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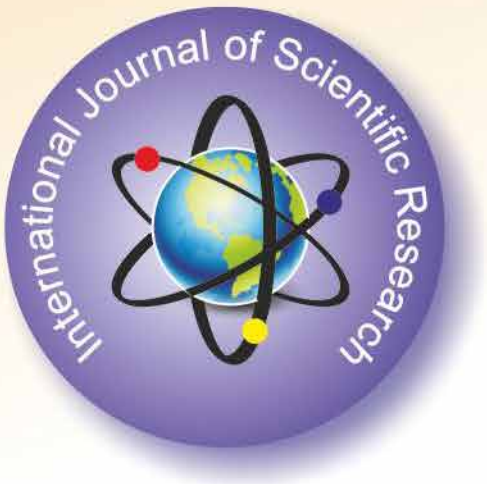

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Research Paper

Terrorism and Competitive Terrorism in India

Political Science

KEYWORDS : Terrorism; Competitive Terrorism; Jihadi terrorism; Abhinav Bharat

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is a global phenomenon, which has been tormenting the world and India in several ways. Religion has been one of the prime sources of terrorism and had several hidden agendas, including protecting the interest of their religious groups at any cost. The terrorism in India is going beyond the intention of liberating Kashmir or seeking revenge against the majority community. The recent developments of right wing terrorism next to jihadi terrorism in the country further strengthen the problem and brought new dimensions in the terrorism in India. The terrorism of Jihadi groups and competitive terrorism of right wing group made the country a special one and incessant victim of terrorism. The Hindu right wing extremist organisations; primarily Abhinav bharat indulged in competitive terrorism posed a greater threat to the communal peace and integrity of the country. The competitive terrorism, by the radical groups intense the problem high and further creates mistrust between the communities; rivalries of antagonism and hatredness in the secular Indian society which adversely affects the growth, development and peaceful existence of the country.

Introduction

The terrorism in India, in religious model predominate all the terrorist violence in the modern days. The world witnessed several religious terrorism in the name Muslims, Jews, Christian and Hindu by the fundamental religious groups with an intention to propagate the religious ideals or retaliate the contrary religious dominance in the country. It is a type of political violence motivated by an absolute belief that an otherworldly power has sanctioned and commanded terrorist violence for the greater glory of the faith (Goyal, 2002). India is the fertile land for the opportunistic religious activities especially terrorism because of the religious diversities and the nature of hostile neighbourhood are witnessing since 1970's. The Sikhs and Islamic factors rein the terrorism in the initial age and spate of terrorism by the Hindu ideological groups in the recent times bring drift in the terrorism in India.

Religious terrorism targets the country since many decades. India severely targeted after the Mumbai 1993 terrorist blast and many other major attacks as Coimbatore, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad etc., reminds the political deadness of religious terrorism. Religious terrorist highly targeted the urban centres and religious or government establishment in the country and used criminal methods as bombing, attacks, WMD etc., as their modus of operandi. The Home ministry reports 46 major terrorist attacks in India since the 2000 (Times of India 2012) and except few attacks in north east, all are religious motivated.

Fundamentalism and Religious terrorism

There is a liaison relation between the fundamentalism and religious terrorism. The religious terrorism is the offshoot of the religious fundamentalism. Secularization theory proponent Peter Berger (1992) writes secularization theory failed to anticipate something: that the demystification of the world provided within it the seeds both for the demystification of the world and resistance to the demystification. These movements, organizations, and people who demystify, and who resist demystification, have come to be called fundamentalist (Emerson & Hartman, 2006).

According to research, fundamentalist movements can be found in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North America, and Asia, including India. Such movements can be found in multiple religions, including Judaism, Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, neo-Confucianism, Christianity, and Buddhism. These movements have political influence (Ibid). The fundamental elements in India begin with Punjab militancy where the Sikh extremist involved in large scale terrorist activities in the state. The Islamic fundamental element creates the jihadi terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and all over the country. In the recent time, the newfangled fundamental group as Abhinav bharat threaten the nation by the act of terrorism.

Religious bases of global terrorism

Terrorism was actually the state sponsored or colonial struggle in the commencement with related to national actors involved on them. The terrorism used in the French revolution is essentially the state sponsored where the state government much involved in intimidating terrorism to attain political objectives (Mushkat 2002). The terrorism sponsored by the Hitler and anarchist in Spain, France and Italy are said to be the perpetrator of terrorism to aggrandise their land and coerce the population. The colonial period witnessed large scale use of terrorist means by the freedom activist against the oppressors for the cause of liberation. Nowadays religion plays a major role in the terrorism in the world.

The major shift in terrorism was the involvement of religious fundamentalism in the national and transnational act of terrorism. In the modern times, firstly in1960's, the PLO members of Islamic conscience indulge in the organised act of terrorism in Palestine against the Jews to achieve their home land for Palestinian (Sreedhar and Koul 2002). The ages of religious terrorism gain root since the 1960's by the Israel- Palestine conflict and aggrandise the world as a whole.

The Islamic terrorism roots much in the nation states by the attitude of West Asia towards the fundamental philosophy. The oil rich countries of Saudi Arabia and Libya started projecting the Islamic factor as the foreign policy goal. 1971 onwards, the pattern emerged the religious militant groups become the part and parcel of West Asian oil rich ruler's foreign and domestic policies and provided the financial assistance and sanctuaries to the military groups ((Ibid)). The open support of Middle East and West Asia especially the Saudi Arabia to the terrorist groups in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and other parts of the world fuelled the Jihadi element in world terrorism.

Jihadi terrorism as a international agenda, conceived after the creation of International Islamic Front (IIF) by Al Qaida in the line of International communist front in the hey days of communism, affiliated the most Islamic terrorist groups as Abu Sayyaf of southern Phillipines, Taliban of Afghanistan, five groups from Pakistan, two from Central Asian republic, three from Egypt and all over the world (Verma 2007). They targeted US and Israel in the beginning and India in the later and declared the holy war on them. The organised activities of international groups in association with local Islamic terrorist organisations grave the problem. Apart from the worldwide Islamic religious groups, the extremist elements in the Jews in Israel, Sikhs in India, and Christians in many other countries are resolved to violence to terrorist activities as a weapon to safe guard their interest.

Religious terrorism in India

Terrorism in India is majorly the religious motivated to necessi-

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tate political or ideological aspirations. The fundamentals in the name of religion as Islam, Sikh, Christian and Hindu are committed in terrorist activities in India. The religious terrorism in India was essentially the Sikh and Islamic activity in the past. The Sikh motivated terrorism in Punjab for the independent Sikh state called Khalistan are diluted in the end of 1990's and secession militancy in Jammu Kashmir to liberate the state from India or adhered to Pakistan are active even now. The terrorist attack on the Indian cities by the local and transnational groups with local support increased in the future days. All these terrorist activities increasingly witnessed the large scale violence against the remaining communities especially Hindus. And some radical groups within the majority community plan to retaliate in the same way.

The north east India are also witnessed the Christian motivated terrorism where the fundamental groups in Tripura and Nagaland foster their activities in line with Christianity and threatens the Hindu festivals and religious practices in the region. The modern development of the hindu radical outfit, Abhinav bharat in the terrorist plots in the country prove the complete profile of the religious involvement in the terrorist activities in India.

The jihadi terrorism, favoured by the Islamic ideologies spread over the country, since 1980's. Jihad, act against the non believers are carried out by the fundamental Islamic groups for the global supremacy of Islam. In addition to terrorism in Kashmir, the activities of the banned local and international terrorist groups work together to spread terrorism activities all over the country. Ideologically aligned with al-Qaeda, the Taliban, Lashkar-e-Taiba and the Bangladeshi militant group Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami, SIMI has been behind almost major bomb attack in India since 1993 (Singh 2008). The jihadi terrorism in India adversely affects the nation's economic growth, communal harmony and security in the nation in large.

The right wing terrorism is the recent trend in the India with the explosion of Malegaon blast in Maharashtra and suspected six more blast in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The Hindus are the major religion in the country; their ideals are also misused by the fundamental elements to intimidate in the terrorist activities as a means to challenge the counter belief or terrorist. Even the religion does not preach the terrorism as the form of Jihad, fundamental group as Abhinav bharat used terrorism as a tool to oppose the Islamic terrorism (Jaffrelot 2010). The Anantha Marg was the active right wing group in the 1970's which perpetrated terrorist activities against the diplomats and Business targets in abroad. But the 1978, bombing at Hilten hotel at Sydney are said to be the last terrorist operation reported against the group and there after no any terrorist activities was reported in anywhere in the country by the group.

Terrorism- A legacy of religious anger

The factors leads to the religious terrorism may be of two types- the radical or retaliatory type. The terrorism in the most of the Islamic countries as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan etc., are radical type to maintain the society in accordance with Sheria law for the true Islamic nation. In their view, they are real religious and called themselves as Mujahideens, take up arms to defend for the faith. They tend to be believers in fundamentalist interpretation of Islam and protest the modernisation or westernisation. The terrorist attack against the non Muslims cultural institutions as Liquor shops and Barber shops for offers western style hair cut and civilisation in the Iraq and frequent attack on the non veiled women and Pubs in many Islamic nations and Jammu Kashmir are the radical type activities. The 'global war of jihad' the against the non believers of Islam by the radical terrorist groups are also radical in nature but global amplifications.

The terrorism also used as the retaliatory basis to attain their political or ideological goal. The jihadi terrorism and other religious terrorism as Sikh, Jews etc., are the retaliatory types where the terrorist groups pertain to particular religious ideologies fight against the religious dominants or oppression in the country in retaliatory way. The ideological differences and religious anger prompt these groups to intimidate terror on religious basis. The religious terrorism in India is also retaliatory terrorism,

The terrorism in India reflects the religious anger of majority and minority communities and Pakistan's aim to disintegrate the country. In all the way, the basic misconception about India, as a Hindu nation and enemy of Islam among the world radical Islam lead to the rival feeling on India and targeted them more (Anonymous 2005). The international Islamic front agenda to include India as the enemy of Islam and declare war against the country along with Israel and USA are the true fact of world Islamic conception on India (Raman, 2003). They projected the communal problems in India as Ayodhya incident and Godhra incidents as the act of Hindu nationals against the Muslim community and create the situation of hatred in the whole country to endorse terrorism in India. The religious anger between the majority and minority communities prompted the terrorist attacks in the country by all these groups. The religious support and terrorist attacks over the major community and their religious institutions create hatred among the groups in communal lines and prepared with similar activities.

Minority terrorism Vs Majority terrorism

The jihadi terrorism in India challenges the nation in several ways and the major victims are the majority community. The country faces acute dilemma of terrorism next to Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the world (Kaplan & Jayshree 2008) reveals the potential threatens of religious terrorism in the country. The terrorist attacks in the vital places and frequent targets of religious places acute the religious sentiments in the country. The religious anger endorsed by Pakistan as a official policy to attain the national policy of accessing Jammu and Kashmir and disintegrate India are also intensified the terrorism in India. Their tactic to stimulate the religious groups in India and create tension over them are succeeded with the activities of transnational as well as local jihadi terrorist groups in the country and lead to the theory of opposing weapon with weapon by the right wing group 'Abhinav Bharat' (Jaffrelot 2010). Thus terrorism and opposing terrorism by the same way grave the problem high.

The competitive terrorism, as a contrary to the Jihadi terrorism in the country took shape by the explosion in Malegaon in 2006 and successive alleged five attacks by the radical Abhinav bharat in between 2006- 2008. All those attack targeted the Muslim religious places as shrine, mosque, Dargha etc., and cost 129 lives including Pakistanis (Koppikar). The terrorist attacks in Malegaon 2006, Hyderabad in 2007, Ajmir Shrine in 2007, Samjhouta blast in 2007, Malegaon in 2008 and Goa in 2009, the alleged link of right wing is evident and Maharashtra police recommended the state government to include the two organisations as Sanathan sanstha and Abhinav bharat in the list of banned terrorist organisation on India (Times of India 2011).

This new development became clear during the inquiry regarding the Malegaon blast in September 2008, just after Ramzan. Material seized during house searches has shown that the Hindu militants who were responsible for this attack were all members of a new group, Abhinav Bharat, which resorted to violent action to resist the Islamists by emulating them. This strategy of stigmatisation and emulation of the so-called threatening other has always been one of the favourite repertoires of Hindu nationalists (Jaffrelot 2010). The recorded conversation of Abhinav bharat meeting on 26 January 2008 proves their plane to contrary action against the Islamic fundamentalism by the similar means as jihadis (Meeting of Abhinav Bharat, 2008). Thus, the right wing plans to tackle the Islamic fundamentalism in the same radical way create new way of terrorism in the country.

Implication to Indian society

Religious cleavage of terrorism in the country made severe implications to Indian society. The growing trend of competitive terrorism brought new dimension of terrorism in India in between 2006 and early 2008. Where the Hindu and Islamic religious points become the prime targets and even many Pakistani national exploded in the Samjhouta express train in 2007. The majority of attack in these periods reveals the religious connections and low intensity in nature of conflict in comparing to all

other attacks. The attack on Sankadamochan temple in 2006, Varanasi rail way station in 2006, Malegaon mosque in 2006, Hyderabad Mecca masjit in 2007, Ajmir Shrin in 2007, Ludiana on the day of Eid Ul Fitr in 2007 and Malegaon in 2008 etc., are religious connected terrorist blast happened in the country before the early 2008, when the ATS revealed the right wing connection on the Malegaon blast.

But the right wing terrorism turn be neutral in and after their links were exposed. The arrest and prosecution of the Abhinav bharat members in several terrorist attacks brought down the further activities by the same group. The last three years there was no terrorist plots by the groups were reported in the country. However, the growing trends of large scale support to Jihad by the Islamic communities and neighbouring nations and the majority sympathy over the Abhinav Bharat making harm for the country to achieve their counter terrorism goal. The brand of religion on the terrorist activities simply helps the fundamentalist groups to justify the heinous act committed by them and help them to penetrate in local minds to flourish their activity more easily. The religious colour also affects the secular fabrics of the country harshly and challenged the national building process in India.

Conclusion

Terrorism, whether jihadi or right wing competitive are producing much repercussion in India. The religious terrorism in the country is going beyond the intention of liberating Kashmir or seeking revenge against the majority community. The attacks sought to cripple India's economic growth, destroy national confidence in its political system, attack its open society and provoke anti religious sentiments and destabilizing communal harmony (Srivasthava 2009). The entry of indigenous right wing group, Abhinav Bharat with the intention to challenge Islamic threats in the country evolved new dimension in the terrorism in India. The option of comparative terrorism for the Islamic threat by the Abhinav Bharat to defend the nation is threaten the country as the same way Jihadi terrorist threatens. It should be very clear, the terrorism in any cause is anti national activity deprives the nation and nationals from all sorts of life.

Combating terrorism by terrorism is not at all an easy solution to weave out the terrorist problem in India. However, the major victim of competitive terrorism is also innocent civilians and nation as a whole. The competitive terrorism, by radical groups, will further create mistrust between the communities; create mutual rivalries antagonism and hatredness in the secular Indian society which challenges the secular fabrics of India. In reaction to terrorism and competitive terrorism, the country may victim more and more sensitive terror plots and communal problems in the future which also retard the growth and development of the nation. Terrorism, whether majority or minority is no way considered as healthy for the nation irrespective of the adverse effects on the peaceful existence of the country.

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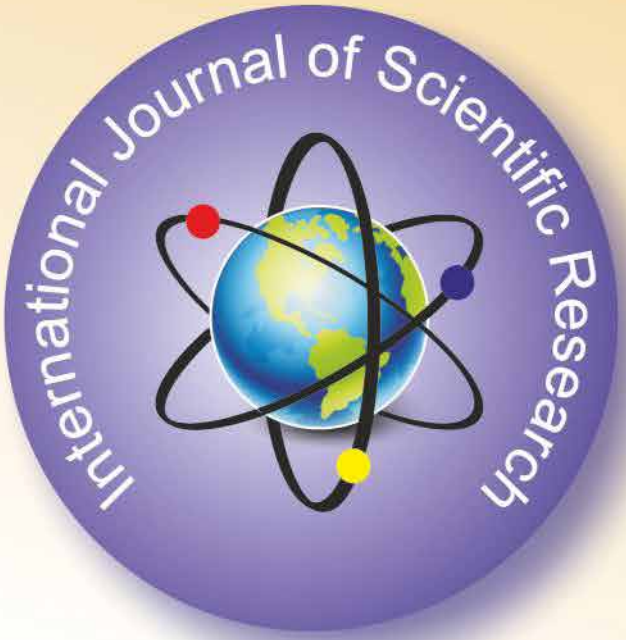

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