



Causes and Effects of Terrorism in India: An Overview

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ABSTRACT

The roots of terrorism were found in the 1st century AD. In the world, various developed, developing and under developed region facing this problem. In India, in the year of 1980 a first terrorist incident was observed in NE part. From this period to still that various incidents, attacks and activities were happening in various parts of the country. The silence in the India gets disturbed from the last few decades because of terrorism activities from terror. According to the Home Ministry, terrorism in India poses a major hazard to the community of India. Terrorism found in India includes ethno-nationalist terrorism, religious terrorism, left wing terrorism and narco terrorism. The regions with long term terrorist activities have been Jammu and Kashmir, east-central and south-central India (Naxalism) and the Seven Sister States. In these regions observed various types of terrorist groups which operate the small and large scale activities. South Asian Terror Portal (SATP) has listed 180 terrorist groups that have operated within India over the last 20 years, many of them co-listed as transnational terror networks operating in or from neighboring South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. The main aim of this article is to identify the terrorism in India with its nature, causes and effects from various types of past database. Changing in the terrorist approach and radicalism is somewhat solutions to control this massive problem in India.

Keywords

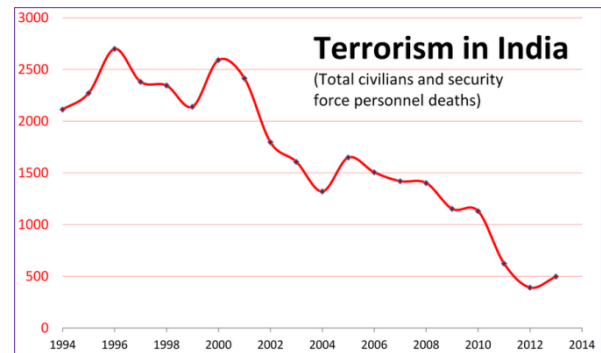
Terrorism, India, Radicalism, Causes and Effects.

1. INTRODUCTION

The roots of massive terrorism were found in the 1st century AD in the world. Since the independence in 1947, India has been facing the problem of insurgency and terrorism in different parts of the country. Variation in ideology, poverty, regional imbalance, strong worship about religious are some causes of increasing terrorism. Globalization, the military dominance of the United States, cultural differences, and terrorism as the chosen method of conflict were seen to underlie security practitioners' interest in "asymmetric warfare" [1, 2] and academic interest in religious terrorism [3, 4]. Though the contemporary impact and the threat of religiously motivated terrorism is hard to deny, our approach is to look at the geography of religious terrorism to critically engage its "newness" [5, 6, 7,11]. India has faced exclusively terrorist movements in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, bordering Pakistan, and part insurgent-part terrorist movements in the northeast, bordering Myanmar and Bangladesh; in Bihar, bordering Nepal; and in certain interior states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra that do not have international borders. It means that this activity already seen in almost parts of India. It has also faced terrorism of an ephemeral nature, which sprang suddenly due religious anger against either the government or

the majority Hindu community or both and petered out subsequently. Though theoretically and methodologically eclectic, the discipline of human geography may be defined by one overarching axiom: that the built environment is socially constructed, or it is the product of individual and collective action [8,12]. This situation from the last few decades is highlighting the social insecurities within the various terror prone regions of India. Figure 1 shows the terrorism trend in India.

Figure 1: Terrorism Trend in India



(Source: Terrorism Fatalities in India, SATP & Institute for Conflict Management, 2014) [9]

2. TERRORIST GROUPS IN INDIA

A particular similar ideological people come together and form the groups with a specific mission. There are various groups which rising and encourage the terrorism activities in different part of the country. South Asian Terror Portal (SATP) has listed nearby 180 terrorist groups that have operated within India over the last 20 years, many of them co-listed as transnational terror networks operating in or from neighboring South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan [10,15]. Some of major terror organizations are highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1: Major Terrorist Organization in India

Assam	Jammu & Kashmir
United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)	Lashkar-e-Omar (LeO)
National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM)
United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)	Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT)
Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO)	Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)
Gorkha Tiger Force (GTF)	Jamait-ul-Mujahideen (JuM)



Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF)	Lashkar-e-Jabbar (LeJ)
Manipur	Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF)--
United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC)
People's Liberation Army (PLA)	Mutahida Jihad Council (MJC)
People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DeM)
Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	Harkat-ul-Jehad-i-Islami
Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)	Al Umar Mujahideen
People's Republican Army (PRA)	Meghalaya
Kuki National Front (KNF)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
Kuki National Army (KNA)	Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)
Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)
Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA)	Liberation of Achik Elite Force (LAEF)
Nagaland	Punjab
National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) – NSCN(IM)	Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)
National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) – NSCN (K)	Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF)
Tripura	International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF)
National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	Khalistan Commando Force (KCF)
All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Mizoram
Arunachal Pradesh	Bru National Liberation Front
Arunachal Dragon Force (ADF)	Hmar People's Convention-Democracy (HPC-D)

(Source: SATP, Wikipedia)

3. CAUSES OF TERRORISM IN INDIA

There are various causes of terrorism in India, like as social and political inequality and belief that violence or its threat will be effective, and guide in change. Another way of saying this is the belief that violent means justify the ends. Many terrorists in our history said sincerely that they chose violence after long deliberation, because they felt they had no choice. The An act of terror in India includes any planned act of violence that causes death, injury or property damage, induces fear and is targeted against any group of people identified by

their political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature. Variation in ideology, poverty, regional imbalance, strong worship about religious etc. are some causes of increasing terrorism. Terrorisms we as facing is from our neighboring countries since independence. Pakistan since its creation has always harbored terrorist elements against India with a purpose to destabilize our country. China the Big Brother supports Pakistan in their endeavor to divide India. Most of defense policies are formed according to the movements of terrorist group. Our geo-political strategy always changing according to international situations. We face threats from Bangladesh and from Sri Lanka in the South. After the study of these situation, found that the there is most of causes are hided for the intension of land. These causes are responsible for various types of terror attack from last few decades in India. Some of them are highlighted in Table 2 with its major impact in India.

Table 2: Major Terror Attack in India

Date	Incident	State	Dea d	Injure d
August 2, 1984	Meenambakka m bomb blast	Tamilnadu	30	25
Decembe r 30, 1996	Brahmaputra Mail train bombing	-	33	150
Decembe r 6, 2002	2002 Mumbai bus bombing	2	14	-
Septembe r 10, 2002	Rafiganj train disaster	N/A	130	300
March 13, 2003	2003 Mumbai train bombing	Mumbai	11	-
August 25, 2003	25 August 2003 Mumbai bombings	Mumbai	52	-
July 28, 2005	2005 Jaunpur train bombing	N/A	13	50
October 29, 2005	29 October 2005 Delhi bombings	70	250	-
July 11, 2006	2006 Mumbai train series bombings	Mumbai	209	500
Septembe r 8, 2006	2006 Malegaon series bombings	Maharashtr a	37	125
February 18, 2007	2007 Samjhauta Express bombings	Haryana	68	-
August	25 August 2007	Hyderabad	42	-



25, 2007	Hyderabad bombings			
May 13, 2008	Jaipur bombings: 9 bomb blasts	Jaipur	63	200
July 26, 2008	2008 Ahmadabad serial blasts	Gujarat	29	110
September 13, 2008	13 September 2008 Delhi bombings	Delhi	33	130
October 30, 2008	2008 Assam bombings	Assam	77	300
November 26, 2008	2008 Mumbai attacks	Mumbai	171	239
February 13, 2010	2010 Pune bombing	Pune	17	60
July 13, 2011	2011 Mumbai bombings	Mumbai	26	130
September 7, 2011	2011 Delhi bombing	Delhi	19	76
February 21, 2013	2013 Hyderabad blasts	Hyderabad	16	119
25 May 2013	2013 Naxal attack in Darbha valley	Chhatisgarh	28	32
24 June 2013	June 2013 Srinagar attack	J & K	8	19
27 October 2013	2013 Patna bombings	Bihar	5	66
25 April 2014	Blast in Jharkhand	Jharkhand	8	4-5
1 May 2014	2014 Chennai train bombing	Tamil Nadu	1	14
12 May 2014	Maoist blast in Gadchiroli District	Jharkhand	7	2

(Source: Wikipedia)

4. IMPACT OF TERRORISM IN INDIA

According to Economists, the already damaged Indian economy due to the global financial crisis will be further affected by the recent terrorist attacks in the city of Mumbai; however, the impact of the attacks on the economy is expected to be short lived. Terrorism is a contested term, with fiercely partisan debates raging about its precise meaning, the

labeling of its perpetrators, and the identification of its victims. Geographers paid relatively scant attention to the phenomenon until the terror attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. According to Economists, the already damaged Indian economy due to the global financial crisis will be further affected by the recent terrorist attacks in the city of Mumbai; however, the impact of the attacks on the economy is expected to be short lived. Death of life due to terrorism was highlighted in Table 3.

Table 3: Death of life due to Terrorism

Sr. No.	Country	Death (%)
1	Iraq	35.4
2	Afghanistan	17.3
3	Pakistan	13.1
4	Nigeria	10.2
5	Syria	6
6	Somalia	2.3
7	India	2.2
8	Philippines	1.6
9	Yemen	1.6
10	Thailand	1.1
11	Rest of the world	10

(Source: Wikipedia)

5. CONCLUSION

The knowledge base on emergency response and the spatial impacts of disaster consequences are quite well developed within the discipline, yet the community lacks the human resource base to address more fundamental concerns on the geographical dimensions of terrorism. In the area of geospatial data and technologies research, we need to establish a distributed national geospatial infrastructure as a foundation for homeland security. This infrastructure will serve multiple needs and users from local governments to national homeland security, and range in scope from economic development to environmental monitoring. This situation from the last few decades is highlighting the social insecurities within the various terror prone regions of India. Changing in the terrorist approach and radicalism is somewhat solutions to control this massive problem in India. There are various causes of terrorism in India, like as social and political inequality and belief that violence or its threat will be effective, guide in change, and government policy. Variation in ideology, poverty, regional imbalance, strong worship about religious etc. are also some causes of increasing terrorism.

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