Chapter IV

Recent threats to India’s Security: Problems and issues

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Chapter IV

RECENT THREATS TO INDIA’S SECURITY: PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

Introduction-

This chapter highlights the effects of Terrorism, Naxalism and damage caused in various parts of India. These contemporary threats cause human loss, destruction of property and create the atmosphere of lawlessness in the society. This chapter brings forth the fact as to how deep rooted is the problem of terrorism, Naxalism in India.

4.1 Terrorism in the Heart of India

Since 1947 onwards, India confronted with several varied internal security problems. Presently one of the gravest threats to India’s internal security is Terrorism. Pakistan’s continuous efforts to grab Jammu and Kashmir and their indomitable strategy to create disturbance through violence to subvert and break up India is one of the reason behind the problem of terrorism.

Pakistan due benefits of its operations and experience in Punjab launched a proxy war in J&K since 1989. Over the past nearly two decades now, terrorism has swallowed these regions and resulted into loss of thousands of innocent lives, disturbed the economy and devastated Kashmir. In the North East region also several states have engulfed in insurgencies problems, many of which have been back and sponsored by the ISI’s cross border networks. The problem of illegal immigration from Bangladesh has disturbed the equilibrium of the state and many times it resulted into serious violence causing deaths of people. 76

Several organized crimes and mafia groups are associated with Pakistani ISI supported networks and enhanced their criminal, subversive and communal activities. They are also involved in narcotic and drug mafia outfits, smuggling of weapons, RDX and other material causing death and destructions. Funds generated through unlawful activities of these groups utilized for spreading and promoting Islamic fundamentalism, for creating violence and executing terrorist activities.

76https://books.google.com/books?id=_5glrF4JlB8C&pg=PA132&lpg=PA132&dq
Since last three decades the Union Government, Indian Arm forces has been kept consistently engaged in dealing with serious internal security problems in the North East region, Punjab, J&K. Many states are also affected by the activities of the Naxalite.

Pakistan with its anti India stance over the years has been using state sponsored terrorism as an agenda of its foreign policy. Pakistan’s primary object is to undermine India’s internal security through ISI’s activities. India’s open democratic system, judiciary and socio-political system provide opportunities to exploit the situation. Pakistan always utilized ISI in order to fulfill their anti-social and anti-nation plans through subversive activities like by initiating communal disturbances, terrorist attacks, infiltration militants and private army and providing weapons and explosives into India. 

ISI basically targets minority community. In the southern states Karnataka and Kerala have become prone to smuggling; there are subversion activities in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. Mohammed Inshitiqaq Ahmed @ Mohammed Saleem Junaid who were arrested in 1998, informed about their plan to enlarge ISI and Laskhar-e-Toiba’s network in India.

As far as judiciaries response goes, Dr. justice A.S. Anand (as he was then) delivering the judgment in Hitendra Vishnu Thakur v. state of Maharashtra defined terrorism that “terrorism is one of the manifestations of increase lawlessness and cult of violence. Violence and crime constituted a threat to an established order and are a revolt against a civilized society. Terrorism has not been defined under TADA. Nor it is possible to give a precise definition of terrorism or lay down what constituted terrorism. It may be possible to describe it as use of violence when it is most important result is not merely physical and mental damage of the victim but the prolong sociological effect it produces or has the potential of producing on society as a whole.”

In Peoples Union for Civil Liberty v. Union of India it was observed by the Supreme Court that “in all acts of terrorism, it is mainly the psychological element that distinguishes it from other political offences, which are invariably a compared with violence and disorder. Fear is induced in it not merely by making civilians the direct target of violence but also by exposing them to senses to insecurity.”

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77 Unaiza Niaz, “Wars, Insurgencies and Terrorist Attack-A Psychological Perspective from the Muslim World”, Oxford University Press, First Published-2011  
78 (1994 AIR, 2623)  
79 (AIR 1982 S.C.1473)
The Andhra Pradesh High Court in case of Dr. G. Jagadeshwar Reddy v. Dr. K. Dharma\(^{80}\) observed that ‘terror has no religion. Terror has neither rationality nor respect for rule of law. Terror can spike anybody at any place without resin or rhyme’.

In Nazir Khan and ORS V. state of Delhi\(^{81}\) it was observed, “Terrorist have no religion, no concept of communal or social harmony and value for human life. Secularism which is one of the great attributes of the Indian Constitution is viewed differently by some people. Communal harmony is not what they want. No religion propagates terrorism or hatred. Love for all is the basic foundation on which almost all religions are founded. Unfortunately some fanatics who have distorted view of religion spread messages of terror and hatred”.

In North-East area, the Siliguri corridor one of the delicate area due to its porous borders with Bangaladesh and Nepal and has become fertile ground for ISI to carry out their rebellious activities. ISI deliberately created Madarsas near Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders with the help of Bangladesh to set up their centers to carry out activities in the North-East. These regions have become the production ground for mafia, smugglers, hawala transactions, narco-trafficking, influx of fake Indian currency and terrorist activities.\(^{82}\)

The conflict in Jammu and Kashmir problem has its distinct external and internal facets. Issue of Kashmir was always at center point by Pakistan’s. The problem of terrorism and violence in Jammu & Kashmir, which began in July-1989, continues till today without any break.

Presently the problem of terrorism has not swallowed these regions only but it has also hit the other parts of country like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad etc. Till date there is enormous loss and destruction of the property. Many Indian citizens have lost their lives in cross firing, fake encounters, disappearances besides the incidents of rape, molestation and blaze. Due to continuous tension extra ordinary laws in force also contributed the acts of atrocities and excesses in Jammu and Kashmir.\(^{83}\)

To deal with the problem of terrorism is not easy job. What is more shocking is that terrorists are more aware about how to attack in places where they can cause more damage.

\(^{80}\) (2007 (2ALD),422)
\(^{81}\) (AIR 2003 SC 4427)
\(^{82}\) M.K. Waseem, “Terrorism Security and Law”, pg no 275, Mittal Publication, New Delhi, First Published 2014
\(^{83}\) Manish Tiwari, “Handbook of Security, Intelligence and Anti Terrorism Laws” Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi, First Published -2013
and loss of human life. In today’s date India is emerging as an economic super power hence, it is targeted to make it weak. Scholars have identified three reasons for terrorist’s activities in high tech centers

1. They are sending signal on an international level that India is not safe place for investors.
2. A significant number of US firms have operation here and when militant tendency is to get back at the US, this is the one way of getting back.
3. Security is not as tight as it could be.84

In last 15 years 5 different types of terrorism emerged in India out of which the most significant is

- Cross border insurgency from Pakistan and Bangladesh which took place in 1980,
- LTTE problem in South,
- The problems in North-East disturbed area and
- Maoist activities spread in different parts of countries.
- Communal Violence

Number of civilians who have lost their lives due to terrorism is 62, 221, a figure almost 6 to 7 times more than those who have lost their lives in conventional wars. The security personnel killed in various terrorist action is again over 9000. The total amount of money spent and this does not include the amount spent on our security forces, army and so on, on merely relief and rehabilitation, on special paramilitary forces that we deploy for anti-insurgency the figure now crosses Rs.45.000 cores.85

Since early 80’s there is 26 % increase in budget on agencies fighting with terrorism. Strong and anti-terrorists measures and methods which are adopted as a part of counter-terrorism are not very successful.Here it becomes essential to study reasons behind the growth of these problems. Roots of terrorism are found in the history of India’s struggle for Independence. 86

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85http://mobarezacademician.blogspot.com
4.2 Historical factors and terrorism in India –

The partition of united India definitely played a significant role in the problem of terrorism. Through Indian Independence Act 1947 the powers of united India was transferred and divided between India and Pakistan. Indian independence Act did not wanted to keep the Indians states in the state of suspense. Either they can accede to India or Pakistan or they can remain independent.

The Indian Independence Act did not mention about conditional accession. Conditional accession or force full accession was outside the Parliamentary policy. The discretionary power was conferred to the rulers to accede to either of the two dominions. Governor General was conferred with a power accept or reject the accession but the power to keep the question open or attach condition to it was not conferred on him.

In 1947 the fate of 562 princely states was decided immediately after independence either in favour of India or Pakistan. However the fate of Jammu and Kashmir remained undecided. At that time Maharaja Hari Singh was ruling over the state and his intention was to remain independent. However the Pakistan was against it. According to the Indian Independence Act 1947 it was left for the Maharaja Harisingh to decide whether to accede to India or Pakistan or to remain independent. Finally Maharaja Hari Singh decided to become part of India by legal accession though Pakistan was against it.

Finally on 26th October 1947, the Maharaja Hari Singh signed the instrument of Accession. It was voluntary, unconditional and absolute accession. In spite of that issue remained unresolved for Pakistan and they wanted to occupy the whole princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. The relevant document to accession was instrument of accession. Accordingly the Maharaja Hari Singh duly executed and signed the instrument of accession and accepted the accession to the India which was also accepted and signed by the Governor General of India. On 27th October 1947, the then prince state of J&K became an integral part of India through the instrument of accession. This accession is unequivocally irreversible, final, and constitutional.87

Growth of Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir –

Pakistan miserably failed in pursuing Maharaja Hari Singh to accede to Pakistan. Therefore the government of Pakistan tried to forcibly occupy the state by sending in armed ‘tribal pathans’ transported by Pakistan government who were backed by its regular

troops. They were in civilian attire. Their object was to create fear in the minds of people through violence. Since then Pakistan government trying their level best to annex the state by all sort of overt and covert military means. After 1947 India and Pakistan fought three times in war in 1965, 1971 and 1999 but still the dispute remains unresolved.

The problem of Terrorism exist in Kashmir since 1988, surprisingly initially state government responded inadequately and indifferently. In October 1989 in J & K, 39 persons were injured in 49 explosions planned by the terrorist. They used fire arms in 15 incidents. The situation was deteriorated to such an extent that no judicial officers were ready to pass an order against the terrorist. The whole criminal justice system collapsed under the pressure of militants. This was the major terrorist attack which took place in 1989.88

Further the frequency of attacks increased. In the year 1992, 202 incidents took place in the Jammu and Kashmir, of which 173 were armed attack, 17 cases of fire-starting and 4 bomb explosions. Around 76 persons were killed in this attack out of which 7 were the member of security forces. Following table shows how the terrorist activities increased in J & K since 1988-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of incidents</th>
<th>Person killed</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>3905</td>
<td>1177</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3122</td>
<td>1393</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>4457</td>
<td>2567</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>4584</td>
<td>2899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4479</td>
<td>2796</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88http://www.press.umich.edu/pdf/0472098241-.pdf
After 1992 penetration of foreign terrorist also began in the state. During that year presence of a few afghan terrorists was noticed in Pak occupied Kashmir. Since then the number of foreign infiltrators kept increasing. Terrorism in today’s date is mixture of terrorist from outside and Pakistan. At the end of 1993 the total no of terrorist activities estimated in J&K were around 1200. The situation was deteriorated in 1996 when 4224 people were killed. The use of high explosive (such as RDX or cyclomethylenetetrazin) was the main reason for the high casualties rate. Again the situation became worst in 1999 when the kargil war was declared.

Still the situation continued to be difficult. The people who are living in the state are sick and tired of violence. They are disheartened by Pakistan and now there is no intention and demand for accession to Pakistan. The security forces keep militants under pressure but still the level of violence is very high. The terrorist movements are dominated by foreign group like Harkat–Ul-Ansar, Al Badar, Lashkar – e- Tayyaba. Post Kargil the violence increased due to infiltration of large no of Pakistani militants and mujahedeen’s. There object was to target security forces. 89

Since long time the problem of J & K is unresolved. Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh is a proof of J & K is a integral part of India. However still some part is captured by Pakistan (Pak occupied Kashmir) like Northern areas of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza. History tells us that Indian Army was sent to capture the area of Pak occupied Kashmir. They reached up to muzzafarnagar. However they received an order from then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to withdraw military forces from the area. Consequently some part of Kashmir left with Pakistan from where they are able to carry out terrorist activities.

4.3 Violence in Punjab –

Terrorism in Punjab is result of state politics. The Akali Dal largest and strongest political party in Punjab was fighting for political gains under the name of Sikh religion. Leaders and members of party used to argue that, there is no difference between Sikh religion and Sikh politic.

Sikh community put their grievance by saying that since the partition of British India in two countries in 1947 the Sikh religion have suffered a loss and did not fit in scheme of the partition. The effect of partition was not fair on the Sikh religion. Due to partition around 2.5 millions Sikh’s were compelled to migrate from west Punjab in Pakistan to east Punjab, Delhi and UP in India. During this time many Sikh people lost their fertile land and the status and privileges which the use to enjoy during British rule.

In one incidence Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a prominent Sikh religious leader was humiliated when his followers were killed in clash with nirankaries. Further Akali Dal lost their power due to defeat in 1980 parliamentary election. There after leaders of Akkai Dal lost their hope of regaining power by democratic means. Soon after the defeat Bhindranwale justified and advocated the violence and brought twist in his movement. He instigated sikh community by reminding them of their militant tradition.

Shortly the movement became terrorist group struggling for a separate Sikh state. Bhidranwale openly provoked and ordered his followers to commit violent acts, in spite of that government both in new Delhi and Punjab kept quite without taking any counter action. Many Hindu leader and prominent sikh leaders were assassinated during this time. Bhindrawale to keep his movement on and safeshifted his head-quarter to the golden temple at Amritsar which is considered as sacred place of sikh religion. He commanded and controlled the terrorist movement from there. In 1982 around 13 people were killed in terrorist attack and in 1983 the no reached to 75. 90

Converting this situation in favour Pakistan got actively involved in supporting terrorism in Punjab and they started providing AK-47 rifles to the terrorist groups. The introduction of rifles resulted into increase in the number of casualties and giving terrorist an upper hand over the Punjab police. In October 1983 the terrorist hijacked a bus in Amritsar and selectively shot dead the Hindu passenger. Due to this act Central Government faced strong criticism and they dismissed the ruling party of Darbar Singh. The state of Punjab was

brought under the President rule. Still there was sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks and no of person killed after the imposition of president rule. The central paramilitary forces were deployed but they had little information about the terrorist and their hide outs. They treated this problem like any other law and order problem. They tried to tackle it by force. The deployment of paramilitary forces proved to be demoralized the Punjab police. 

Due to Pakistan’s support of the terrorism in Punjab terrorist could easily to smuggle sophisticated weapons across the border. It provided an opportunity to an ISI to get directly involved with the terrorist movement and they also started providing sanctuary and training to the terrorist group in Punjab.

In 1984 there was unexpected terrorist attack and all terrorist took shelter in Golden Temple. To rescue hostages, the operation blue star was carried out by the army in the golden temple as per the instructions of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Operation Blue Star resulted into the death of more than 4000 innocent people and destruction of the ‘Akal Takht’ inside the golden temple which is holy place of the Sikh. Operation Blue Star aggravated the grievances of Sikh Community and they reacted very strongly and they demanded separate khalistan, the recognition of a separate Sikh state outside the union of Indian. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her own Sikh security guard because of her decision of operation Blue Star. 

In 1984 terrorist movement in Punjab reached to its new heights. Many young Sikhs preferred to join the terrorist groups. The security forces which were deployed in Punjab were neither organized nor trained to effectively counter terrorist attack. The terrorist use to move around in one or two small groups to avoid detection. The Punjab terrorist succeeded in spreading their network and engaged in increasing no of daring bank robberies and shoot out. They started committing terrorist acts as far away as Delhi, Bombay and Kollakata. In 1991 the no of persons killed in terrorist attack reached to 2586. Finally in 1995 the terrorist movement in Punjab slowed down.

Even though activities in Punjab slowed down, the incidence in Punjab gave many opportunities to ISI to fix their roots strongly in India. They learned that, Indian people can be used to spread violence by giving some gratifications to them. They added fuel in the fire by providing weapons to the people.

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91 Manish Tiwari, “Handbook of Security, Intelligence and Anti Terrorism Laws” Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi, First Published -2013
4.4 Terrorism and North East India –

If we study the geographical area of northeast, it is surrounded by China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It is connected to India through by thin 20 kilometer wide street near siliguri, a northern town in west Bengal. Basically this area is divided into 7 states Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram. Terrorist activities are active in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura in comparison to Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Earlier the situation in Meghalaya was also very serious. North - East is susceptible to the terrorist activities due to geographical location, inaccessibility, poor economic condition and backwardness and political hostility. Many people living in this area are tribal people and far away from developmental processes.

Terrorist activities spawned in this area because less attention of government, difficult communication, segregation. Taking benefit of this situation, the hostile external forces exploited the situation. Since independence with an object to divide India on ethnic and religious ground they provided help to these people in terms of money, weapons etc.

The terrorist in this area can obtain support from neighboring country such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar and Bhutan. The environment of this area also contributed in spreading terrorism. This area is hilly covered with thick forest and unprotected international boundaries which creates an ideal environment for the breeding of secessionist and terrorist forces in the region. The steep terrain and jungle road provides easy traps for attack on the moving convoys of the security forces.  

Further in this area terrorist and politicians works hand in hand. People are being exploited by politicians for their electoral gains. It is said that partition of the country has hurt this region more than any other region. Since then this region became blocked-in. Its main rails, roads and water links to the rest of the country were broken, as they passed through east Pakistan. High transport cost made even essential commodities expensive in comparison with other part of country. This whole region is facing serious political and economical problems.

Easy availability of arms, anger and frustration youth in this area succumbed to the terrorism easily. Because of unemployment educated youths get addicted to the drugs is one of the reason of growth of terrorism in this area. The sluggish economy and political instability is like a adding fuel to the fire.

Nagaland –

Geographical area of Nagaland is over 16,579 square kilometer, with the population of 1.5 million. Mostly Naga tribal people stay in this area. However Naga people can be found in Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Soon after independence insurgency began in this area. Initially Britishers also supported insurgency movements in this area as they received support from Naga people during 2\textsuperscript{nd} world war.

However Pakistan intelligence agencies actually supported to carry out insurgency movement in this area. The secessionists, who were ideologically committed to the left also received support from insurgency group of Burma. By 1953 the movement had gather momentum and since then the no of terrorist acts kept increasing. The most active and secessionist group in this area are Naga National Council and National Socialist council of Nagaland.

Z.A.PHIZO (the leader of the secessionist force) organized terrorism in military fashion. He created two groups, one is armed and another is political. He created parallel government and started forcible collection of taxes and extortion in the state. As he was well acquainted with jungle warfare, his armed group fully oppressed the hilly land and the forest area to attack the security forces. There basic object was to attack and kill security forces who are dissenting naga leaders.

Unfortunately security forces which were deployed in these area’s were not familiar with the local custom, language and area and they found it extremely difficult to distinguish between the local people and terrorist. Phizo was having close link with Pakistan and china intelligence agencies. With their support he established the network outside the country in the Chittagong hill tracts in east Pakistan and the Arcane Hill Tracts in Burma. No of underground Naga had gone to China for training and they were under the communist influence.

For many years in this area the Special Arm Forces Act was applicable enacted by the central government of the India. Today also the situation in the state continued to be difficult. Lack of co-ordination among the security forces and the state government have created difficult situation. In the year 1997, cease fire agreement was also signed with the NSCN but prolonged negotiations have not resulted in settlement.
**Manipur –**

With the population 1,83,7000 with an area of 22327 square kilometers the Manipur is divided into two distinct parts i.e. valley and the hills. The tribal community which reside over here is known as Meitei’s in valley area and inhabitants of hilly area are naga, kuki, paite and zomithribis. Manipur is influenced by left extremism. Economic unrest among the youth is an important factor for the growth of terrorism.

The aim of extremist violence in the valley was initially to highlight social and economics discrimination against the Meitei’s. However as the violence increased it turned secessionist. The violence in this area became more serious in the year 1970. Terrorist acts such as assassinations, surprise attackson security forces, looting of bank and extortion of money increased. 93

Manipur is situated on the border of state hence it is more vulnerable to terrorism. It also has thinly guarded international border with Myanmar i.e. 350 kilometer long. Because of this terrorist move quite freely in and out of Manipur from Myanmar as monitoring is very difficult. In 1971 after the creation of Bangladesh peace returned to Manipur for a short time but terrorism returned in more virulent form in couple of years. Over the years terrorism in Manipur has worsen. Organized crime and most of the terrorist act are not committed to pursue the ideology but just to extort money. Corruption and maladministration are two basic reasons who contributed to the worsening of the situation.

The political and administrative structure is corrupted and weak. Infrastructure is extremely poor in the state, people suffer from a psychological and physical sense of depression. There are no other sources of employment. Though people in Manipur are tired of violence, its level continues to be high.

**Assam –**

The terrorist movement in Assam became active mainly on one issue i.e. the invasion of outsider into the state. Agitation for the deportation of illegal immigrants took more serious turn in 1980. Until 1979 the movement against the outsider was limited to only demonstration or agitation. In the year 1979 the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) the main terrorist group was formed under the leadership of Paresh Bhruah, a student leader from Assam. They caused interruption of communication, hitting economic targets and committed selected kidnappings and killing to create terror in the minds of people.

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93 H Parmeshwar Hegde, “India under the shadow of Terrorism”, Kaveri Books, New Delhi, First Edition-2010
The ULFA has also linked with naga and further they also developed linked with ISI Pakistan. ISI supplied arms and explosive to these groups.

In 1990 Assam terrorist movement reached to its new heights, when there were reports that the ULFA had developed links to the liberation tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) a terrorist group which was operating in Sri Lanka. Since 1990 the terrorist movement in Assam had many ups and down. In 1991, Indian Army was deployed to control the terrorist movements. However after some time, Army lots their control as ULFA received public support and Army was criticized for the violations of human rights. The ULFA has created many safe pockets on the border areas in Bangladesh and Bhutan.94

Tripura –

The terrorism in Tripura is also a result of fears among local people as large number of people have migrated in Tripura from the neighbor in state. Migrated people includes Hindu Bengalis from east Pakistan and Muslims from Bangladesh. The Tripura Upgati Yuva Sammiti was formed in 1967 to protect the rights of tribal. Later on it formed an armed wing known as Tripura National Volunteers’ to create fear in the minds of immigrant people so that they will leave Tripura. Further the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) is also responsible for most of the terrorist act purported in the last few years. They targeted non tribal groups and government officials. In 1999 the no of terrorist incidences increase to 614 from 391 in 1996. Alone NLFT was responsible for the 313 incidences.95

4.5 Series of Mumbai Attacks-

Mumbai is considered as most preferred and vulnerable place by terrorist specially Pakistan. Over the Last few years there have been series of attacks, Starting from Mumbai Blast in 1993 to most recent and unprecedented attacks of 26th November 2008, when two of the prime hotels Taj and Oberoi, landmark Chatrapati Shivaji Terminal and a jewish Chabad House in south Mumbai were attacked and siege.

Terrorist Attacks in Mumbai include:

- 12th March 1993- Series of 13 bombs explosions resulted into killing of 257 people.
- 6th December 2002- Bomb blast in a bus in Ghatkopar, Killing 2 persons.

94 H Parmeshwar Hegde, “India under the shadow of Terrorism”, Kaveri Books, New Delhi, First Edition-2010
- 14th March 2003- Bomb blast in a train in Mulund, Killing 10 people.
- 28th July 2003- Bomb blast in a bus in Ghatkopar, killing 4 people.
- 25th August 2003- Two bomb blasts in cars near the gateway of India and Zaveri Bazzar, killing 50 people.
- 11th July 2006-series of seven bomb blasts in local trains killing 209 people.
- 26th November 2008 to 29th November 2008-co-ordinated series of attacks, killing at least 172.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th March 1993</td>
<td>Bombay Stock Exchange building</td>
<td>The 28 storey office building was damaged along with surrounding offices also suffered some damage. About 50 people were killed in this explosion. About 30 mins later, another car bomb was exploded elsewhere in the city, and from 1.30pm to 3.40 pm a total 13 bombs exploded throughout Bombay. Most of the Bombs were kept in cars and some were in scooters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13th December 2001</td>
<td>Indian Parliament, Delhi</td>
<td>five terrorist gain access to the Parliament House in a car with Home Ministry and Parliament lables. Both the houses of Parliament Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have been adjourned for 40 minutes prior to the incident, many members of the Parliament (MPs) and government officials such as Home Ministers LK Advani and Minister of state for Defense Harin Pathak were believed to have still been in the building at the time of attack. The gunmen drove their vehicle into the car of the Indian Vice President Krishna Kant (who was in the building at the time), got out and began firing their weapons. The vice-presidents guards and security personnel shot back at the terrorists and then started closing the gates of compound. Constable Kamlesh Kumari was first to spot the terrorist squad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th May 2011</td>
<td>Delhi High Court Bombing</td>
<td>One gunman’s suicide vest exploded when he was shot dead, the other four gunmen were also killed. Five police men, a Parliament security guard, and a gardener were killed and 18 others were injured.</td>
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<td>Delhi High Court Bombing</td>
<td>A series of five coordinated bomb blasts in Delhi. Which took place over a span of a few minutes at various locations in Delhi. The first bomb was exploded at IST and four other blasts followed in various places killing 30 and injuring 100.</td>
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<td>After the attacks, Indian Mujahidin declared an open war against India in retaliation for what it said were 60 years of Muslim persecution and the country’s support to United States’ policies, most notably the war in Afghanistan. On 13th Sept 2008 five blasts took place at IST in busy markets. Fortunately four bombs were defused. The blast took place at Ghaffar market in which 20 people were injured. The explosive was kept near the car and resulted in a cylinder blast in auto rickshaw. Immediately after that two explosions took place near Connaught place in which 10 people were injured. The bomb was kept in dustbin.</td>
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<td>1st January 2009</td>
<td>Guwahati Bombings</td>
<td>There were three serial blast which hit the Guwahati, the capital of the Indian state of Assam on 1st January 2009 just before the visit of India’s home minister P. Chidambaram to the place. Five persons were killed and 67 were injured. Later on the police confirmed that the first blast took place near Lokopriya Gopinath Bordolodoli at Birubari injuring five people includes 10 years old child. Another blast took place at</td>
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Bhootnath Market near the famous temple Kamakhya where 2 people were killed and injured 25. According to the police report the bomb was placed on bicycle. According to the schedule of P. Chindamabaram he was suppose to pass from Bhutnath on his way from the airport. The 3rd blast occurred outside a Big Bazaar Retail at Bhangagarh near Guwahati College. Here 34 people were injured. The police suspect that the bomb was kept inside a pan shop in the area. All three blasts were low intensity carried with the help of using improvised explosive devices (IED). The United Liberation Front suspected to be involved in the bombings. Some army official suspected that there is hand of Bangladesh based Islamic fundamentalist groups in the explosions.⁹⁶

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13th May 2008</th>
<th>Jaipur Bombings</th>
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<tr>
<td>On 13th May 2008 there were serial bombings (total 9 bombs) which took place within span of 15 min at various locations in Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan. Finally the 10th bomb was found and it was defused. According to the official report 63 people were dead and more than 216 people were injured One bomb was exploded near the historical Hawamahel. After two days, previously unknown Islamic Militant Group who is known as Indian Mujahidin sent an email to Indian media and took the responsibility for the attack. In which they claimed that they would demolish the faith Hinduism.</td>
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<tr>
<th>26th July 2008</th>
<th>Ahmadabad bombings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On 26th July 2008 within a span of 70 min there were 21 bomb blasts in Ahmedabad. In blast 56 people were</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ahmadabad is considered as cultural and commercial heart of Gujarat. The blasts were low intensity. Further several T.V channels reported that they have received and email from Indian Mujahidin claiming the responsibility of the blast but Islamic Militant group Harkat Ul Jihad – al – Islamic has also claimed the responsibility of attack. After the blast the Gujarat police arrested the suspected master mind , Mufti Abu Bashir along with 9 others. It is to be noted that these bombing occurred a day after the Bengaluru blast and the day before bomb blast in Jharkhand. Moreover the bombs were planted in Tiffin carriers of bicycle a pattern which was followed in Jaipur bombing.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23rd Nov 2007</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Bombings</td>
<td>On 23rd November 2007 6 consecutive serial blast rocked at Lucknow, Varanasi and Fajidabad within a span of 25 min. in which many people were killed and several other were injured. The bombs were explicitly targeted to the lawyers who were working in the court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th March 2006</td>
<td>Varanasi –</td>
<td>Three consecutive blasts took place at Varanasi who claimed the life of 11 people killing four lawyers and 42 people were injured. Here also bombs were planted in bicycle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd Nov 2007</td>
<td>Faizabad –</td>
<td>Two successive blasts occurred in fazidabd which were strongest among all. In this blast minimum four people were killed and 15 people were injured. These bomb blasts may be in retaliation to the arrested terrorist being beaten up by lawyers and not being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Sept 2006</td>
<td>Malegaon</td>
<td>On 8th Sept 2006 in Malegaon, a town in the Nashik districts of Maharashtra there were series of bomb blast. The explosion caused the death of 37 people and injured 125 people and moreover this blast took place in Muslim cemetery adjacent to a mosque around 01.15 PM that too on Friday prayers on the shab-e-barat holy day. Most of the victims of attack were Muslim people. The bombs were found attached to bicycle. A stampede ensued after the devices exploded. A curfew was declared in the town and paramilitary forces were deployed in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th May 2007</td>
<td>Mecca Masjid Bombings</td>
<td>On 18th May 2007 there was bomb blast in the old city area in Hyderabad, the then capital of Andhra Pradesh. This blast occurred inside the Mecca Masjid which was very near to Charminar. The bomb was caused by a cell phone triggered pipe bomb. 14 people were killed in an attack out of which 5 were killed by the police firing after the incidence while trying to quell the bomb. The bombs comprised a high explosive substances field in a 10 inch by 3 inch. According to the Andhra Pradesh forensic labotery the RDX and TNT were used in bombs. At the time of bomb blast there were 10,000 people gathered at the mosque for prayers. After the blast five indusial died as result of police firing. 6 rounds were fired in the afternoon and evening to prevent shop and public property from being damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On 13th February 2010 approximately around 07.15 a bomb exploded at the German Bakery in the city of Pune. This attack resulted in to the death of 17 people and several injured. This bakery is popular tourist place and famous in Pune was busy at the time of blast. One Italian women, two Sudanese student and one Iranian student were killed. This blast was triggered by remote control device. This was the major attack since the 26th November 2008 Mumbai attack. The German Bakery is located near the Jewish Chabada house and the Osho ashram. According the official report a RDX explosive had been used. Ball bearings and nut bolts were part of the bomb. This attack took place just before an agreement between India and Pakistan to resume dialogue at a meet on 25th February.

The object behind the study of these attacks is to highlight the various attacks which took place in India since last 15 years and to study the loss of lives which occurred during these attacks. We will notice that many times terrorist were successful in bomb explosions in crowded places in the cities. Question which comes to our mind is that why security management is so poor that we cannot prevent and identify these attacks. How terrorist can enter in such crowded places? Are they getting support of local people. Such many questions remained unanswered.

4.6 NAXALISM – Threat to Internal Security –

The word Naxal, Naxalite or Naxalavadi is a common term used to refer various militant communist groups, operating in various parts of India under different names. In the state Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa they are known as Maoists while in Andhra Pradesh they are known with some other title. It is heard that leaders of theses movement have taken shelter in a place located in china. Left extremism, made their beginning in naxalabery village in West Bengal and Telagana in Andhra Pradesh in 1967. Since then the movement started in
many states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigad and Orissa. Their prominent leader in the first phase includes Kanusanyal and Charu Muzumdar.

They launched the movement under the banner of communist party of Indian (Marxist) but however in 1969 split occurred and drastic change was adopted by the new formation, the Communist Party of India (Marxist - Leninist), their agenda and activities were based on the thoughts of ‘Mao-Tse-tung’ which was translated by the Mujumdar to its follower as ‘The Physical Annihilation of Class Enemies.’

Very soon the movement was dominated the entire west Bengal creating impact on some other state also. The movement was compressed through strong police action including the death of its leaders Charu Mazumadar in 1972. Still the problem of Naxalism continues in India and presently it is in aggravated form. 

Truly Left extremism is the result of the inability of the states to address the many genuine grievances of the people in these areas. The gap between the unreasonable expectations and their fulfillment has increased over the years. Unfortunately now, the younger generation is not ready to surrender with injustice and humiliation without the fight. This bitterness of the young generation against the prevailing unjust socio-economic system is increasing day by day.

After independence, the educational system which leads to unemployment, problems related to land has made the survival on agriculture more difficult. Corrupt administration that too in the rural areas, stagnant judicial system and adamant attitude increased the intensity of problem. With the passage of time land disputes in these areas have multiplied however the land records and judicial system to settle these problems remained stagnant. This situation created a sense of frustration and anger amongst the tribal people living in these areas.

The most prominent group that has mushroomed in the recent years is the People’s War Group and the Marxist communist centre. These people took the advantage of the situation and added fuel to the fire by provoking and instigating tribal people. Tribal people became tools in the hands of these leaders. Initially when the Naxalism movement started it was having some ideology and their object was to protect the land of Tribal people.

However gradually they changed their ideology and now they lacks the ideology and revolutionary zeal. Presently their basic object is extortion. They have extorted huge funds. What they cannot do legitimately they have obtained it through violence; these people are not very different from terrorist.

**Who are Naxalites –**

Naxalite or naxalism is informal name and loose term use to describe the group involved in violent struggles on behalf of land less labours and tribal people against land lords and other. These groups are considered as terrorist by the government of India and various state governments. Naxalites explain their ideology as they are fighting operations and exploitation to create a classless society. They are representative of landless people who are unable to fight due to their backwardness and poor economical conditions. Dalit people who are hardly have anything to live with except that they used to have land. Naxalism is a movement for these people. They do not have any religion. They are led by trained people and are organized into a very classical communistic pattern.  

These Naxalite people have central committee of 21 members, again they have a polite bureau of 7 members, again there are regional bureau’s which have many divisions under them. Till October 2004 in India there were 39 major organizations, two of them were well known namely PWG and the MCC. These two groups only caused 85% of violence in the country. However after 2004 these two organizations decided to merge in to single group called the CPI Maoists. The object of this group was to set an powerful revolutionary movement and continue its fight against social repression and inequalities in India. Since last 10 years it has grown mostly from displaced tribal’s and natives who were fighting against exploitation to the major Indian corporations and local officials who they believe to be corrupt.

According to the report of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) in 2006, 20,000 armed naxalites are operating in India. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh declared that today’s Naxalism problem is serious threat to the internal security of India. The police and bureaucrats of eight Indian states meet at regular intervals to device ways and means to check and monitor the operation of these groups.

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Under the leadership of Charu Mujumdar the naxalites defined their object of revolution. Their aim was to replace the old feudal order with one, which will initiate landless and poor’s will be free from the slavery of land lords. Naxalites adopted guerrilla warfare as the tactics to achieve their object. Their aim was the ‘liberation’ of territories with the hope that gradually they will setup liberated zones in different parts of the country which will eventually the territory unit under the naxalite hegemony. 100

As discussed earlier, the movement started in village of naxalbari. Initially police suppressed this movement, despite this the movement started growing and in today’s date it is active in 13 states of India. Suppuration, oppression and exploitation are generally set to be the real reasons behind the growth of Naxalism. These extremists collect cores of rupees from all type of traders, contractors and persons engaged and economic activity. It is said that exploitation is the biggest source of income. They have looted money from doctors, lawyers contractors, accountants, government official etc.

Background of Naxalism –

The growth of naxalite movement in India has connection with the global scenario of 1960. After the World War II, intellectual around the world were looking for new afresh world order. In this period new radicalism was braking out which was re-reading of marks, rediscovery of the sources of revolutionary humanism and revivals of ideas what taking place. This was the period when the then prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru, Nasser and Tito were suggesting alternative of the two power block in the shape of the non-aligned movement. Already the intellectual warfare was going on which was uplifted by the thought of Indian communist. This group started looking for peasants, workers splits in the newly found society. Initially Naxalism began as a campaign for putting an end to bureaucratic authoritarianism and transforming the individual.

In Shakamuri Apparao and ORS v. Government of Andhra Pradesh101 it was observed by the Court that “two wrongs cannot makes one right. Naxalite killings cannot be an excuse for fake encounter and police excesses. Conversely, alleged police excesses cannot be the rationale to support naxal violence.”

100 Joshua O Miluwi and Hina Rashid, “Naxalism the biggest security threat to India”, Mangalam Publications, New Delhi, First Edition, 2013
101 1996,102,CRILJ,3936
Originated in the small village of west Bengal the naxalite ideology got rapid success in other part of west Bengal and very few years in various state of country. In the early 1970 the naxalite movement spread to far-flung area’s like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, UP and Punjab. Movement was lead by Charu Mujumdar, Kanu Sanyal, Ram Prabhav Singh and Jangal Santhal. On 8th may 1967 the Siliguri Kishan Sabha of which Jangal was the President, declared their resolution to adopt armed struggle to redistribute the land to landless people. Hence these people were attacked by landlord’s men over a land dispute. However police intervened and arrested the peasant’s leaders. There was battle between police and tribal people and one police officers was killed in the attack. This incident encouraged many Santhal Tribles to attack on local land lords.

According to the 5th and 9th schedule of the constitution provides for a limited form of tribal autonomy with regard to exploiting natural resources on their land and land sealing laws limiting the land to be possessed by the land lords and distribution of excess land to the land less farmer and labours. However actually this did not happen. One Mr. Mao Zedong provided ideologically leadership to the naxalabari movement. He advocated that Indian peasants and lower class tribal’s should over through the government and upper classes by force. This ideology received a large no of support and it was spread through Mujumdar writing which formed the basics for naxalite ideology. In 1967 all India co-ordination committee of communist revolutionaries (AICCCR) was organized by the naxalite.

Basically the naxalite movements struggles was based on the ideology of china’s mao Zedong with the aim of creating an Indian revolution on 25th May 1967 local people were attacked by tribal who had been given land by the courts under the tenancy laws. In retaliation, the tribal’s attacked landlords and claimed their land. Since 1960 to 1970 naxalite movement was very popular. There were reports of brilliants students like IITn’s dropping out of college and joined the struggle for the rights of tribal’s and landless labours. However over the years the movement lost its original vision and it was found that they compromised with their original principle. 102

Naxalism a Biggest threat to the internal security –

“It would not be an exaggeration to say that the problem of Naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country”

Prime minister Manmohan Singh 13th April 2006 –

Presently the Naxalism is the biggest threat to maintain internal security within country. Its effects are multi-layered. These movements highlight India’s interior weaknesses, which makes India also vulnerable to external threats. In the era of globalization, threats such as naxalism cannot be considered only internal as it affects external security also.

A nation cannot effectively withstand threats coming from outside its country if there is instability inside it. Further because of globalization there is emergence of non state terrorist as well as international interference with each other affairs. India is also the victim of international state sponsored terrorism.

In 1967 when Naxalites movement started in India, the government looked it as law and order problem. They did not analyzed the reasons behind this movement and could not foresee the extended form of the movement. Hence the movement could not put to an end in right time. When the movement was active in the village naxalbari, at that time the then Home Minister of India Y.B.Chavan while addressing the Lok Sabha described them as mere “lawlessness”. While Charu Mujumdar named the period of 1970’s ‘Decade of Librations’ and the Indian government responded to it as ‘Decade of Repression’ when the United Front government in West Bengal confrontation by the naxal violence, was in dilemma about the nature and scope of its response.

However in spite of enacting several laws, the Naxal movement has continued to spread its base because the rural poor and oppressed class identify themselves with an ideology of naxalism. As discussed above, in India naxalite movement is a result of prevailing social and economic issues. All the regions in which the naxalite movements are active are ones with alarming level of poverty.

Alienation of forest land –

The issue of alienation of tribal land was very major which actually crippled their economic welfare. This alienation happened largely because of the moneylenders trap and also because of the various restrictions put by the government on accesses to forest land which was traditionally the exclusive domain of the tribals. In implementing government regulation on forest accesses, government official resorted to harassment of tribals. All these things resulted into loss of accesses to forest produce which had, constituted a significant part of their income and also an integral part of their way of life. These affected tribal people therefore it was like a adding fuel to the fire for naxalite movement.

Support from Urban Middleclass Youth –

Surprisingly the Naxalite movement was strongly supported by educated youth. Many young Naxalite were medical and engineering graduates who went to the forest to support the movement. Some young students approached rural area to mobilize the people there and perpetrating acts of violence in an attempt to overthrow the states.

Measures taken by the government to tackle the naxalism –

The government of India constituted an empowered group of Ministers to tackle with the problem of naxalism which was headed by the Home Minister and few selected Chief Minister of the state.

- The very first thing which government did was they put a ban on the Communist party of India (Marxist – Leninist ) , People War Group and all its associated formation and the Maoist Communist Centre under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967 amended in 2004.
- The government has also constituted a taskforce comprised of nodal officers from the naxal affected area and the officers from the IB, CRPF to moniter naxal activities.
- In 1998 coordination centre was setup headed by the Union Home Minister and Chief Secretaries and DGP of the naxal affected area as step to be taken to control naxal activities.
- The government also introduced a police modernization schemes in Naxal affected area.
- Huge amount of money was granted to modernize the police force to the State Government by the Central Government. They also made an effort to modernize
their equipment and tactical device including latest communication, modern vehicles and infrastructure facilities.

- The state government was instructed to determine police station that are susceptible to Naxal attacks.
- As Naxalites increased use of IED and considering the growth in number of casualties the government decided to provide the force with mine protected vehicles.
- In, many parts central paramilitary forces were deployed on a long term basis to assist the state government to carry out operations against naxals.
- The states are also exempted from paying the charges involved in deploying these military forces for about three years which cost around 1,100 crores.
- The government with an intention to discharge the youth from the path of militancy has revised the recruiting plan to permit 40% of recruitment in central paramilitary force from areas affected by the naxals.
- The governments setup the Indian Reserve Battalions in the states to strengthen their security network.
- Presently 76 districts in 9 states are badly affected by naxal activity. The naxalite insurgency is an ongoing war between naxals and government of India.  

Table –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Naxalites killed</th>
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<td>1608</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>524</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
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</table>

2002 – The People War Group attacked against Politicians, police officers and businessmen in response to ban impost on the group by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

2003 – The conflict in Andhra Pradesh triggered as PWG group continued their guerrilla attacks against police security forces, and government. In this year there was also an assassination attempt attack on Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu

2004 – There was low intensity fight between PWG and government forces.

2005 – there were violent clashes between naxal’s and states security forces due to break down of piece talk between the PWG and the government of Andhra Pradesh.

2007 - In November 2007 they declared the movement against anti SEZ such as the Bhoomi Uchched Pratirodh Committee in Nadigram in West Bengal and started movement against the SEZ act 2005.

2010 – On 6th April 2010 in Dantewada district naxal’s killed 74 consisting of 76 paramilitary personnel of the CRPF and 2 policemen. This attack resulted into the biggest loss of life of security forces. On 17th May 2010 naxalite destroyed a bus and killed 44 people which includes several special police officers and civilians. On 28th may the derailment of kollakata – Mumbai night train resulted into death of 150 persons. Maoists were responsible for the sabotage which caused the disaster. On 29th June around 26 police men were killed in Maoist attack in Chhattisgarh.

In the year 2009 Maoists were able to extend their veil of terror and panic in district of south Orissa. 9 security personnel were killed while four naxal died in police firing in this incident. It was said that Maoist took the advantage of low security at Balimela Hydel project in Malkanaganari District and destructed power generation unit through an attack and damage their infrastructure.

**Dantewada Massacre –**
On 6th April 76 security men, out of them 74 from the CRPF were attacked at night when the personnel were deep in sleep. According to the inquiry committee report, E. N. Ram Mohan deputy commando who was responsible for command and control, failed and there was violation of standard operating procedure. According to the report the Chhattisgarh police are also responsible for lack of cohesiveness, failure to fully support central paramilitary forces in anti naxal operation in the state.

**Attack on Girls school in Orissa –**

On 2nd may 2010 an armed Maoist trigged explosion at government run residential school for tribal girls, few meters away from the BSF camp and the police station, explosion stormed the school premises causing extensive damage to the school. Fortunately no one was killed in the attack as the girls had gone to their home for summer vacation. According to the source report armed Maoist, comprising female cadres reached the residential school premises at around 9.30pm, they order the staff and student to vacate the premises and they planted explosive inside the rooms. The building of the school was targeted by them as this building was used to conduct a camp for security forces.

The Supreme Court expressed its strong displeasure for using the premises of school buildings for the Anti-Naxals forces in Orissa. Supreme Court gave ultimatum to the State government and Para-military forces to evacuate the school building under their occupation. The government of Chhattisgarh argued that some 30 odd buildings were captured by the government for the deployment of anti naxal forces and alternative arrangement has been made by the authorities for the education of the children. The Bench Consisting of Justice B. Sudarshan Reddy and Justice S.S. Nijjar said that “we are not going to buy this argument. You have to vacate the schools. In this petition, petitioner had challenged the rising of anti-naxal forces by the state government called the Salwa Judum. In response to the allegations of atrocities leveled by the petitioners, Chhattisgarh government who recently conducted a filed study, filed an affidavit by stating development work carried in this area. However SC had not compromised with the issue of using school premises for this work.

**Maoist attack on Maharashtra bound train –**

65 passenger of a Maharashtra Bound Express were killed and 200 were injured in a maoist attack which led to derailment of 13 coaches. 65 bodies have been recovered.
According to the sources the incident occurred at 1.30 AM when the train was running between khemasoli and sardiya station. Maoist planted fish plates at the derailment site.106

Naxalism is not mere law and order problem –

The prime minister Manmohan sigh many times while reviving the internal security situation commented that left wing extremism is a serious threat to the internal security speaking to the chief minister of various state during the conference on internal security in 2009 the prime minister obversed that ‘left wing extremism is another serious challenge……I would like to emphasize the growing intensity of the problem. There have been heavy casualties inflicted recently on security forces by naxalite groups. There are also indication of yet more offensive action by these groups. The problem of left wing extremism is indeed a complex one. There is need for a balanced and new nuanced strategy to deal with it. On the other hand, the state should discharge it responsibility and obligation and re establish the rule of law in areas dominated by the naxalites. At the same time, we should work to words removing the causes which lead to alienation of people and the problems like Naxalism’.107

Presently after studying and analyzing the loss and destruction caused by the Naxalism, we must understand that is not mere problem of law and order situation. Since last 50 years, Maoist they have planted their roots deeply in the various parts of India and now they are equally armed as our security forces. The government must pay due attention to resolve the issue. Social Activist Swami Agnivesh accused the centre of not being sincere about it negotiation with Maoist. Author and activist Arundati Roy blamed the central government for forcing the tribals to take up arms and called for a relook at the government policy of development.

Presently the movement has sustained itself over the years and increased its geographical imprint. Such a sustained power cannot be resolved only through ideology. The Maoist have taken the advantage of discontent and impoverished class of the society. There are two major reasons i.e. lack of governance and exploitation. Therefore there is no doubt that movement has struck deep roots in the resources and tribal areas. In an attempt by the government with Maoist, their leadership is putting their preconditions including the unconditional release of several extremists presently in the jail facing criminal charges.

107 Official Website of the Prime Minister of India- [www.pmindia.gov.in/en/](http://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/)
It is needless to say that since Naxal problem has spread over a large area in the various part of country, a collective approach and co-ordinate action is required as pre-requisite as response mechanism. To improve the central state relationship and interstate co-ordination several majors have been adopted by the central government in co-operation with state government.

These initiatives includes regular security reviews, more frequent and indent fight joint anti Naxal operation. Intelligence sharing, detection of extremists even across the border of the state, police modernization. The central government also increases the deployment of central paramilitary forces in the affected areas. Centre is also ready to extend financial support to the state government. The union government has also announced the new rehabilitation and resettlement policy 2007 to make the displacement of people for their economic growth.108

4.7 Public-Private participation in maintaining security –

After studying all these internal security problems, one must understand that alone government is not responsible to resolve these problems nor can they do so. If we wish to remove these problems from its grass root levels then citizens should equally participate and extend their full support to the authorities in solving these problems. Many times it came to the notice that terrorist, Naxalites are taking support of local people to carry out their operations.

India is Social, Democratic, Secular and Republic country and we cannot ignore the role of public participation in political, social affairs of the country. Public participation in countries affairs depends upon the level of awareness of the people about their constitutional rights and duties. Today the task before the Indian people is to gain a sense of national identity and create unified society having perfect internal security.

The term participation came from Latin word ‘participare’ which means taking part. Encyclopedia of psychology describe participation as taking part or involvement in the activity. In the words of Cohen and Uphoff regarded participation as “generally denoting the involvement of a significant no of persons in situation or action which enhance their well

108 P.V. Ramana, “India’s Maoist Insurgency- Evolution, Current Trade and Responses”, India’s Contemporary Security Challenges available on www.wilsoncenter.org
beings”. Public participation can take shape of involvement in terms of planning, decision making, implementation and evaluation of any activity. ¹⁰⁹

People can participate through consultation, co-operation and association. It is very difficult to say that actually people can participate in problem of management of security? However participation can be there in symbolic manner. In the management of security participation should not be considered as actual participation in law adjudication and law enforcing machinery.

Prof. Alex Inkeles has articulated participant citizen syndromes which consist of five factors which includes “identification with an allegiance to supre local and non – parochial public authority, interest in civic affairs, information about political figures, participation in public organization and adherence to rational organizational rules as basis of running government affairs.”¹¹⁰

Country cannot deal with its security problems only through the means of criminal justice system. People should actively co-operate with the police and they should participate in organized efforts at self protection. Voluntary co-operation from the public is essential in order to maintain effective internal security. Our Indian society is well versed with concept of ‘Community Police’.

In our history, in ancient time there are examples when villagers and headman sacrificed their lives to protect their village. Community policing has assured a new significant role in developing society were terrorism, insurgencies. There has been increasing demands of the citizen participation in the successful implementation of the programs and social defends aiming at the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of social environment.

We can expect a public participation in the maintenance of internal security in various ways like we can inspire and motivate young people for recruitment in police and can engrave a idea of nation building in to their minds. We can seek the help of people in the matter of furnishing information and intelligence gathering about the criminal activities and antinational elements. People can voluntarily extend their support in providing information

¹¹⁰ Alex Inkeles, “Participant citizenship in six developing countries”, pg 1139, The American Political Science review-63, December 1969
about the culprits and in arresting and suppressing the offender who are trying to disturb the internal security.

Public can help the police by not participating in violent public protest and adjudication which are politically motivated. Assisting police during disturbed situation. By voluntarily supporting the community support to the police. People on their own should promote social harmony and sprit of brotherhood and should try to prevent community rights. Many times it was found that naxalites and terrorist they take help of local people to create there base, therefore local people should not help such people.

The part four in article 51A confers many fundamental duties on the citizens of India. Many duties which are enumerated are related to promoting internal and external security of the India. People voluntarily force consisting of honest persons for the welfare of the people should take all measures to evolve a dynamic leadership for the country. 111

**Public Aid and legal obligation –**

There are some section like section 37 to 40, 43, 1000, 129 and 154 of CRPC and section 174, 176, 177, etc from IPC maintain some obligation and legal commitment of the people they are

a. Give information about preparation, intention and commission of certain offences
b. Assist the police and the magistracy when ask to do so in prevention of certain offences

It should be noted that omission to assist the police or Magistrate to conceal the information which is bound to be given under the law are punishable under section 118 & 175 of IPC. Citizens have their own responsibility towards the police to report the crime and to help the police in solving the problems. People should extend there all support in maintain internal security. We must understand that police and community are interdependent, police are for the society to render their services for the people so public must come forward to help the police.

The role of voluntary organization –

In today’s date the role of voluntary organization plays significant role in nation building activity and crime prevention. Basically these organization are formed with an object of doing Charity, welfare, rehabilitation, development of human being, protection of human rights, economic activities. Hence they can actively extend their support in maintaining internal security. Basically they can create awareness among the people about security problems and can tell them about their role in maintaining security.

These voluntary organizations can bridge the gap between police and people. They can actively participate at citizens committee at various levels to assist the police. Till today the role of voluntary organization found very vital during, combating natural calamities. The voluntary organization can do mobilization role which provides information, education and training. Further they are generally in to the work capacity building self reliance participation and empowerment. Even though there are lots of problems with these organizations they can play effective role in the management of security.

In 1968 the National Integration Council has called upon on political parties, voluntary organizations, citizen groups, press, public leaders for their opinion to encourage inter religions and inter community harmony. The citizens have direct role to play in prevention of crime as witness. Only the willingness of people to come forward as witness can increase the conviction rate significantly. A healthy public-police relationship is most vital to secure the involvement of number of the public as witness for the law enforcement.

Active public participation can make crime prevention programmed effective. Today by law even though it is not mandatory still public should take initiatives. ‘Friend of police’ a movement was born out of a policemen desire to bridge the gap between the police and common man which was aimed at sharing the powers of police and responsibility with the public. After its launch in one of the backward district of Tamilnadu, it has blossomed into a movement in community police in with more than 1000 people participation. 112

War against terrorism and insurgency is not merely a passive acceptance of police activity but active co-operation of the public. Intelligence organization cannot be substituted for the willing information given by the public. Full and complete defeat of terrorism is

possible only by isolating the terrorist from the people. To control terrorist and insurgent activities, a strategy which does not include the winning of confidence of the people will not be successful.

Summary of the Chapter-

Presently the scope of violence in India has reached to unprecedented level. Since independence and more particularly during last 30 years internal security conditions in the country have deteriorated sharply.

In chapter IV Researcher has studied the following problems-

- Ethical or tribal insurgencies in North-East.
- The problem of left extremism.
- Outbreak of communal tensions and violent disturbances.
- Terrorism in different parts of country especially in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Pakistan’s Inter Service Intelligence to wage a proxy war against India.

In this chapter, researcher discussed about the intensity of these problems spread over different parts of the country. After studying and analyzing these problems, one will come to know how deeply these problems are rooted in Indian soil. Object of studying these problems is to find out whether we are prepared to deal with these contemporary challenges? We must take the note of damage caused by these problems to human life, property and to the Nation.

In case of terrorist or naxalite attack, we will notice that the weapons, tactics and planning of the attack are far more advanced and superior than that of police or Para-military forces. This chapter touches upon these present day challenges to India’s internal Security.