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Suffocation of Terrorism and its Pawns in the Terror Game Played in India

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ABSTRACT

When any country is formed the main aim of its makers is to provide security to its citizens and maintain peace with its neighboring countries simultaneously. The term “terrorism” has been defined in numerous senses. Yet there is no universally accepted definition of terrorism. It has various types, forms and roots spreading deep and far in the soils of India. The LWE doctrine formation that generates from Radicalisation and intra Indian movements gives birth to Naxalism. Incidents like Abrogation of Article 370, the North Eastern and Jammu and Kashmir insurgencies are similar and yet different in taste, one rises from alienation by their country while other forms from the staunch demand of its countrymen to not to abandon the area. The country is shattering against its own burden of separationists. Metamorphoses of terrorism had taken place and its transforming from a rebellious teenager to an undisciplined youngster, whom if not controlled timely will not only destroy itself but also the communities in which it resides and excels.

I. INTRODUCTION

When any country is formed the main aim of its makers is to provide security to its citizens and maintain peace with its neighboring countries simultaneously. To be free in a *legis letra* means a long history of violence and havoc, it would include being suppressed and justice being delayed for eternity that general folks had to get on street and fight for justice themselves. It's the last resort before revolution mark its way and is always lead to violence followed by social unrest. The essential duty of the government is serve the people and guarantee the security of its citizens and the nation. National security is the free will of the government to take control of its own decision and to maintain its sovereignty² and territorial integrity When any country is formed the main aim of its makers is to provide security to its citizens and maintain peace with its neighboring countries simultaneously And that proves to be crucial issue of national interest.

The term “*terrorism*” has been defined in numerous senses. There is no universally accepted

¹ Author is a student at GNDU, India.

² Bryce: Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Vol.II, p.53

definition of terrorism. According to **Global Terrorism Index**, it's defined as "the economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation." **Article 2(1) of the UN General Assembly's Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism provides** that;

(1) Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this convention if that person, by any meaning unlawfully and intentionally, causes: (a) Death or serious bodily injury to any person; (b) Serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a state or government facility, public transportation system, an infrastructure facility of the environment; or (c) Damages to property, places, facilities, or systems referred to in paragraph 1(b) of this Article, resulting or likely to result in major economic loss, when the purpose of the conduct, by its nature or context, is to intimate a population or to compel government or an international organisation to do or abstain from doing an act. **The Defence Department of the United States of America** defines it as "the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence to insist fear and coerce government or societies. It's any violent activity done by non-state or state actors by use of any resort necessary against innocent civilians and their property to achieve their political purposes. Terrorism is often motivated by religion fundamentalists, politics and other ideological beliefs and committed in the pursuit while taking into account these definitions of terrorism, of goals that are usually political. Though we got a prospective what terrorism is yet we limit or hinder ourselves to what conventionally had been portrayed by media and public. The chronologically .incidents like terrorist of religious fundamentalism such as the Mumbai serial blasts of 1993, the Lajpat Nagar attack of 1996, the Malegaon blast of 2008. Another series includes the Maoist Guerrilla moments, shining path of Peru. Terrorist are pathological at times like K030 Okamoto, the surviving terrorist of the Lydda Airport Massacre, where they drive pleasure from killing humongous masses.

TYPES OF TERRORISM

Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism – they focus on either on the creation of separate state or on the elevation of the status of some ethnic group over others. Like Tamil Nationalist groups in Sri Lanka and insurgency in North East.

Cyber Terrorism- is an act of terrorism through internet to disrupt masses using computer networks or some other electronic means.

State Terrorism- it's a type in which government supports army which are resopnsible for violent activities in state over civilians.

Nuclear Terrorism- an act of using nuclear material by terrorists. It includes using nuclear, radioactive material as weapons, thermal nuclear weapons, etc.

Biological Terrorism- an act of use of biological toxins to hurt and cause fear among people to fulfill political or some other cause. It includes use of viruses, bacteria and toxins³, etc.

Suicide Terrorism- since the attack on the World Trade Centre on 11th September, 2001, the world had recognized a new form of terrorism through “suicide bombers”. They plan a suicide attack in a violent way that if attacker dies, everyone else will get killed as well.⁴

Lone Wolf – is a person who prepares and targets crimes through violence all alone, separate from any authority or command or structured organisation.

II. ORIGIN OF TERRORISM IN INDIA

Terrorism and violence are the cataclysmic phenomenon. Violence is as ancient as mankind. Violence is horrifying yet fascinating. Reason being it enables the strong to establish profitable relationship with the weaker person or groups without incurring any loss to them. In typological sense it can be in forms of turmoil, conspiracy or internal war. The genesis is being systematic frustration that leads to social changes or Deprivation theory that generates spur of actions and outbreak of revolutions at times, or lack of viable political institutions. Inter alias decolonization generates tremendous violence as colonized man finds freedom in violence. That had resulted in form of menace of terrorism.⁵

Chronological tracing of Terrorism in India

India has cultural socio-economic heterogeneity with complex ethnical plurality. The threat of terrorism is exhibited by external⁶ and non-state⁷ actors combined with anti state factors in creation of challenges posing to internal security that springs from inheritably all its neighboring countries. Though Violence is terrorizing, vicious and at times reprehensible yet it becomes less scandalous the prolonged it stays in the society. Terrorism is a well planned, systematic activity. It's an organised crime⁸. Terrorism disabilities government, undermines

³ The U.S. Centre For Disease Control has categorized the virus and bacteria and toxins as:- Anthrax, Botulism, the Plague, Smallpox, Tularemia, etc.

⁴ The LTTE adopted this tactic successfully. The assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 21st may, 1991, brought in limelight the ruthless brutality of LTTE.

⁵ Causes of terrorism are inter alias Pauperism, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Extremism and sectarianism, economic exploitation, deprivation of fundamental rights, institutional invasions, political instability

⁶ Like issue of instability in Jammu and Kashmir and spreading leftist ideology is direct manifestation of Pakistan through sporadic terrorist strikes, and panic and terror. China provides philosophical, moral, financial and intellectual support to Maoist movements in India and communal violence in Bangladesh.

⁷ Challenges like Drug Trafficking, left wing extremism, insurgency, and organised rackets are cause of terrorism strategy.

⁸“It's an unlawful misadventure which is carried on by a boss, the lieutenants and operators who form a hierarchical structure for a specified period.”- Dr.Walter Reckless. Different types of criminal organisations may operate as organised predatory crime, or criminal syndicate, or criminal rackets, or political grafts. For further understanding of the concept refer to book by N.V. Paranjape.

civil societies, jeopardizes peace, and security and threatens economic and social development⁹.

- **Jammu and Kashmir**- the roots of insurgency can be traced since partition of India and Pakistan since 1947, when Pakistan attacked India with purpose of capturing Kashmir. The rise of fundamentalism and emergence of Al-Qaeda made situation nightmarish. After losing the two controversial wars (1970-1980), Pakistan adopted the motto “*bleeding India with a thousand cuts*.” Later in 1980 Pakistan uses anti state sentiments to promote extremist among the state of Kashmir operated from PoK based terrorist groups of ISIS¹⁰. The Student Islamic Movement of India¹¹(SIMI) , this conservatism was formed which was later banned under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 2001.

- **Punjab Militancy**- from (1980 to 1990) the seeds of terrorism were sown in Khalistani Movement. The quest for a separate Sikh identity manifests itself, after Partition. The situation went haywire when the terrorist element was added to demand a separate succession in form of “Khalistan”. Pro-Khalistani rally was organised in London based on US. On November 2018 witnessed the Amritsar blast which killed many and injured 20 people. The NIA believes KLF¹², an extremist organisation was revived by ISI’s pressure and was banned in 2018 under UAPA.

REFRENDUM 2020 was lead by US based Sikh community calling for Global Sikh Community in more than 20 countries for demanding separate Punjab from India.

- **Insurgency in the North-East** – Geographically India’s north eastern region includes eight states- the seven sisters. Each state has its own historical and cultural diversities. In order to save their culture and traditions from foreign invaders, these states follow their own protocols and provisions. Sharing its borders with different countries causes cumbersome complications in country giving rise in misdemeanors like terrorism funding, human trafficking, drug cartels, immigration, fake currency rackets, Naxalism, etc. The persisting drives of government for development of industries in tribal areas results in isolating them and

⁹ Ms. Navi Pillay, U N High Commissioner for Human Rights

¹⁰ Islamic state of Iraq and Syria, formed SINCE 1999 under different names but in 2006 remained ISIS with the purpose of reestablishment of an Islamic Caliphate, based on the Salafist-jihadi interpretation of Islamic religious law, formed from outskirts of Baghdad to the outskirts of Aleppo. In India four activists were arrested from Roorkee in Haridwar district in 2016. Soon NIA took in custody 14 other people suspected to be plotting attacks in different parts of the country and conducted search in Bengaluru, Tumkur, Mangalor, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Lucknow.

¹¹ It was formed to motivate Muslims living in India to follow and practice Islam and stay away from western culture influences.

¹² Khalistan Liberation Force, active in 1980, with the aim to liberate the Khalistan founded by Aroor Singh. KLF was banned under UAPA in 2018

farmers facing multiple displacements. With Malkangiri and Naxalbari foci, it has spread *LWE doctrine* in main stream of social and economic growth.

Active Militant outfits-

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) - Its one of the most active and largest terrorist organisation in South Asia. Operating from PoK. It's founded by Hafez Saeed. In 2001 it attacked in the Indian Parliament. And in 2008 Mumbai attack were carried out by LeT.

Al-Qaeda- in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS) target of roping in jihadists. It's banned by UN. Its working mainly from Pakistan, India, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

Indian Mujahideen (IM) - Islamic terrorist organisation working from India. In 2010 it was recognized as terrorist group and banned by government. It has targeted and attacked UP Blasts of 2007 in court premises in Lucknow, Varanasi and Faizabad.

LEFT-WING EXTREMISM- a war upon State itself

The terms Radicaliation, Extremism and Terrorism are overlapping and are under each other's shadows. In which, one triggers into the transformation of other. The radical communist leaders like Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Sathal who were motivated by the injustice of classless peasants where when channelized and under the influence of Mao in China, formed a communist movement which is an extremist form of Marxist ideology. This led to parturition of Red Terrorism and though which though eventually depleted, it marks the emergence of LWE movement in India.

The module of development includes geo-political, socio-economic factors, infrastructural, administrative and human development. And the components for spread of extremism are poverty, good governance, ethnic priorities, historical injustice, Jal-Jangal-Jameen¹³, Tri-junction theory¹⁴, etc. Mired with prejudice, the concomitants of unemployment and poverty are the armed with intra challenges like Naxalism and Northeast insurgencies. Terrorism has to have some basic, some ideology or utopian goals so that a romantic illusion can be created in the minds of young generations¹⁵. They use tools like unemployment, poverty to attract folks to their cause. Occasionally liberalist intellectuals fell in the traps of these propaganda as they magnify violence as the only weapon to reach their destination. The link of extremism is not always with development like in states of Jammu and Kashmir, where rise in insurgency and

¹³ When specific model of development is imposed on tribal they feel alienated as it's imposed without their consent. They feel it as an invasion to their tribes. This leads to development of Naxalism in India.

¹⁴ Areas situated at tri-junction of border of three states have the problem of governmental deficit. Maoist area is the examples of tri-junction theory.

¹⁵ Ashok Kumar and Vipul Anekant – Challenges to Internal Security of India.(third edition)

extremist were due to historical and geo-political factors.

Removal of Article 370 and its Assessment- Since the President's Rule in India in occurrence with the "Jammu and Kashmir government" promulgated Constitution (Application to and Kashmir) order, 2019, which abrogates Article 370 and also with this Article 35A is scrapped automatically. The consequence of this formed 2 union territories that is Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. It may help counter the all mighty spread of fundamentalist extremism in the area. And provides better opportunities for people to grow and development of Jammu & Kashmir.

Insurgency in the North-East –

Geographically India's north eastern region includes eight states- the seven sisters- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. It covers only 8% of country's landmass with 4% population. And almost 99% of the 6,387 km border is International border. It has a humid sub-tropical climate with bio-diverse region covered predominantly with flora and fauna.

Historical Backgrounds-

Assam- it acts as a sentry and gateway to northeast states. Also forms India's boundary with Bangladesh and Bhutan. ULFA, in 1979, was formed at backdrops of All Assam Students Organisation's agitation to all foreigners. And it was banned by government of India as terrorist group since 1990¹⁶ under UAPA. This organisation has strengthened from its links with NSCN¹⁷ and KIA¹⁸ in 1980s. The elections conducted in 1983 were intensely opposed by Assam leaders, causing rise in violence. Finally movement ended with **Assam Accord**¹⁹. The ULFA, the centre and state government signed a tripartite agreement for suspension of operations in 2011²⁰.

Currently NRC of Assam released draft which includes 1.9 crore names out of 3.29 crores applicants. On 30 July 2.89 crore of these were included, others to be weed of as illegal

¹⁶ As a separate group with the object to create an independent Assam. Its trying to get back the glorious period of Ahom kingdom back and form socialist government. Its main leaders were Arabinda Rjkhowa, Pradip Gogoi, Pareeshh baruah, Anup CHettia, and Bhadeshwar Gohain. In 2009, India successfully took chairman of ULFA in custody.

¹⁷ Kachin Independence Army of Burma

¹⁸ Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland

¹⁹ According to Accord all foreigners who entered In assam between 1951 and 1961 would be given full citizenship as well as right to vote but the immigrants who entered between 1961 to 1971 were defranchised for 10 years and still enjoy other rights. And last those after 1971 who entered were to be deported.

²⁰ At present ULFA is divided into two factions:-

1. ULFA-PTF – ULFA pro talk faction led by Arabinda Rajkhowa
2. ULFA-ATF – ULFA anti talk faction led by Paresch Baruah

The first group signed a peace agreement while second renamed as (ULFA-I) ULFA-Independent. It has established links with ISI of Pakistan and other terrorist groups.

migrants from Bangladesh and other neighboring countries²¹.

National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) established as security force in 1986 and later rechristened as NDFB in 1994. It's a terrorist organisation working from Assam to create a sovereign Bodoland for Bodo population. It took a back seat and has unilaterally announced ceasefire in 2004, but the peace agreement was signed with Indian government in 2005 preventing it to assist any rebel groups and disarming members.

Arunachal Pradesh- attained statehood in 1987 and it is divided into 19 districts with Itanagar as its capital. In 1914, the Shimla Accord was signed between China, British India and Tibet. Sir Henry McMahon drew a boundary line between these countries names as McMahon line. In 1950 India unilaterally declared this line as boundary in the NEFA and vacated the rest of the Tibetan administration from Tawang. China never accepted the boundary and claims Tawang as Tibet part. This at six and seven causes war like situation in 1962. And china almost captured almost whole Arunachal Pradesh. The area is still in dispute between these two countries.

The presence of ULFA-I in the main region is depicted. Cast in the same mould is the presence of CPI-Moist cadre. In eastern most part the presence of 53,000 refugees were found, raising concerns among locals. According to all Arunachal Pradesh Student's Union memorandum was signed with former President Pranab Mukherjee.

Nagaland- The initiation of the insurgency in Nagaland was brought in light in 1950s. The Nagas are inhabitants of the Naga Hills in the eastern Himalayas, along with Burma Border. In 1945, the Naga Hills District Tribal Council became prominent as a forum for varying Naga groups in the district. In February, it was reorganised as Naga National Council (NNC). After innumerable negotiations, the Governor of Assam settled a Nine Point Agreement with Naga leaders on June 26, 1947. It empowered the Nagas judicial, executive and legislative powers and autonomy over their land disputes. Post Independence the NNC demanded a distinguish sovereign state. They launched arm rebellions, which was opposed by centre and by 1950 this rebellion was under control²². And by 1963 a new state of Nagaland was formed.

National Socialism Council of Nagaland (NSCN) is a group operating with aim to establish a sovereign state of "Nagalim" unifying all inhabitate areas of Northeast India and Burma. It was established by Isak Chishi Swu, Thuinaleng and S.S. Khaplang in opposition of Shillong

²¹These people will immediately effectively lose their rights to vote. This could turmoil the relation with Bangladesh. Also make the internal security issues more troublesome.

²² The moderate Naga leaders like Dr. Imkongliba Ao negotiated for creation of Naga state within the union india. And government accepted their demand and created Nagaland in 1963 as the 16th state of Indian union.

Accord.

Naga Peace Accord 2015²³ has been hanging fire since a framework agreement was signed with NSCN-IM²⁴. In 2019 these groups carried out a rally in Delhi for demanding the finalization of this Accord.

Meghalaya- under the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) act, 1969, it was established in Assam. In 1972, Meghalaya got its statehood status. Meghalaya shared its boundaries in north and east with Assam and in south and west with Bangladesh. The main insurgencies running here are GNLA, ANVC and HNLC.

Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) - established in 2009, operates from Bangladesh with support of groups like ULFA and NDFB of Assam and NSCN-IM of Nagaland. It remains the most active group in Meghalaya and carried on extortions, kidnapping and bombing attacks, also mainly responsible for up surging violence in Meghalaya.

Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) - formed in 1995 with intention of forming an Achik land in the Garo Hills. Another group Liberation of Achik Elite Force (LAEF) established in 2005 for creating separate state for the Garos. This group is mainly linked with terror groups like NSCN-IM and NSCN-K of Nagaland.

Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC) – is militant organisation operating in Meghalaya. Formed in 1992, claims to represent the aspirations of Khasi and Jaintia tribal people. It has successful links with various terrorist groups like ISI in Pakistan, NLFT, NSCN-IM, ULFA, NDFB, etc. it's responsible for Drug Trafficking, smuggling of weapons, black marketing and fake currency imports in this region between Bangladesh and India.

Mizoram- got its statehood in 1987. Before this for about two decades there were violent conflicts. In June 1986, centre government hit the nail on the head and signed peace agreement with Laldenga, the leader of **the Mizo National Front (MNF)**.

Hmar People's Convention-Democracy – an active insurgent group formed in 1986 with goal of creating independent Hmar State. It had links with Manipur based People's Liberation Army, NSCN of Nagaland, and the Bru National Liberation Front.

Bru National Liberation Front – it's an inactive insurgent group of Reang community. It's

²³ It's a framework agreement inter signed by National Socialist Council of Nagalim-Isak-Muivh (NSCN-IM) AND Government of India on 3rd August, 2015. R.N. Ravi was the prominent negotiator. It shows the willingness of Greater Nagalim as accepted by Indian Constitutional provisions. They also pointed to the fact that Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur had categorically stated disagreement to any categorical territorial division.

²⁴ The ceasefire agreement was signed between state government and NSCN-IM in 2011.

formed in 1996 with intension of protecting Reang people. It's Inactive for some times now and planning peace negotiation with government.

Tripura – the evolution in Tripura insurgency can be tracked with formation of Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) in 1971. **The National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)** was formed in 1989 and its armed wing, The National Holy Army and **All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)** in 1990. the motive of these groups were to form an Independent Tripura through an armed rebellion, freeing the state from control of imperialist India. NLFT also have links with NDFB, ISI-Pakistan, DGFI-Bangladesh. In 1990 there were terrorist activities uprising and to tackle this menace the state government under the leadership of Chief Minister Manik Sarkar took on a strategic approach.

Manipur- The kingdom of Manipur was ruled by innumerable kings until 18th century when Britishers ruled India. It was mired with india in 1951.it includes the Meitei tribe, Kuki tribe, and the Naga tribe. A separate insurgency began in 1964 and Manipur was made separate state in 1972. In 1999, some of the groups coalesced into an alliance called the Manipur People's Liberation Front. The Kangleipak Communist Party, Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup, are among some prominent anti government groups in Manipur.

Among the profound nefarious tactics for coping with ethno cultural diversity, apart from genocide and partition, has been the policy called ethnic cleansing. It often involves deliberate planned program of forcible purging and expulsion of an ethno-culture community from its homeland territory. Nationalism transforms as an acid test for homogenizing element of identification. Henceforth, the inceptions of the nation state, there have been waves of ethno-nationalist movements accompanied by mass expulsions and ethnic cleansing. This insinuates the State as a main culprit of violence against minorities by ethnic cleansing, not only the nationalism and industrial technology been implicated, but so has the principle of Democracy and it offers a potent justification for the expulsion and repression of minorities²⁵. Ethno-religious factors also play a tricky yet significant role in ethnic cleansing. The partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, led to substantial ethnic cleansing of Hindus and Muslims from their old communities, or the collapse of Yugoslavia in 1991, the civil wars in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, saw inescapable ethnic cleansing. Ethnic cleansing is linked with deeply embedded animosities²⁶. Political and strategic explanations have often taken limelight in annotate ethnic cleansing. By harboring under security and power plays, this indulges variety

²⁵ Michael Mann : The Dark Side of Democracy, 2005

²⁶ Connor Walker, " a Few Cautionary Notes on the History and Future of Ethno-notional Conflicts", 2004

of motives of a military and political acquisition, economic aggrandizement, cultural domination, land settlement,, racial discrimination.

Naxalism

The term Naxalism was coined from the village in West Bengal called Naxalbari. The oscillation to the communist movements was started with Telengana Struggle²⁷. The post Talangana Struggle gave birth to the three factions within Indian Communist Movements. Out of which second faction lead by Basava Punniyah and P. Sundarayya leaned towards Mao Tse Tun ideology and methodology. The uprising in the naxal movement took place in 1967, when rebel cadre led by Charu Majumdar launch a peasant uprising at Naxalbari after a tribal youth, who has a judicial order to plough his land, was attacked on 2nd march, 1967 but CPI (M) led United Front government stamp out the uprising and in 72 days of rebellion a police sub-inspector also including nine tribals were killed. The escapade echoed throughout India and Naxalism soared²⁸. Within ACCCI certain fundamental incongruity lead to the exclusion of a section of Andhra comrades led by comrade T.N. Reddy and declaration of the party formation by comrade Kanu Sanyal at a brobdingnagian meeting in Shahid Minar ground, Calcutta. CPI (M) tries to obstruct it resulting in armed clash between CPI (M) and CPI (ML) cadres for the first time. By this time primary guerrilla zone appeared at Bengal, Bihar and UP and crucially in Andhra Pradesh.²⁹ By 1970 CPI (ML) goes hypogeeal and comrade Charu Majumdar is elected the party general secretary. But on 16 July, 1972 he was arrested in Calcutta, where he died in Lal Bazar police lockup on 28th July. Revolutionary struggle sustains critical debacle. CPI (ML)'s central authority flat lined. Neoteric guerrilla struggles backed by humongous activism emerged in parts of central Bihar and Telengana. In 1974 radical student union was established after National emergency was lifted. In nutshell, in their perspective India is a

²⁷ The revolt started in 1946 in the Nalogonda district of Andhra Pradesh, which was part of the princely state of Hyderabad against feudal lords of Bihar and Warangal district. By July 1948, 2,500 villages in the south were organised into 'communes' as part of a peasant movement which came to be known as Telangana Struggle. Simultaneously the famous Andhra Thesis for the first time demanded that 'Indian revolution' follow the Chinese path of protracted people's war. In June 1948, a leftist ideological document 'Andhra Letter' laid down a revolutionary strategy based on Mao Tsetung's New Democracy.

²⁸ The **ideology of naxalism** soon assumed larger dimension and entire state units of CPI (M) in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and some sections in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh joined the struggle. **In 1968 July-Nov:** Revolutionary communist organs 'Liberation'and 'Deshbrati' (Bengali) besides 'Lokyudh' (Hindi) were started. **On Nov 12-13:** Comrades from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal met and set up All India Coordination Committee of Revolutionaries (AICCR) in the CPI (M). **In 1969,** As per the AICCCR's February decision, a new party CPI (ML) was launched on the birth anniversary of Lenin. Charu Majumdar was elected as the Secretary of Central Organising Committee. AICCR dissolved itself.

²⁹**On May 26-27:** Andhra police kill Comrade Panchadri Krishnamurty and six other revolutionaries during a crackdown on Srikakulam struggle in Andhra Pradesh sparking wide protests. And **Oct 20:** Maoist Communist Centre was formed under Kanhai Chatterjee's leadership. It had supported Naxalbari struggle but did not join CPI (ML) because of some tactical difference and on the question of the method of party formation.

Kakistocracy and the CPI (Maoist), the main LWE in India, aims to overthrow existing government and usher a “*New Democratic Revolution*”. As of February 2019, 90 districts across 11 states are affected by LWE.³⁰ Radicalisation is seen as a significant security challenge for India.

THE RED CORRIDOR

The red corridor is the region in the eastern, central and western part of India that experience Naxalism insurgency. The Ministry of Home Affairs has a comprehensive exercise to consult with these affected states. In April 2018, this map was redrawn and shrunked. And the LWE affected red corridor was decreased to 10 states. The Maoists use organisations like People’s Democratic Front of India, Democratic Student Union, etc to generate sympathy among young folks under the blanket of Human Rights and misled people especially urban folks to support their powerful propaganda machinery. They carry out activities like ‘Tactic Counter Offensive Campaign’ to exhibit

CYBER AND COASTAL SECURITY

Cyber Security means protecting information, equipments, computer devices, computer resources, communication devices and information stored therein from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction.³¹ Cyber threats can be disaggregated into four themes of Cyber Espionage, Cyber Crime, Cyber Terrorism, and Cyber Warfare. It includes usage of Trojans, Hacking, Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Cryptology, IP spoofing, Phishing, Ransomware, Skimming. Illegal activity of one nation to perform or attempt to damage the significant information of another nation is called Cyber warfare by disabling official websites and networks, or stealing highly classified Data, or crippling financial systems, or sabotaging satellites, infrastructures and communications.

India has been target of cyber attacks mainly from two countries, Pakistan and China. Groups that attacked from Pakistan were Pakistan Cyber Army, Pakistan G Force, Pakistan Hackers Club and Team_H4tr!ck. In 2012, post Assam violence, the mass exodus of students from north east of Bangalore was caused by rumors spread by Pakistan cyber criminals. From China it’s predominantly in form of cyber espionage. . In 2010, hackers from China attacked networks of NSA and the Army and Air Force. In 2020, India had nearly 700 million internet users across the country and will expand to 974 by 2025. The National Crime Report for 2019 registered 63.5% expansion in cyber crimes over 2018.

³⁰ Press Information Bureau Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (05-February-2019 17:26 IST)

³¹ Section 2(nb) of Information Technology Act, 2000

In the *Enrica Lexie* incident In this case Italian marines were accused of shooting dead Indian fishermen mistaking them for Pirates in the EEz of Indian Showcases new dimensions of security challenges. The global trade and its maritime focus have shifted from Atlantic-Pacific to the Indo-Pacific national security attentions have shifted to India again. The Supreme Court of India on the reckless media coverage of the 26/11 attack noted that- “By covering the attack live, the Indian TV channels were not serving any national interest or social cause, on the contrary, they were acting in their own commercial interests, putting national security in jeopardy”. Thus the coastal security has been in limelight as new path for widespread of terrorism.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

National Investigation Agency (NIA) – It is a central agency to set standards of excellence in combating terrorism in India, established under the National Investigation Act, 2008. It has power to investigate offences related to human trafficking, counterfeit currency, cyber terrorism, etc. the central government has designated session courts as special courts for NIA trails. Its exempted from Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002. Also This act also assists speedy trails in any investigation against any terror related case³².

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) ACT (UAPA), 1967 – To strengthen anti-terrorism laws in India and in context of prevailing security environment in India this act was formed. It defines ‘Terrorist act’ and also generates power of the court for attachment and forfeiture the property equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currency involved in the offence. The first schedule of the act specifies the names of terrorist groups that are banned as unlawful.

Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 – is based on Directive Principles, mentioned under Article 47 of the Indian Constitution to penalise manufacturing, production, selling and buying of drugs which are illegal. **The National Control Bureau** is an apex coordinating agency that collects data of narcotic drugs modus operandi through its zones and sub-zones.

Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) – It’s an Indian external intelligence agency, for facing allegations of meddling in its neighboring affairs. It monitors military developments in

³² It only investigates cases that are pertaining to 8 particular laws:- **the Atomic Energy act, 1962; the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982; the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against SAFETY OF Civil Aviation ACT, 1982; The SAARC Convention(Suppression of Terrorism) act, 1993; the Suppression of Unlawful acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002; the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems(Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005; offences under Indian Penal Code, 1860.**

adjoining countries and securing national interest.

Approach of Government to combat LWE and Naxalism – a task force on inter-state coordination is headed by Special Secretary internal security. An inter ministerial group in home ministry affairs and a high level task force under Cabinet Secretary are formed to review and develop security measures. A “*New Architecture for India’s Security*” is needed³³. Schemes like MPF scheme³⁴, IR Battalions³⁵, COBRA³⁶, Integrated action plans, Civil Action Programmer (CAP).

Information Technology Act, 2000 (as Amended in 2008) – it regulates the use of computer systems and computer networks and their data. The act provides statutory recognition to electronic contracts, digital signature, electronic authentication, etc. the act established Cyber Appellant Tribunal to deal with disputes and making hacking and other nefarious acts punishable. In amendment of 2008 its scope was widen by establishing Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), provisions for combating child obscenity offence and also formed National level nodal agency to protect Critical Information Infrastructure. The lacuna in the act is that it’s an old act and cannot keep up with the changing cyber threats; there is lack of awareness among general folks which leads to lack of investment in cyber security spheres. There is also less trained man power to deal with cyber security threats³⁷. There are issues pertaining to spams which the act does not address as jurisdictional issues

Institutional Frameworks includes National Cyber security Coordination Centre (NCCC), India’s Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)³⁸. The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology launched the Cyber Swachchta Kendra (CSK) – Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. It is a part of Digital India Initiative.

IV. CONCLUSION

The life of people has become a disposable commodity in terrorized countries. Terrorist and terrorist organisations openly violate human rights of citizen. The Middle East has been the battleground for extremists since time immortal. Groups like ISIS, Taliban had been capturing

³³ Recommendations from Volume 5 on Internal Security, Criminal Justice and Centre State Cooperation of Commission on Central State Relationship Headed by Justice M.M.Punnchi.

³⁴ Modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the scheme for modernization of state police force (MPF).

³⁵ Sanction of Indian reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools.

³⁶ Providing Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) and Commando Battalion For Resolution Action(COBRA)

³⁷ As against 5, 00,000 cyber security professional, we have only 50,000. We need at least one million trained professions

³⁸ The standing committee headed by Mr. Rao Inderjit Singh gave the recommendation in 2014.

countries like Afghanistan, Syria and responsible for promoting violence, sex slavery, rapes, and ethnic cleansing as barbaric acts. Also there is nothing in the Human rights theory that precludes the imposition of legal obligation on actors other than States. And it's only that the state is capable of taking actions against infringement of human dignity³⁹. The role of terrorism is like a villain in India trying to demolish every ounce of principles and nationalism once the country stringently worked for. For incident the freedom struggle of Indian against Britishers when everyone united as a single unite as a country to free Bharat from clutches of these external rulers and ideologists. The country is shattering against its own burden of separationists. Metamorphoses of terrorism had taken place and its transforming from a rebellious teenager to an undisciplined youngster, whom if not controlled timely will not only destroy itself but also the communities in which it resides and excels.

³⁹ Dr. Yael Ronen, Human Rights Obligations of Territorial Non State Actors: CORNELL INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL, at 21, (2013)