Conclusion and Suggestions

An analysis of these movements brings out some of the common aspects among them. The secessionist movement occurred in bordering states/regions, have external sponsors/supporters and occurred in this population mix which is culturally and ethnically different from the heartland. The demographic profile in these regions is minority-dominated compared to the rest of the country. As the problem remained confined more or less within the state boundaries, it was allowed to be dealt with by the state which treated insurgency and cross border terrorism-related issues as law and order problem. Each state initially responded with the resources available at its disposal and allowed the situation to grow worse quite fast. The problem has been met with a mix of hard and soft responses from the government and a pro-active national party to give a clear direction to the counterterrorism mechanism is yet to be implemented national consensus to deal with terrorism, an analysis of insurgencies in India brings out violence, mass support, external assistance and wide publicity, as the common factors for their growth and lack of education, development, unemployment and religious tolerance produce insurgents. External assistance to terrorism/insurgents has been possible due to the national internal conflicts and weak response. ‘Secularism’ the very foundation of the nation is being questioned. The threat to the nation has very deep-rooted implications, which can be successfully fought if all the issues are addressed jointly and there is consensus to convey a strong message to secessionist. In a democratic set up, consensus o vital issues is a must. India, being a secular democratic country cannot fight cross border terrorism effectively without popular support. Within the constitutional and sovereignty framework, all the political parties’ should raise above the vote bank politics and treat cross border terrorism as a threat to national security. Terrorism threatens the security of the nation. Territory
integrity, political independence, fundamental political institutions and cultural values are the targets of terrorist in India. Ethnic disharmony, rebel movement and insurgencies threaten approximately one-third of all the present member-countries of the United Nations. It is necessary to correctly perceive the intricacies of the changes taking place in the international order and their repercussions on the political, socio-economic, cultural and ideological components of society so that meaningful strategies can be formulated for the future progress, development, well being and survive of a mankind. As long as terrorism was considered as a type of criminal behaviour, counter terrorism was considered as a type of the police. This view point was entirely appropriate for incidents of domestic terrorism. Unfortunately, terrorism that India is facing is international terrorism and it has assumed more and more the characteristics of unconventional conflict. Obviously, dealing with international terrorism especially, the state sponsored type calls for criminal offenders. In the US war against terrorism, president W. George bush signing and executive order on financing terrorism in September 24, 2001 and the US congress passed the USA-patriot act 2001 which deals with terrorist funding among other issues. Further, on September 28, 2001, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373 under chapter VII of the UN charter. Its provisions require, among other things that all member states prevent the financing of terrorism and deny safe havens to terrorists. States also need to review and strength their border security operations, banking practices, customs and immigration procedures, law enforcement and intelligence cooperation as well as arms transfer control regulations. Therefore, keeping in view the welfare and development of people of all the country, there is an urgent need to cheque and regulate the free as well as illegal movement of people and goods across the un-patrolled open border through intensive research, joint reviews and fruitful dialogues on diverse aspects of open border so that india and its neighbours friendship can be further strength.
The use of terrorism by insurgencies poses a unique dilemma for militant/insurgent groups; while the use of terror tactics becomes important for the groups to convey their resolve, an excessive reliance on it runs the risk of alienating local populace that forms the backbone of the insurgency reflected the precarious nature of this balance in most conflicts. When the extensive use of violence and terror tactics by the naxalite revolution further deteriorated the security environment of the affected areas and deepened the fear factor among people at large, this in itself might eventually pose a question mark on the legitimacy of the armed revolution. In Assam, the use of terror tactics by various militant groups deepened the ethnic faultlines running through the state, wakening in turn the support base of the main group ULFA. While this must not take to mean dissipation of the genuine grievances of the people of Assam and their aspiration for greater autonomy, it does suggest the limitations of armed violence in achieving a political goal. The same applies for the state of Jammu and Kashmir that witnessed the lowest-ever levels of violence since the outbreak of militancy in the state. The most worrying development of last year was the spread of urban terrorism in India, as much for its tactical efficiency. Moreover, the absence of a defined group with an identifiable base area makes it harder for the state to address the challenge.

Notwithstanding the varying levels of violence in the country, it is becoming amply clear that India’s home to an extensive terror network combined with drug, crime and arms cartels. An effective strategy to deal with the operational and criminal aspect of terrorism would require constant modernisation of police forces, enhanced human intelligence on the ground, greater coordination both among the states and between the centre and states, but above all, a national all-party resolve to rise above party politics and address the challenge squarely in a cohesive manner.
Terrorism can be rooted out easily if neighbouring countries cooperate. Unfortunately this does not always happen it is for to India to find ways and means to cheque smuggling of arms and ammunition from across the border. It may be putting either human or physical barriers. Putting human barriers in the form of deployment of border security force (BSF) and other security forces all along the border has so far failed to yield result. The fight against terrorism is very difficult and challenging task, for which concerned efforts by various responsible agencies, both national and international, is required. For fighting a successful war against the cross border terrorism, an international political support and cooperation and coordination among the neighbouring states is required. It is unfortunate that various states are pushing cross border terrorism in spite of its prohibition, as international law regarding the implementation and enforcement of its rules is not a strong as it should be. India-Pakistan relations have deteriorated over period of time even though continuous processes by both nations are being initiated for peace, harmony and cooperation. However, due to ideological and historical differences not much has been gained by either side. Pakistan policy to degrade India’s conventional superiority through a process of strategic fatigue is the main stumbling block in all peace process. ISI of Pakistan has taken up one point agenda of spreading terrorism in India by all means and unless India takes all necessary actions to check, its activities now, the threat of nuclear terrorism looms ahead.

Terrorism is a fluid, dynamic, and extremely complex phenomenon, and governments need an innovative and multifaceted approach to deal with effectively. One approach for countering terrorism would be to employ all-out military offensives aimed at smashing cells and safe havens. Political analysis, however, argue that in order to combat covert unconventional aggression, counteraction must likewise employ similar unconventional methods to disrupt the cohesion, credibility and operational capacity of a terrorist group. Military
objective of the antiterrorism campaign are far easier to accommodate, but they may not necessarily be the right solution. The approach would be to focus on socioeconomic and political goals to ensure that societies do not promote, shelter, or condone terrorists. The most daunting task would be to inculcate a secular and democratic ethos in societies steeped in religious and political bigotry. It is only with patience, perseverance and long-term strategic engagement that such an approach can succeed in the campaign against terrorism. Terrorism is the weapon of the weak. Yet insurgency-fueled terrorism cannot be stamped out. Efforts should be made to contain terrorism in a manner that does not seriously destabilize South Asia. “Terrorism is a tactic and it is hard to kill to tactic” the war on terrorism will be a long lasting affair because difficult goals need to be accomplished-to root out terrorist cells and uproot the jihad culture. An obdurate and recurrent phenomenon, terrorism needs a multi-dimensional approach with diplomatic, economic, political military and legal instruments. The policy response to terrorism has to be based on how a state approaches terrorism. It is a war, crime or a disease? Terrorism can be effectively contained strengthening international consensus and making nations fully accountable for the acts of their citizens. Domestically, counterterrorism strategy needs deterrence as a policy. It is here that strong legislation and mechanism are put in place for people and systems. The purpose is to send to clear and forceful signals to terrorist that the consequences of challenging the security and stability of the state would be firm and even disproportionate. The present policy of the Indian government has failed on this account.

India also needs a reconsider its policy towards a minority that for a long time kept itself insulated from the pan-Islamic jihad. What has changed in a question for reflection? There is a need to address the world wide in the minds of the individuals attached to this militant organisation to give up terrorism and resort to peace, and that has to be handled with prudence and precision. While
the unimpeded jihadist groups continued their campaign of violence, with or without official patronage the number of attacks in Jammu and Kashmir has steadily decreased. Intelligence cooperation on intelligence and law enforcement is paramount and necessary, especially because of the stateless nature of some terrorists. Terrorism can only be contained through concerted, sustained international effort and understanding. Extradition treaties should be encouraged between countries. Extradition sends a message that the international community is united in its efforts to contain terrorism. Political and ideological overtones by another state to serve its strategic interests then become a challenge in dealing with terrorism. Unfortunately, India and Pakistan do not have an extradition treaty, which enables strategic and political interests to dominate the discourse on counterterrorism.

Terrorism is the “cancer of the modern world”, a growing threat to the maintenance of an orderly society and a scourge which undermines development, economic and political stability and democratic institution is one of the most challenging problems of the modern times. An unethical, low cost, surrogate war undermines the full exercise of human rights and threatens the stability of many societies in the world. India is located in a region which “harbours the epicentre of terrorism” and has been a victim of the menace over the last two decades. Over the last few years, terrorism and violence, natural disasters, volatility in oil and food prices besides the global meltdown has test the inherent success and highlighted the need for monitoring and response mechanism.

Terrorism is largely sponsored from outside the country mainly, Pakistan and China which has utilised terrorism as an instrument of state policy. Nevertheless, India’s external policies have been dictated by a desire to have a supportive neighbourhood. Unfortunately, we cannot choose our neighbours, and some countries like Pakistan have in the past encouraged and given
sanctuary to terrorists and other forces that are antagonistic to India. India tried to minimise the impact of such hostility by fencing the border along LOC in Jammu and Kashmir and Bangladesh from where the vast majority of the infiltrations into India tended to take place. As for as matter of eruption of militancy in Kashmir during late 1980s is concerned, this was not a sudden outburst but the cumulative results of various twists and turns in the state’s policies since long if one wants to understand the growth of militancy in Kashmir, one has to bear in mind that it is both spontaneous as well as the result of some external planning. The denial of basic needs like genuine decent livelihood, civil liberties and federal autonomy to other people of kashmir alienated them from the Indian nation and they finally crossed over to the to the side of the militancy.

Pakistan, a traditional rival in the dispute of Kashmir, took advantage of the situation. It not only gave military training to young Kashmiri Muslims but also provided sophisticated weapons. After their return, these young men started an armed struggle in Kashmir. Pakistan sponsored cross border terrorism brought both the countries on the brink of war in 2002 when India has deployed large number of troops on its international borders and severe all diplomatic relations with Pakistan. Terrorists attack on the Kashmir assembly and Indian parliament, followed by attack on the army camp in Jammu suggest that Pakistan is pursuing a dual policy. In response to such threats maxima list in India pressurized the Indian government that it must take decisive action. It was argued that if United States has right to defend itself. India should also deal with such security threats firmly. However the tit-for-tat kind of tactics cannot be fought between nuclear countries. In case of war each side would be in hurry to launch all its nuclear systems before they regretted by its adversary. Thus the logic of mutual destruction in case of war stands firm even in the case of limited nuclear countries like India and Pakistan. There is however one factor which
cannot be avoided in striving at reconciliation between the two hostile neighbours in twenty first centuary-this is the nuclear factor. Neither India nor Pakistan could afford to ignore the realities and overwhelmed by the past prejudices and perceptions. There is concrete evidence that the global changes had put pressures on both countries to settle their differences.

India and Pakistan still hesitate to make any significant concessions over Kashmir even while they propose to break away from the past. The only progress thus far could be that India has agreed to bring Jammu and Kashmir on the agenda of the composite dialogue process and Pakistan has expressed its willingness to explore option other than the United Nations resolutions. The progress has only been placed on the table and does not promise much beyond the current stage. However, ne significant step forward has been the agreement over the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service and with the first bus on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad road rolling out against the backdrop of a militant attack in Srinagar on april6, 2005; India and Pakistan have initiated the biggest gamble over on Kashmir. The decisions to settle the ‘united nations document’ and ‘passport’ issues show that both sides have the capacity to make adjustments. The two discarded options had a linkage with their respective official stands on the status of Kashmir. Many more such mutual concessions would be required from both sides in future talks. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the historic agreement over the bus service is one step forward toward converging the ‘problem of kashmir’ and the ‘problem of kashmir’ approaches at some mutually agreed positions.

The peace process does show mutual willingness to move toward. However, there remains a challenge to convert the willingness into settlements on other issues. The wounds of kargil and terrorists strikes in J&K prevent India from showing flexibility beyond its stated positions. In such a situation, Pakistan’s periodic outbursts of going back to its fall back’ position on Jammu
and Kashmir will undoubtedly stymie the rapprochement underway given India’s willingness to discuss the Kashmir issue. Pakistan must be open, to discuss proposals such as ‘greater autonomy’ and ‘integrated Kashmir’, to be followed by demilitarization of the area and free movement of people and trade from the two sides. All concerned parties including the all party Hurriyat conference (APHC) would require moulding their official’s positions to facilitate solutions that could improve the lives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The situations demands flexibility by all acting on such lives could eventually be a ‘win-win’ situation for all. The concepts of autonomy, ‘integration and soft border’ are worth a try. The concept of a linked Kashmir (through bus service and trade exchanges) with a ‘soft border’ give Pakistan a satisfaction of changing the status quo; to the people of Jammu and Kashmir dividends of the linkage are in the form of trade, family reunions and peaceful backwards; and to India it provides a solution within the parameters of the constitution.

India wants from Pakistan-dismantling of terrorist camps, taking action against these involved in terror attacks and handling over of fugitives of Indian laws like the chief of the banned Jaishe-e-Mohammed (JEM) Masood Azhar. The India authorities have claimed that they have the intercepts of telephone conversations between the terrorist operating in Mumbai during the attack and their handlers in Pakistan. It will seem the US and UK authorities, who operate worldwide signal intelligence services, have the same evidence. The Pakistani are in a position to investigate these them and they do not need any evidence from outside if they are honest in their intention. It is certain that India has to carry out many internal reforms and address many political and administrative shortcomings in the wake of this attack. However, there can be no doubt that the most immediate task to be attended to is to ensure that future attacks of this type are reduced to a minimum and the damage they can do to the country and
society are limited to the extent possible. There is a requirement of a will to win the war over terrorism backed up by strict enforcement of existing laws at national and international level. Any system as it marches ahead reveals certain lacunae and loopholes, which in the instant case efforts the terrorists and advantage and ultimately in getting away rather mildly. There should be parity in the norms to be adopted by different countries at the international level when it comes to protect the national interest. Such measures should be undertaken which include special patterns of cooperation between like-minded governments, sanctions against states that sponsor or support terrorism in other nations terriority, and intervene with its peace and harmony and there should be a fuller application of international legal norms. With regard to international law, greater respect must be accorded to the principle of “extradite or prosecute”. States must respect the definition of aggression approved by the general assembly in 1974 and terrorists must come to be regarded by all states as common Enemies of humanity. Taken together such measures could severely limit the likelihood of cross border terrorism.

India ranks among the world’s most terrorism-affected countries in the US state department’s annual report on terrorism released on April 30, 2009. The report said, India’s effort to counter menace “remain hampered by its outdated and overburdened law enforcement and legal system. The report which highlighted the 26/11 Mumbai carnage and seven other major terror strikes across India in 2008, noted “ranking India as the world’s most terrorism affected country, the report said, “india continues the focus of numerous attacks from both extremely-based terrorist organisations and internationally based separatist or terrorist entities. There are few poses a serious challenge to the national security of the nations unless immediate measures of Border States are taken without peaceful borders with its neighbours. The problems involved are so complex that they defy easy solutions. In this situation, it would be advisable
which advisable of India starts by first solving the border issues of illegal migration and terror camps as well as other bordering nations with India. Problems on the border have persisted also because in figures very low on the priority list of the Indian government. In view of above mentioned points, all the governments must jointly come to an agreement to make the border safe and secure. Blaming each other on the issue of peace and security must be stopped. For this, the border must be restricted for the terrorists, controlled for smugglers. The borders cannot be protected by guns alone, hot and live borders drain the economy and fuel threat perception. India must conceptualise national borders of friendships and friendly linkage. We are handicapped because of inadequate knowledge and understanding of our neighbour threat perception, their strategic behaviour and about the people living on the borders on the other side. For future management and operational planning regarding the borders, information and documentation should be systematically developed. The fight against terrorism should be in the prime most things in the policy of the governments as it has the man power, intelligence agencies.

**Suggestions**

The cross border gravely impacting upon the security of the country and thus posing challenge to management of borders. The indo-Pakistan border is a long one and heavily inhabited and inhabitants have a common history of growth, culture, language and rich heritage. Today most of the problems are the manifestation of this fact, the problem of border management of this border is not just one securing the border but of doing so without causing harm to the economic interest of the people, long dependent on mutual trade and various forms of interdependence. Being on the extreme corner of the country, the border areas have remained underdeveloped and were economically and politically ignored for a long time. The negligence by mainland forced the people of the border area to indulge in and depend on the traditional systems for
their survival and this gave rise to cross border movements. Those in-charges of terrorism infrastructure in Pakistan has resorted to other stratagems to infiltrate terrorists into India via Nepal and Bangladesh through it has not totally ceased via the LOC. therefore proper management of borders is vitally important for the national security. India has to first manage its borders that help in smuggling of arms, narcotic and cross border infiltration. It is possible to fence the entire border. The deployment of land mines in some of the difficult areas has also been criticised on the ground of violation of human rights. One of the suggestions put forward in this regard that the border can be electronically fenced in order to prevent any kind of objectionable infiltration in India.

India needs to change its old structure and procedures of border patrolling it needs to introduce modernised surveillance and communications systems of that India can detect the problem before it is too late. There has to be coordinated command, control and communication and intelligence systems in order to avoid any delay in action. It seems that Indian security forces are not trained or equipped to deal with protracted insurgency. Indian forces should be provided light weight weapons, proper clothing suitable to the alpine type climate conditions. Both India and Pakistan should ideally arrive at a mutually acceptance solution. One of the suggestions is that the LOC can be converted into an international border. Since people in two parts of Kashmir have lived under two different states for last 50 years, the status quo can be maintained and it can be used as a solution. In this regard the international community can play a significant role by pressurizing Pakistan to stop this cross border terrorism in Kashmir. Without peaceful borders with its neighbours, India can hardly play its legitimate role in global affairs at this time of seminal global change. Since borders are with neighbours and neighbours are people, we have to take into consideration the people and the state when we talk about borders and management. To integrate border with the mainland, economic and
infrastructure development of the border areas must be done. It is also equally important to ensure political satisfaction of the border people, provision of adequate security, closing the cultural and communication gaps between the border people and the national mainstream and developing friendly relations with their border people. Above all people should be informed about the security issues in order to mobilize their support to defence preparations and government policies. We must locate those people who are in India and are arranging shelter, help, money, men, boarding and lodging, ammunition, local information and then hiding places after the operation and till those people are not identified, a few people shall be coming from abroad and shall be playing havoc with us. Any information related with any suspected person is to be disclosed to the police.

This is a fundamental duty to cooperate fully with the cops which are struggling day and night to safeguard our borders, so that everyone could sleep in their homes peacefully. All Indias must be directed to get permission from the local authorities when they allow a stranger to stay even their house even for one night. For some period there should be the ban for arms and ammunition and none should be allowed to carry with him any type of arm. We close entry of Pakistan even by permission and if we allow, we should allow them without any thing in their possession. There is an urgency to examine the case of supply of arms and ammunition to terrorists and also to locate the people who are supplying arms and ammunition to terrorists because they use arms and ammunition and there are people who are supplying these things to them. Similar actions are taken against naxals and Maoists because they are also outfits of the neighbouring country. They are also terrorists. However, the common public can contribute towards our security. Public should help these departments by informing them of suspicious incidents. Our political parties should stop their dog fights and taking political advantage of this situation and
should sit together and make some stringent laws to curb terrorism. Among the relevant steps undertaken by an aware national are educating our neighbourhood connecting and communicating with the government, being a leader at our workshop/community/area, generating funds, donations. If required rallying/creating agenda’s taking up community service. Planning new indicatives and driving them, writing content for flyers/ objectives/ blogs etc supporting the victims/casualty’s family. Unless every one of us put our sincere efforts of fight terrorism, we will see many such Mumbai terror attack throughout our country.