

CONCLUSION

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The use of WMD by ultra terrorists is a reality and cannot be ruled out. Intelligence gathering, strict domestic regulations, public and professional awareness will be the key to deter terrorists and protect our society. In this regard, the Centre and States have a leading role to play by creating appropriate structures and mechanisms. Analysis of various issues related with RNBC terrorism clearly indicates the possibility of RNBC terrorism in the Indian subcontinent. Today terrorists have access to nuclear weapons from the nuclear stockpiles. There have been attempts to purchase RNBC materials through clandestine means. Alternatively, they also have technology and infrastructure at their doorstep to assemble RNBC weapons at least in a crude form. At the same time they have the inclination for mass violence, without being concerned with the after effects. Targets for their attacks are also increasing and becoming more vulnerable in rapidly growing India.

Therefore, it is pertinent to consider this threat in a more realistic manner and act accordingly to prevent such threats. In the final analysis, India's safety from terrorism will largely depend on its ability to disengage from all consuming anti Pakistanism. In making Pak-centric the centerpiece of its foreign policy, India adopts an orientation to global affairs that encourages RNBC terrorism. The best way to counter terrorism is not the child like muscle flexing of military power, but canalizing this technology for peaceful purposes.

India is vulnerable to a terrorist attack with RNBC weapons, and probability of such an attack is higher than commonly assumed and growing. The situation merits broader programme of action both to reduce national vulnerability and to make the emergence of further threats less likely. Such efforts would be a hedge against a low probability, high consequence of event – act of prudence, not unlike an insurance policy. Many of the steps are required; however they may not be in consonance with our existing policies for economic growth and will encounter financial, institutional and conceptual obstacles. The excuses given for not having done more beforehand will ring hollow. The best action policy makers can take is, to focus on the threat before it reaches emergency proportions, and to begin implementing a balanced programmed of preventive and preparedness measures.