the DOD counter terrorism joint task force.

TERRORIST TARGETS

Anyone or anything can be a target or victim of terrorist act. To the terrorist, the military is a source of arms and material, as well as a representative of a country. Listed below are some possible military targets of terrorists:

- Weapons
- Ammunition
- Explosives
- Night vision devices
- Communications equipment

WAR AGAINST GLOBAL TERRORISM

The great illusion:

Most of us have come to cynically accept that US international war on terrorism will not automatically mesh with ours. Foreign policies are after all about self-interest and not about principles and ethics. The super powers of the world take India for granted while they build a ‘coalition against global terrorism’ with Pakistan as a leading member. These world leaders are motivated by personal bias and self-interest and not by stated objective of eliminating terrorism. They are fighting their own battle against their perceived terrorist threats and have no time for how to take on others problems.

To be fair, Bush has been saying all along that countries that harbor terrorists are as guilty as terrorists themselves. So “hope in India soared high when we learnt that US was coming to our parts of
the world to launch a battle against international terrorism. We felt vindicated that the Americans have finally understood the seriousness of our complaint that our neighbour was sponsoring terrorism in the backyard. We simplistically assumed that America would finally dub Pakistan, which has sheltered Osama bin Laden in the past and spawned the Taliban would finally brought in line”⁵. But scenario turned out rather different from what we had initially envisaged. The US was not really interested in our affairs. They want to team up with Islamic Pakistan in dealing with Taliban than secular India. Their interest lie at the moment in keeping Pakistan as a long-term ally. That is why “the US government ignored the voluminous evidence presented by India, while preparing the list of terrorist outfits. Even after Jaish-e-Mohammad took credit for the horrendous assault on the J & k assembly, the US didn’t exactly rush to put Jadish on its hit list”. “The list of terrorist countries prepared by US was known to be highly selective from the start. More recent statements have that the war will be expanded on this very selective basis only, after Afghanistan perhaps Iraq, after that Libya too.” So it becomes clear that the US is not as sensitive to Indian concern on terrorism as we

⁵ Cited from an article by Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (Andhra Pradesh) in The Third Concept on War Against Global Terrorism. The Great Illusion. Jul 2002, P 7.
had expected. India has been isolated in the war against international terrorism for various obvious reasons such as:

- "India has always been disliked by UK and US and often resented. This is because of the historical fact that India not only did not join the western side since it became independent but also influenced many other countries to become non-aligned, a concept America considered immoral. Naturally all western sympathizers are automatically programmed to run against India."

- "Pakistan has become a confident partner and fellow conspirator of the US for decades. Reparations, dictatorships; military coups and civil atrocities in Pakistan never affected these ties adversely." "The Americans recognise that Pakistan has taken a huge risk in turning upon the Taliban who had deep links with the ISI and other elements in the power structure. The Americans thought it was prudent not to expose Pakistan’s other great vulnerability, its promotion of terrorism in Kashmir."

- Western countries can never digest India’s emergence as a superpower in the world scenario. In this aspect continuously bleeding Kashmir is more useful to USA than
Pakistan. Likewise “General Mushraff may immediately require a burning Kashmir to turn the Islamic upsurge from anti-Americanism to anti-Indianism. So India can never hope to pull its chestnuts out of the Kashmir fire and bank on peaceful co-existence.”

At this justice India has many important roles to play. Hence some possible suggestions are as follows:

- Indians are still clinging to the rosy illusion that the US will act at the appropriate time against India’s war against terrorism even if it is tactically silent for the moment because of Pakistan. We must understand that foreign policy after all, about self-interest and not about principles and ethics. Since Kashmir problem is labelled as ‘local terrorism’, India is left with no choice but to act on its own to migrate the terrorist threat. Instead of keeping on begging the Americans to control Pakistan “India would have to be primarily self-reliant in resolving its problems related to terrorism and managing its security environment.”

- Indian secularism protect among a billion others the world’s second largest Muslim population, which is greater than the
population of Pakistan and any major decision including Kashmir must be Addressed keeping this in mind.

- India must rethink its decision of unconditional support to USA in war against terrorism. “Already India is a target of terrorism due to Kashmir. Heedless involvement in America’s military operation in Afghanistan would leave us infinitely more vulnerable long after the US left neighbourhood.”

Finally Americans must be made to understand that there will be no permanent peace in USA as long as radical Islamic continues to threat them as enemies. “This is not time to settle individual scores, it is time to analyse what breeds fanaticism and how countries, which get involved in it, for political gains can either be made to see reasons or punished. Washington must not pick friends or foes on political grounds. Despite a world of varied national interests, the concern today should be global.” For any permanent peace in its own backyard, it must first stabilise the Asian region. “If USA is serious about fighting terrorism it has no option but to fight terrorism on all fronts and all countries from where it gets sustenance.”

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