Terrorism in India: A Major Challenge to National Integration.

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Abstract: *Today, the word "terrorism" has the attention of everyone in the international world. Terrorism poses a serious threat to racial harmony and integration. Terrorism's main goal is to instil extreme fear psychosis in the public, undermining public trust in the political system and government. Violence is a means of reaching the objective of destabilizing the country by instilling a sense of panic in the minds of the public. The growth of terrorism is influenced by a number of historical, religious, political, economic, and economic variables. Destabilizing the country can be done by the use of bomb blasts, arson, hijackings, kidnappings, killings, maiming, etc. State-sponsored terrorism is one of the most horrific types of terrorism that has harmed the peace and stability of other countries. There are two sorts of terrorism in India: one is domestic in nature, while the other is supported by organizations from abroad. The main factors contributing to domestic terrorism risks in India are separatist tendencies, linguistic and ethnic demands, religious radicalism, social deprivation, and occasionally weak leadership. Only when supported by outside powers or organizations that give the insurgents bases, training grounds, weapons, explosives, and support, can domestic and localized terrorism reach hazardous levels. India's national integrity and socioeconomic cohesiveness are currently most at risk from transnational jihad terrorism, which is supported by another nation or a religious movement to further strategical goals.*

Key Words*:* Terrorism , Insurgency, Hijacking, Skyjacking, Kidnapping, National Integration.

Methodology: The secondary sources have been used to elaborate the research problem. Books, articles in research journals,news paper clippings and selected websites were of the source.

Introduction*:* India has a long history of terrorism, but in recent years it has grown significantly more prevalent. Since gaining its independence in 1947, India has struggled with insurgency and terrorism in many regions of the nation. The process of national integration has always been negatively impacted by the existence of terrorist organizations and their operations that are founded on communalism and advocate secession-ism. India has had to contend with terrorist movements in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, which border Pakistan, in addition to the predominantly insurgent-terrorist movements in the northeast, bordering Myanmar and Bangladesh, Bihar, bordering Nepal, and a few interior states without international borders, such as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa.

As a result of religious hatred against the government, the Hindu majority group, or both,

ephemeral terrorism has also existed in India before dying out. Two instances of this are the simultaneous bombings that happened in Mumbai on March 12, 1993, which resulted in the deaths of nearly 250 bystanders, and the explosions that happened in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, in February 1998. Additionally, Tamil Nadu has been affected by the "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam's" backing for terrorism in Sri Lanka, including attacks on regional political opponents and the May 1991 murder of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The country may have up to 800 active terrorist cells, according to national security adviser M K Narayanan. In 2012, 231 civilians were killed in terrorist attacks in India, which accounts for 17.5% of the world's population, compared to 11,098 deaths overall. This represents around 2% of all terrorism-related fatalities worldwide. According to media sources, Pakistan is allegedly funding terrorism in India, especially through its Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). In 2012, the US said that Pakistan supported and ignored anti-Indian terrorist cells operating on its territory, although Pakistan has denied these allegations. According to data provided by the Indian government in July 2016, a string of terrorist incidents in India since 2005 have resulted in 707 fatalities and more than 3,200 injuries. Terrorism is akin to a war crime perpetrated during a time of peace, according to the ninth report on terrorism in India, which was released in 2008. An act of intentional violence that threatens a group of people based on their political, philosophical, intellectual, racial, ethnic, or religious characteristics that resulting in fatalities, injuries, or property damage is referred to as a "terrorist attack" in India. This summary and the UN's from 2000 are comparable. There are four basic types of terrorism in India:

1. Ethno-nationalist terrorism - The objectives of this kind of terrorism are either (a) the creation of a separate state within India, one that is independent of India, or one that is situated in a neighbouring country; or (b) the encouragement of sentiments or actions that favour one ethnic group against another. Terrorist acts committed by militant Tamil nationalist organizations based in India in an attempt to improve the lives of Tamils in Sri Lanka, and ethno-nationalist terrorism includes groups like the rebellious tribal tribes of North East India.

2. Religious terrorism - Based on presumed religious commitments, in favour of a particular religious group, or out of compassion for that group, this type of terrorism targets one or more religious groups. Religious terrorism in India can be seen in the 2008 Mumbai 26/11 terror attack, which was carried out by a Pakistani Islamic group.

3. Economic terrorism - The economic ideology is at the heart of this type of terror. Excellent examples include Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. The absence of land reforms, rural unemployment, landowners' exploitation of migrant workers, among other things, are some examples of economic variables. Extremely felt economic and social inequalities have given rise to terrorist organisations with an ideological bent, such as the numerous groups with various names.

4. Narcoterrorism - This kind of terror concentrates on building drug trafficking hot-spots. Northwest India's drug violence is an example of narco-terrorism in that country.

    Types of Terrorist Incidents

    1. Bombing

    2. Kidnapping and Hostage-Takings

    3. Armed Attacks and Assassinations

    4 .Arson and Fire bombings

    5. Hijacking and Skyjackings

    Suggested Counter Strategies : Despite the fact that it may be difficult, if not impossible, certain actions can be taken to restrict the spread of extremist violence and redirect their support in order to stop someone who is committed to commit an act of terrorism if they pass all security checks.

De-politicizing National Security : When developing new counter-terrorism measures, political agreement should take precedence over national security politics. Any new system should keep in mind the shared ideal of governance and the necessity of cooperation, regardless of whatever party is in power. State governments should collaborate closely with the Central and State governments as well.

Institutional Reforms : One of the main objectives of good administration should be to combat terrorism in order to create a society that is more secure and stable. A new Central Anti-Terrorism Commission must be created in order to address this, and it should report to the Prime Minister's Office. The proposed commission should be independent to carry out the investigation, prosecution, and prevention. Statutes should specify the commission's obligations.

Role of Civil Society : Recognizing the role of civil society in the battle against terrorism is crucial. Even the most effective intelligence collection techniques won't be able to collect all the data that is occasionally needed in the war on terrorism. It would be naive to think that the police and other law enforcement agencies could reach out to everyone in the nation and establish a safe and secure atmosphere. The government or police should be informed of any information on terrorist activities that is available to the broader public by civil society.

Role of Religious Communities : Religious organizations ought to aid their efforts. Religious leaders may have a big impact on how our religious institutions are run and how swiftly violent beliefs can be challenged. In fact, excluding religious leaders from the war against terrorism would be a mistake since they might provide the necessary degree of legitimacy needed for any success in this endeavour.

Good Governance   : A important subject that receives less emphasis in the entire framework of methods to prevent terrorism is the development of secure and caring societies. Our governments should keep working to eradicate corruption, reduce income and wealth disparities, and end poverty. They should also create laws promoting good governance.

Stop Funding : Poverty allows terrorist groups to operate all over the world. Black money gives you the money to buy people, cars, food, and weapons. Black money is therefore the main cause of terrorism. Lack of resources renders terrorists helpless. Their entire company and shopping activities are illegal. For illegal purchases, they must pay more than market price. For their operations, terrorists require assistance from the community. Once they are aware of the risk, the locals won't support as readily. If terrorism is defeated, all of the affected countries start to expand in a way similar to young trees emerging from a larger one. After a giant tree dies, the small trees living beneath it start to flourish.

 Conclusion: As a conclusion, we can say that terrorism is a growing threat to all of the nations in the world. Today, it seems that terrorism threatens every nation in some way. India and other countries are affected by the rise of terrorism. The spread of terrorism is a serious problem for all civilized countries throughout the world, and everyone today appears to be concerned about how to stop it. Despite the fact that there are several efforts being made to halt it, terrorism is spreading and more people are becoming victims of it every day. This essay described terrorist activities in India as well as workable countermeasures.Whatever solutions are presented in this report to end this issue, the government should not disregard all of these suggestion

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