

Cross Border Terrorism

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Abstract- Terrorism especially, become the most hazardous pandemic to the national as well as international security and its peace. In few countries when they have common threats by two or other nations, the judgement is in its way to combat terrorism and their attacks. This research deals with the inter country terrorism where India faces difficulty in its cross - border countries terrorism and its position of being tackled from the chaos. We also have the cross - border terrorism in international level where UN General Assembly has bought down few measures to combat terrorism and its impact on the society. The negative impacts or consequences of terrorist attack can lead to vast degree to resolve the country back without any fear or insecurity in the minds of the people. The ideological principle between the governmental and non - state organization can lead to a failure formation of policy. Out of many issues like democracy, integrity and sovereignty, peace none of them has reached out like this international cross border terrorism. Their groups and demands are being well known, their arms, ammunitions, weapons and explosives give a greater threat to the civilians. The Border Security Forces are being put forth by the government to take control of the terrorism and their activity. The two different rations or ethical barrier which interrogates the nation to its mis leading factor where, when their thoughts and expectation are not fulfilled these group of members turns into kore vigorous and violent manner where they don't show sympathy to innocent civilians. The result of the terrorist effect both national as well international level can be seen in this paper.

Index Terms- Cross - border terrorism, Border, Counter - border terrorism, peace and security.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sovereignty of each nation is been maintained by the supreme authority who undertakes the complete governance of the state. In the state the integrity, national security and territorial integrity is the major importance to be given, especially in India it is the most observing feature of the nation where the governance takes a lot of initiative to keep its security at a higher level. Due to some unfavourable circumstances these group of terrorist gets arisen for determining their wants and needs, which may later point of time gets even worsor to cause a chaotic situation inside and outside the perimeter. The non - governmental actors which exercise in many forms including bombings, armed assaults, hijackings, or hostage-taking. Its targets can also vary and can be aimed at civilians, state actors, or public infrastructure.

In 1994, the General Assembly's Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, set out in its resolution 49/60, stated that terrorism includes "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes" and that such acts "are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them."

Definition under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967):

Section 15:

Terrorist act - [(1)] Whoever does any act with intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, security [, economic security,] or sovereignty of India or with intent to strike terror or likely to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country,--

(a) by using bombs, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or firearms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious gases or other chemicals or by any other substances (whether biological radioactive, nuclear or otherwise) of a hazardous nature or by any other means of whatever nature to cause or likely to cause--

(i) death of, or injuries to, any person or persons; or

(ii) loss of, or damage to, or destruction of, property; or

(iii) disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country; or

(iii(a)) damage to, the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high - quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material; or

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- (iv) damage or destruction of any property in India or in a foreign country used or intended to be used for the defense of India or in connection with any other purposes of the Government of India, any State Government or any of their agencies; or
- (b) overawes by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force or attempts to do so or causes death of any public functionary or attempts to cause death of any public functionary; or
- (c) detains, kidnaps or abducts any person and threatens to kill or injure such person or does any other act in order to compel the Government of India, any State Government or the Government of a foreign country or 5[an international or inter-governmental organization or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act; or commits a terrorist act.

Definition under Prevention of Terrorism Act,2002:

It defines terrorist activity as one which intends to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to inculcate fear in the minds of the people. It can either be created through explosive or lethal weapons or any other substance of hazardous nature to cause death of or injuries to any person and destruction of any property. It is a systematic use of violence against civilians for intimidating a population or government for political, religious, or ideological goals.

Cross Border Terrorism:

The movement or an unusual activity at the border between two countries. It is at the motion which the soil of one country causes terror in another countries border. As a grey zone conflict, it is an undeclared war and considered to be highest form of strategy to bleed a nation for a longer period of days by smaller efforts.

Indian Border:

India has 15,106.7 kms of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 kms including island territories. Out of the total 28 states of India except for six states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Delhi and Haryana), rest all states share their maritime and land border with other nations.

India has land borders with countries:

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan (PoK)
- China
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Myanmar and

- Bangladesh

India has maritime borders with seven countries:

- Banglades
- Indonesia
- Myanmar
- Pakistan
- Thailand
- Sri Lanka and
- Maldives

Current Scenario of India with the border nations:

Indo - Pakistan Border:

Indo-Pakistan Border contains the land acquisition of 3,323 Km which runs along the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. Quick and Direct accessibility of the borders and some technological developments enabling exchange of information and transfer of funds has altered the focus and tenor of border security. Cross-Border Terrorism from Pakistan has been exacerbated due to the non- recognition of boundaries by its terrorist groups and their success in acquiring legitimacy due to religious or ethnic identity.

Inadequate Cooperation from Pakistan has made the organization difficult in India.

Indo-Bangladesh Border:

The Indo-Bangladesh Border contains the land acquisition of 4,096 Km which passes through West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills & jungles which tackles easy for illegal entry to India. Illegal Migration across this border imposes pathetic security threats and acts as a fertile ground for organizations like the Inter- Services Intelligence of Pakistan to penetrate and expand their activities. Also, poor law and order situation at the border, has led to smuggling of arms and drugs. The Supply of arms helps in sustaining any conflict. The drug trafficking has also become the major disregard due to this easy way for migration process.

Indo-China Border :

India shares a long land border with China up to 3,488 Km in the Indian states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Although this border remains relatively aloof from illegal migrations, this border is the cause for constant vigil to

Indians. India has a longstanding border dispute with China running back to British era in Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh.

Indo-Nepal Border:

India-Nepal Border has the running up to 1,751 Km which is an open border in the sense that people of both the countries can travel at any point of time. Anti-India Organizations use this border to cultivate their people in the territory of India. Major issues arising here is smuggling of gold, small arms, drugs and fake currency helps terrorists in executing an attack.

Indo-Bhutan Border:

This border contains the land acquisition of 699 km which passes through states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim. Illegal establishment of camps by militant in the outskirts of south- east Bhutan helps insurgents from India in executing anti-India activities.

Indo-Myanmar Border:

The northeast states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram share the border with Myanmar contain the border of 1643 km. Some of the insurgents groups like the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

Maritime Borders:

The maritime borders nation as we saw above also face lot of threats and difficulties apart from land border issues. Maritime terrorism is a huge way process but that's bit difficult to predict the navigation and find the root cause of it. India contains a very vast distinguished maritime history from Vasco da gama and so on. At the later point - of- time we have our commerce, trade, tourism, and other movements of people from country to country through water transports. On the one hand of positive side for Indians is that we had lot of significant influences around the globe and its linkages. Whereas, Indian ocean became the center for maritime enterprise and its activity.

Article 1 of the Indian constitution describes the territory of India but not the territorial water. During the debates in the Constituent Assembly, Article 297 of the Indian Constitution describes the territorial water which describes, 'all lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf of India shall vest in, and be held for the purpose of the Union.'¹

¹ H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (Bombay: N.M.Tripathi Ltd., 1967), p. 983

India actively participated in the Geneva Convention conferences in 1958 and 1982 Law of the Sea Conference and phenomenon of the territorial limits were been fixed.

What are the Steps Taken by India?

- Government of India has created National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2008 after Mumbai attacks which acts as a federal agency to combat terror.
- Multi Agency Centre (MAC) revamped, acts as a multi-agency intelligence coordination mechanism for counter terrorism.
- Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT- Cell) is also created to deal with the policy matters on combating terrorist financing and Fake Indian Currency.
- India is also a member of FATF (Financial Action Task Force) whose aim is to establish international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF has removed Pakistan on its 'greylist 'or 'increased monitoring list'. The FATF included the United Arab Emirates (UAE), with which India signed a free trade agreement in February 2021. There are 23 countries on the grey list of FATF. Zimbabwe has been excluded from the list after a review found it compliant on all parameters.
- The government has created observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment to prevent increased immigration.
- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) has replaced manual surveillance/patrolling of international borders by electronic surveillance to enhance detection and interception capabilities.
- India has been supportive of all efforts, particularly in the UN to combat terrorism and has played a leading role in shaping international opinion and urging the international community to prioritize the fight against terror.
- India since 1996 is trying to push a global intergovernmental convention i.e. Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) to tackle terrorism. It can provide a legal framework to enhance the prosecution and extradition of terrorists.

• Continuous dialogues with other countries have been initiated from time to time for motivating them for a strict action against terrorists breeding in their respective territories.

Objectives for anti - terrorism laws in India:

POTA and other Indian antiterrorism laws have raised a host of human rights issues, some of which are similar to those raised by antiterrorism laws in other countries, including the United States. Such concerns include:

- broad and ambiguous definitions of terrorism that fail to satisfy the principle of legality;
- pretrial investigation and detention procedures which infringe upon due process, personal liberty, and limits on the length of pretrial detention;
- special courts and procedural rules that infringe upon judicial independence and the right to a fair trial;
- provisions that require courts to draw adverse inferences against the accused in a manner that infringes upon the presumption of innocence;
- lack of sufficient oversight of police and prosecutorial decision-making to prevent arbitrary, discriminatory, and ununiform application; and
- broad immunities from prosecution for government officials which fail to ensure the right to effective remedies.

Mumbai Attack:

November 27, 2008

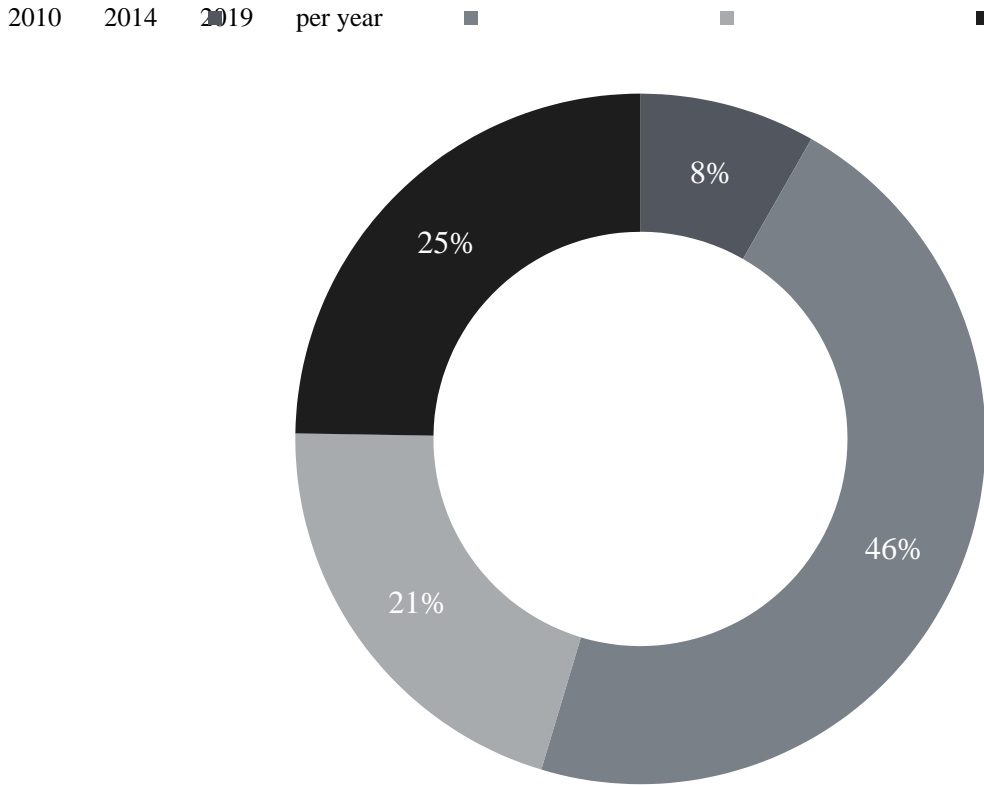
“President Hamid karzai condemned the Mumbai terror attacks (November 27, 2008), stating that terrorist isa challenge to the South Asian region and Afghanistan strongly stands with India, in the fight against terror. He emphasized the need for intensified regional cooperation and coordination in order to combat terrorism”.

A total of 175 people were killed were killed in Mumbai attack of 26/11; out of which 9 were terrorist with 166 victims. Of the 166 mortalities, postmortems were conducted on 114 predominately male victims ages 5 to 70 years old; 108 of these were dead on arrival. 68 people

died by bullet injuries, 30 from blast injuries, and 10 had both bullet and blast injuries. 6 were postoperative deaths (all bullet injuries), of which 2 were early postoperative deaths and 4 late postoperative deaths.²

Terrorism is a rare cause of death globally:

terrorism which a non - communicable or infectious diseases which spread out of anger and anxiety to that particular people of communism. The number of terrorism deaths can change from year to year whereas in 2014 - almost 45,000 people died in the terrorist attack; while in 2010 - it was upto 8000 and over the last decade over 2019 - it was 20,000 and per year globally 24,000 people died out of terrorist attack.



PM Modi and Bangladesh fundamentalism:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina discussed about trade defense and to counter terrorism, signed an interim water sharing agreement on the Kushiara River, which provides benefit to the people from Southern Assam and the Sylhet division of Bangladesh.

² (the data's were collected from Sir JJ Group of Hospitals)

This is the first agreement signed between India and Bangladesh regarding the Ganga Water Treaty in 1996. Hasina also graced inconvenience about the objection of Chief Minister Mamata Bannerjee in West Bengal in 2011.

PM Modi said that the facing of terrorist and fundamentalist forces - attack on both the countries which tributes fear in the people. He remarked this after the bilateral talk with Bangladesh PM Sheikh Hasina, where they made a strong contact for the early conclusion of the Teesta Water Sharing Agreement. The relationship between these two countries to have their own merits and concern about the security and priority.

Foreign Secretary Vinay Kwarta said the counter - terrorism and radicalization as an “obstacle and security threat to India - Bangladesh relationship”.

Major Islamist Terrorist attack in India by Pakistan:

1. Attack on State Legislative Assembly in Srinagar, J&K. Seventy people were been injured and the attack was done by JeM. Arms used were guns and heavy explosives.
2. Five terrorist attack on Parliament while is in session on December 31, 2001 by JeM. 30 of them were been injured during the attack. Arms used were RDX, Grenades, AK Rifles.
3. Terrorists blowed up a car when they a saw a small army boy passing along, there were explosives and was done by the HM group of terrorists. Thirty- two of them were been injured.
4. Twin blasts by LeT, SIMI where 150 of them were been injured due to the use of explosives.
5. Bomb explosion in the bus in Mumbai with the use of highly inflammable explosives in public transport by the SIMI group of terrorists where thirty - four of them were been injured.

Human Rights and terrorism and its security laws in India:

India than any other countries it has faced a lot of consequences after terrorist attack and the recent one of Mumbai rail commuter system where the threat persists. India provides certain laws and for anti - terrorism i.e, aftermath the terrorist attacks of September 1, 2001, and the attacks on the Jammu & Kashmir Assembly and the Indian Parliament buildings, where India enacted the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2002. POTO incorporated many other provisions from the previous Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 which was remained in active till 1995. Later when POTO was repealed in 2004, during that time the cases pending in the courts were been reenacted in Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The human rights advocates have

recognized, as a vital role for governments to protect their citizens from terrorism, which endangers liberty in self-evident ways.³

India is a party or signatory to several international instruments protecting individuals from arbitrary or improper treatment under antiterrorism and other security laws, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁴, the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide⁵ and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁶ and the four Geneva Conventions⁷. As a U.N. member state, India is bound by the U.N. Charter, which pledges member states to “promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,” and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which protects the rights to liberty, freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly, an effective remedy for acts violating fundamental rights, and a “fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.”⁸

Negative Effects of Terrorism on the Human Rights:

Terrorism, which is the unlawful method to achieve something in a desired manner either be political or ideological or social. In Indian manner it is the ethnical or political or say even ideological context. India in its history has passed a lot of danger by terrorist attacks like for example 2017 - Amarnath Yatra attack in Jammu and Kashmir, 2016 - Uri Attack, 2008 - Mumbai attacks were the most dangerous ones. Terrorism found in India includes ethno-nationalist terrorism, religious terrorism, left-wing terrorism, narco- terrorism and cross border terrorism.

The primary act in India is the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 which determines the reasonable restrictions on the speech, expression, peaceful assembly and formation of associations

³ See Ravi Nair, *Confronting the Violence Committed By Armed Opposition Groups*, 1 YALE HUM. RTS. & DEV. L.J. 1 (1998); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *PUNJAB IN CRISIS: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA 170-204* (1991) [hereinafter HRW, *PUNJAB IN CRISIS*] (discussing human rights and humanitarian law violations by militants in Punjab).

⁴ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Dec. 19, 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171 (ratified by India Apr. 10, 1979) [hereinafter ICCPR].

⁵ International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Dec. 9, 1948, 78 U.N.T.S. 277 (ratified by India Aug. 27, 1959).

⁶ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Mar. 7, 1966, 660 U.N.T.S. 195 (ratified by India Dec. 3, 1968).

⁷ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, Aug. 12, 1949, 75 U.N.T.S. 31 (ratified by India Nov. 9, 1950);

⁸ U.N. Charter arts. 1(3), 55-56; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217A, U.N. GAOR, 3rd Sess., Pt. I, Resolutions, at 71, U.N. Doc. A/810, arts. 19, 21 (Dec. 10, 1948) [hereinafter UDHR].

or unions in the integrity or sovereignty of the nation. Various other amendments started from 2004 from the POTO act and subsequent amendments in 2008 in prevelige to Mumbai terrorist attacks.

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 ('AFSPA') is the act which prescribes the North East states in the distributed areas. These provisions were also extended to Jammu and Kashmir in 1990 through the enactment Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act. These laws include the MCOCA, applicable in Maharashtra and Delhi; the Karnataka Control of Organized Crime Act, 2000 (KCOCA), and the Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhinyam, 2005 [Chattisgarh Special Public Safety Act] (CVJSA).

Negative effects of terrorism on Economic, Social and Cultural rights:

1. The targets of terrorist attacks include telecommunication, towers, roads, mining infrastructure, railway properties, government buildings, schools, roads, bridges, and especially highly income - oriented areas or public gatherings.
Eg: The deadly attack on Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel on March 13, 2018 in Sukma (Chattisgarh) is the latest example of Maoists' attempt to disrupt the road network being laid there.
2. Terrorist disruptions brings a fear in the tourism sector which prohibits the other national people or within the country members to move out there. The Mumbai attack caused 3.3 per cent drop in foreign tourist arrivals in India in 2009 from the previous year (Minister of State of Tourism in a reply to question in Lok Sabha), thus impacting the economy.
3. Terrorist majorly focus on the cultural and heritage sector buildings to destroy their purity and love from people towards it. It is also one of their way to achieve its unmatched goals and gain their needs and presence. Eg: Taj Mahal Palace, Victoria Railway Terminus apart from Oberoi-Trident Hotel, etc...

Recommendations made to prevent the negative absurd factors through terrorist attacks:

1. National Human Right Commission Annual Report - 2014-2015 basic element in any strategy to preserve peace and security and to defeat threat of terrorism. It is to protect the human rights, democracy and rule of law which are the fundamental values of our society and the core importance of the constitution.
2. India has fought against the terrorism past five decades and which contains fear and threat to humanity. The commission always said to prepare it on the basis of humane, rational and secular.

3. The commission takes initiative for revival and rehabilitation of terrorist. India truly supports national and international level for fighting against terrorism. The Global Counter Terrorism Strategy agreed by the UN member states in 2006 is a unique and universally agreed strategic framework to counter terrorism.
4. India is party to the 13 sectoral conventions on terrorism adopted by the UN. India took the initiative to pilot a draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) in 1996. Largely as a result of India's active pursuance, a draft text of the CCIT emerged in 2007, which is appreciable to most States, but few States still have problem over a few issues, negotiations for the resolution of which are undergoing.
5. It is most important it give justice and compensation to the victims and their families for the people suffered in terror attacks. The perspective of the prosecution and speedy disposal of matters and investigation of crimes.

Combatting Cross Border Terrorism:

The threat by Pakistan to India started as soon as the independence, where they crossed their barrier of Line of Control [LOC]. The Pakistani political parties have advocated the Kashmiri issues from the beginning. This led to second India - Pakistan war on September 1965, where Pakistan sent armed weapons operation to India named as 'Gibraltar'.

Indian collaboration with United States and the West for combating the terrorism through LeT-ISI. The purpose of the Let was to inspire jihadism among the world's Muslims. It was Hafiz Saeed who declared in a 1999 interview, "Jihad is not about Kashmir only... Today, I announce the break-up of India, Insha-Allah. We will not rest until the whole [of] India is dissolved into Pakistan."⁹

Proactive Doctrine:

India had responded to Pakistanis jihadis groups led its military to formulate the 'proactive doctrine', after the genesis of the Pakistanis terrorists attack on Parliament on December, 2001. This attack made India to take punitive initiative upon Pakistan. The codename given to this mobilization was "Operation Parakaram", but the long lead-time taken to mobilize forces for conventional conflict eventually denied India the opportunity of using them. This proactive doctrine led by Indian military was also incorrectly called by the 'Cold Star Doctrine'. This doctrine gave an auspicious successful. However, this has not dissuaded Pakistan from continuing to support cross-border

⁹ Tellis, n. 6.

terrorism from within its territory against India, although at a lower scale, at what some in the Pakistani establishment believe to be within India's 'threshold limit'

As stated succinctly by the late Air Cmde Jasjit Singh, *"We need to ask ourselves whether we have evolved a credible doctrine to successfully counter Pakistan's strategic doctrine of sub-conventional war (through terrorism) under the nuclear umbrella acquired by 1987."*

Infiltration of armed terrorists into India from across the western borders directly impinges on India's national security concerns. This doctrine for India is courageous to fight against the cross-border terrorism through any means. Our army has to be prepared either through arms and ammunitions or through doctrinal approach in case of any attack upon any place of attack by the terrorists. India has to resolve the Pakistanis or any other orderly nations to pass through the LoC, since they can initiate terrorist by passing Loc. the cross-border terrorism has to be elucidated either by President or Prime Minister of India and the authority has to be vested with supreme power in the nation. Once the doctrine is been accepted, it is the duty of Ministry of Defense to take complete guidance and form policies upon them to put them into force. Since the cost of India is high than the cost of Pakistan is minimal in attacking the border, our country has to well-furnished and has to be turned with adjacent nations. This military doctrine has to provide the terrorists the unbearable costs to be feared upon and the opposite terrorist has to feel the menace more than they causing to our nation in near real world.

This doctrine of Indian army has its approach to maintain its national security and peace in the nation. Whereas, more elaborated doctrine has to be prescribed in the future to tackle all other upcoming issues put forth and to put down the existing conflicts upon cross-border terrorism. It will give the military a intend to form and activate the doctrine throughout the borders and its implications.

India is a diverse society which provides a fertile ground for terrorism to thrive in many areas, such are:

1. Politics of communalism and criminalization
2. Religious movements and irresponsible statements by political and religious leaders
3. Human right excesses
4. Marginalized minority communities
5. High levels of youth unemployment
6. Poverty
7. Illiteracy

8. Poor governance
9. Prolonged delays in criminal justice.

Where India has experienced almost all kinds of terrorism since the independence in 1947:

1. Hijacking and blowing up of aircrafts
2. Sabotaging railway tracks
3. Kidnapping hostages for meeting political demands
4. Suicide attacks
5. The assassination of two of its Prime Ministers
6. Attacks on places of worship, transportation systems, security forces, and financial hubs
7. Communal riots followed by extreme violence
8. Attacks by both religious and non – religious groups.

One of the recent cases took place in Tamil Nadu regarding the terror attack within the state:

The National Investigation Agency [NIA] recently underwent on raids on the follow up for seizure of Omalur arms case in the houses of NTK functionaries with suspicion to LTTE. They have also incriminated the documents and books related to the LTTE, terror organization and contains its own supreme authority. This Omalur case contains the arms, munitions and other weapon manufacturing weapons from two persons by Tamil Nadu police in Salem district. They created their own World Tamil Justice Court to pursue their goals. These group had plans to attack people working in the tarmacs, quarries, crushes using these illegal explosives, weapons and arms. They mainly confiscated the mobile phones, laptops, and pen drives which contains the details of their plan to be executed.

Traumatic events and consequences of cross Bordet terrorism:

1. Terrorism intends to cause fear and insecurity to prove its uncertainty. Psychological suffering is more ahead than physical injury. The trepidation, event and post event of attacks will still be piling up on the upcoming generations on that catastrophe land.
2. The high intensity of traumatism due to the attacks gives biological and genetic changes in the forth going generations. There might be high intense of using explosives during a vigorous attack which may lead to the genetic mutations like cancer, abnormality, post traumatic disorder (PTSD), panic disorder, anxiety disorder, depression, hearing an visual loss etc...

there might be more number of chaotic and bizarre situation after the attack which the innocent lives may suffer.

3. The major change will arise out of sociological impact where the society will adapt to the incident which occurred and to bring them out the thing which they suffered would be a huge task for the government. For example, family conflict, financial and occupational disruptions, free movement in and around. This post traumatic consequence in one of thing which may take a long period of time to get back to its usual one both in financial as well as personal attachment with the society.
4. Environmental effect due to explosives is also major effect caused due to attacks gives endanger to species like birds and climatic changes which may affect the cultivation and agricultural process in future as well as present plantations, where India is the major source for its production for agricultural products.
5. The huge impact of the country is its economic crisis where due to this terrorism activities in cross border, the cost of spending the expenditures to bring back the society to its normal state is of greater implementation process for the finance department to allocate certain amount of budget and to intervene the people from their suffrage to normal life.

National Security Council:

The International Conventional on Suppression of Acts on Nuclear Terrorism, it includes the nuclear power reactors, nuclear power plants and rendering the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The United Nations Security Council has adopted many resolutions regarding terrorism. Some resolutions refer to specific terrorist acts, such as United Nations Security Council resolution 1189 (1998), which condemned the terrorist bomb attack in Kenya; the United Republic of Tanzania of August 1998; other resolutions are of a more general character. Some of these Security Council resolutions are adopted under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and provide obligations on United Nations Member States¹⁰. Seventy - Five Effective implementation of these obligations by Member States is mandatory.¹¹

International Convention, 1999 for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (Terrorist Financing Convention) with the Secretary- General of the United Nations requires members to take initiatives to prevent and counteract the financing of terrorists, might be direct or indirect; commits

¹⁰ See Charter of the United Nations, chapter VII, available at www.un.org/aboutun/charter.

¹¹ See chapter 1.1.6 above.

States to take in hand the legal persons which finance terrorism both in civil or administrative which make liable and individuals criminally liable for such acts; extends criminal liability also to individuals; and provides for the identification, freezing and seizure of funds allocated for terrorist activities, as well as for the sharing of the forfeited funds with other States on a basis of each case.

There are totally sixteen conventions made for the suppressions and prevention of terrorism.¹² Each of these conventions have their own merits and important features where the main objectives,

- Defining particular type of terrorism as an offence under the convention;
- It needs the members to penalize the offence in their domestic law;
- To identify the jurisdiction over the offence by the parties to the convention;
- To execute the principle of aut dedere aut judicare.

Normative Foundation of the International Law of Peace:

It is often noted that the Law of War is replete with instruments, the Law of Peace is perceived as lacking. There is a wide range of things back to the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which ended in thirty years war in Europe and promoted the notion of pax optima rerum¹³. The international law has evolved from the notion of “right to peaceful coexistence” to the de lege ferenda to recognize the “human right to peace”. The term peaceful coexistence defines that the mutual relations between states which contain its own ideologies, cultures, politics etc... and use of non - violent dispute resolution mechanism without any wars or terrorist attacks and such brutal activities.

The Sino - Indian Agreement of 29 April 1954 which is known as the Pancha Shila got established by promoting five principles of peaceful existence and put away the negative peace characteristics and emerge the place of sovereignty;

1. Mutual respect for territory integrity and sovereignty,
2. Non - Aggression,
3. Non - interference in internal affairs,
4. Equality and mutual benefit, and

¹² www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/conventions.html.

¹³ covenant of the League of Nations (Paris, 29 April 1919)

5. Peaceful coexistence.

These five principles were taken up by the International Law Association which was established a Committee on Juridical Aspects of Peaceful Coexistence in 1956¹⁴. This led the United Nations General Assembly Special committee on friendly relations and corporations among states in accordance with the UN Charter. It also included the principles of sovereignty, non - aggression, non - interference in internal affairs and equality of the states. It was completed in 1970 when the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on principles of International Law concerning friendly relations and cooperations among states (Resolution 2625).

Article 14 of the ARIO states as follows:

An international organization which aids or assists a State or another international organizations in the commission of an internationally wrongful act by the State or the latter organization is internationally responsible for doing so if:

- (a) the former organization does so with the knowledge of the circumstances of the internationally wrongful act; and
- (b) the act would be internationally wrongful if committed by that organization.

Whereas, corporation may be one of the core functions of international organizations, it is highly questionable whether the application of this article properly reflects the reality of cooperation between international organizations in peacekeeping operations which goes beyond cases of mere assistance. Assistance simply implies that an organizations acts in an primary function to another organization,¹⁵ subject to the specific arrangements in each operations,¹⁶ the reality of the cooperation between international organizations in recent peacekeeping operations is reminiscent of co - operations of these internationally wrongful acts rather than of cases in which an international organizations is subordinated to another one.

Action across boundaries:

The indeterminacy of rights - like the other ethical principles - which is essential where agents and agencies are to enact the obligations of justice in varying circumstances. Actually, most of the

¹⁴ see Edward McWhinney, 'the Renewed Vitality of the International Law Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in the Post - Iraq Invasion Era: The 50th anniversary of the China/India Pancha Shila agreement of 1954', Chinese Journal of International Law 3 (2004), 379 - 83.

¹⁵ so the UN acknowledges - UN Doc.A/CN.4/637/Add.1 (2011), 19, para. 5.

¹⁶ UN Doc.A/C.6/58/SR.15 (2003), 7, para.27.

critics arises when there are too abstract reflect more than unsustainable views both of abstractions and of what it would be respect rights. Western political philosophy has been deeply shaped by the thought that justice is internal to communities, cities, towns or states so many perhaps must be bounded. The versions and elements of *ius gentium*, and of the international justice and law, has been with us since the antiquity, they have generally been seen as applying only in few ways to justice between bounded communities, cities, peoples etc... to deal with the outsiders. There are more arguments for making porous borders in specific ways to have less effective. Many of the political arguments invoked for making borders more porous, even during the present era of globalization, appeal to state interests.

United Nation security Council Counter - Terrorism Executive Directorate [CTED]:

Terrorists and violent extremists have become more danger using information and communications technologies (ICT), including the Internet and social media, to promote distorted narratives to justify violence, radicalize and recruit supporters, mobilize resources, and plan attacks. This has been increased after the pandemic of Covid -19. On some cases, the terrorists leave traces through digital data which can be tracked and processed to capture the group. In the same sense of e - evidence, the terrorist group can be caught by tracking or finding out their IP address through internet source. The number of requests for data made to private companies and through MLA channels to other States has increased exponentially and rapidly in recent era. However, current practice exposes that counter-terrorism investigators and law enforcement agencies continue to face challenges in collecting relevant digital evidence, for two main reasons: first, because the evidence is very often in the online or cloud- based possession of an internet company, platform, or service provider; second, because the transaction of the internet means that digital data concerning a crimes accessible to the place of commission of crime or offence. As we saw earlier, UN has bought a lot of conventions and many articles, principle, doctrines and treaties to stop any wrongful act been done by one state upon another country. United Nations Security Council resolutions, such as 1373 (2001), 2129 (2013), 2178 (2014), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017).

As peacekeeping was invented by the UN as a tool for conflict regulation, most of the existing practising area, which has been likewise analyzed by the ILC for the elaboration of the ARIOS, derives, from UN operations. Activities in the domain of international peace and security and particularly peacekeeping operations, have a great impact on the lives of the people, especially in

the case of deployment of troops on the ground. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and international responsibility of international organizations for these acts are consequently not a mere hypothetical possibility, but part of the reality.¹⁷ these acts may be committed in either private or in official capacity, alone or by a group of individuals and they can include acts such as seal exploitation, arbitrary detention or murder, explosives, or even unintentional killing of the civilians in the mandate of an operations.

The European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) co-implemented the ‘SIRIUS Project’, which serves as a central reference point in the European Union for information-sharing on cross-border access to electronic evidence. SIRIUS consists of a community of authorities from forty- four States, representing all European Union member States and a growing number of third countries. The SIRIUS platform hosts IT tools, training materials, and guidelines of more than forty online service providers (OSPs) for data disclosure based on voluntary cooperation and MLA. The project released its third annual SIRIUS EU Digital Evidence Situation Report in November 2021¹⁸.

The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) of the United Nations Office of Counter- Terrorism (UNOCT) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) launched the 2nd edition of the handbook on “Using the Internet and Social Media for Counter-Terrorism

Investigations” in November 2021. The handbook contains great practices on understanding terrorists ‘current use of the Internet and social media, conducting online counter-terrorism investigations, and steps to access the preservation and collection of evidence through electronic form.

The United Nations in particular to (CTED) and the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have played a major role to assess needs and develop transferred good practices in the cross-border using of digital evidence. Security Council Resolution 2322 (2016) noted the significant increase in requests for cooperation in gathering digital data and evidence from the internet. Council Resolution 2396 (2017) recognises the challenges faced by Member States in obtaining admissible digital evidence and encourages government and the private sector to strengthen their cooperation in that regard.

In 2018, the United States Congress passed the Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act (CLOUD Act), which amended the Stored Communications Act to allow U.S. law enforcement to

¹⁷ UN Doc.A/70/95 and S/2015/446 (2015), 41, paras.102 - 103

¹⁸ SIRIUS situation reports are publicly available at <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/sirius>.

compel data held by U.S. technology service providers regardless of the storage location including abroad. Added to the CLOUD Act authorizes the U.S. Government to enter into executive agreements with other States that meet certain criteria, whereby the United States and the partner State agree to remove legal impediments to cross-border compliance with legal orders in cases that contains serious crimes, including terrorism. These both mutual states would be able to directly submit to Communication Service providers (CSPs) orders for electronic evidence needed to combat serious crime, without involving the other Government and without fear of conflict with the laws of the other State. One of the most biggest technology companies in the world are U.S owned and headquartered, that the majority of the most used web services around the world are also U.S owned and headquartered, this domestic piece of legislation has considerable implications around the world. There are two main fundamental to the CLOUD Act:

- I. the authority it gives U.S. law enforcement over foreign-held data,
- II. the authority it gives (or denies) foreign entities over U.S.-held data.

We do promote International Cooperations in criminal matters related to terrorism, and mutual legal assistance with the counter - terrorism committee and Executive Directorate.

- Delivering technical assistance to Member States, on their request, including training of prosecutors, judges and other relevant officials involved in international cooperation.
- Upgrading existing networks of central authorities to encompass the ones responsible for counter terrorism matters and update the [UNODC Directory of Competent National Authorities](#).
- Identifying and raising awareness of good practices on international judicial and law enforcement cooperation in counter-terrorism matters
- Bring together experts from central authorities and intergovernmental organizations to update model legislative provisions, such as the UNODOC Model Law on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Model Mutual Legal Assistance Resources.
- Developing tools, such as the practical guide for requesting the electronic evidence across borders, Data Disclosure Framework (DDF) and model request forms for data prevention and disclosure available at the SHERLOC electronic evidence web.

BRICS Counter Terrorism Strategy:

Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa have enacted the straggles to counter the terrorism. Their main ambition is to complement and strengthen the existing bilateral and multilateral ties within the BRICS countries, and also to make a meaningful contribution to the global efforts of preventing and combating the threat of terrorism. BRICS also feels that terrorism is the main endanger which causes effect to the international peace and security with the other nations in the Earth. Whether may be any motive or goal without any justification the terrorism occurs, so to curb those activities these nations have put forth their ideologies to counter the terrorism. It also causes very much disturbances to the human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States, and the international community.

The BRICS countries 'counter-terrorism cooperation is based on the following principles:

1. Complete respect to the sovereignty of the participating countries and non interference in their internal affairs;
2. Commitment to the principles of international law and recognition of the central and coordinating role of the United Nations on the issues of peace and security;
3. Recognition of the role of regional organizations in countering the threat of terrorism;
4. Need for all States to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate measures to ensure that their territories are not used for terrorist bases or preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;
5. Consideration of national interests and priorities;
6. Openness, information sharing, and consensus-based decision-making;
7. Recognition of the decisive role of States and their competent authorities in combating terrorism and extremism conducive to terrorism with being accountable for national experience and countries 'specificities;
8. Inadmissibility of using terrorist groups, or issues pertaining to countering international terrorism and extremism conducive to terrorism, for political ends;
9. Adoption of a comprehensive approach to combating terrorism;
10. Rejection of double standards on countering terrorism and extremism conducive to terrorism;
11. Addressing of the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and attach full importance to countering the extremism conducive to terrorism.

The major goals of the BRICS countries are to¹⁹:

1. Strengthen their unity in countering international terrorism and its financing;
2. Consider undertaking measures against those involved in organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities;
3. Call upon all nations to take appropriate measures to prevent the use of their territories for terrorist bases or the perpetration or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

¹⁹ <https://www.mea.gov.in>

4. Deepen their cooperation to reaffirm the support for the central and coordinating role of the UN in combating international terrorism, the need for strict and full implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions related to counter terrorism, comprehensive implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced way, and implementation of the provisions of the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;
5. Counter the global threat of terrorism on the basis of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, relevant UN Security Council resolutions and international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, where applicable;
6. Improve the practical cooperation among security and law-enforcement authorities to prevent and combat terrorism, including by sharing timely and accurate information, and consider, if necessary, creating legal framework for such sharing;
7. Suppress the facilitation of terrorist groups, entities and associated persons by not making available to them any resources, such as human, financial, or material, including weaponry;
8. Undertake steps to improve relevant necessary measures to strengthen border and customs controls in order to prevent and detect the cross-border movement of terrorists, including by comprehensively using, whenever appropriate, international databases on terrorism and the consolidated list of sanctioned individuals and groups by the UN Security Council;
9. Utilize BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group to strengthen intelligence and information sharing and cooperation on terrorist organizations listed by the UN Security Council;
10. Pursue collectively the adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism;
11. Prevent further geographical expansion of terrorism and address the threats posed by terrorists returning from conflict zones to countries of departure or traveling to third countries;
12. Facilitate research and development on measures to counter terrorism;
13. Counteract to the growing links, where applicable, between forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism;
14. Undertake all necessary measures to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of terrorist acts is brought to justice, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offence in their domestic laws;
15. Enhance cooperation in the sphere of mutual legal assistance and extradition, in conformity with their domestic laws and regulations, to afford the widest measure of assistance in connection with investigation or criminal proceedings against terrorists;
16. Counter extremist narratives conducive to terrorism and the misuse of the Internet and social media for the purposes of terrorist recruitment, radicalization and incitement and providing financial and material support for terrorists;
17. Counter public calls for and incitement of terrorism and extremism conducive to terrorism;

18. Strengthen cooperation against the misuse of information and telecommunication technology for terrorist and other criminal purposes; create counter-narratives disrupting the propaganda of terrorist and extremist ideas conducive to terrorism;
19. Broaden their counter-terrorism cooperation with the United Nations as well as the G-20 and the FATF;
20. Strengthen de-radicalization cooperation to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism by education, skills development and employment facilitation while recognizing that none of the conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism.
21. Cooperate to address the threat of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
22. Promote capacity building, including training, experience sharing, and technical cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts;
23. Promote public awareness and participation in counter-terrorism efforts, as well as enhancement of inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue.

Government of India's Annual Report regarding Cross - Border Terrorism:

BM-I Division deals with issues relating to strengthening of International land borders and their policy and guarding which encompasses management of land borders by creating and improving infrastructure process like border fencing, border roads, border flood lighting, Border Out Posts of border guarding forces along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo- Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. The Division also deals with matters related to Empowered Committee on Border Infrastructure (ECBI).

BM-II Division deals with the matters relating to Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Coastal Security Schemes (CSS) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments as a part of compounded approach to the border management. The Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in Phases for providing financial assistance for creation of infrastructure relating to costal security in the Coastal States or Union Territories. This Division is also responsible for establishment matters of LPAI, which is entrusted with construction, development and maintenance of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on the land borders of the country and coordination with various stakeholders for development of ICPs.

Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division deals with the matters relating to policy and operational issues on terrorism, counter radicalization or de- radicalization, combating financing of

terrorism and administrative, financial and statutory matters of National Investigation Agency (NIA).

Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, Interpol, Drug Law Enforcement & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the National Security Act, protection of Human Rights, Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims and families of Victims of Terrorist or Communal or LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine or Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Blasts on Indian Territory.

Internal security disputes in the country can be classified into following:

1. Terrorism in the hinterland of the country
2. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in certain areas
3. Insurgency in the North Eastern States
4. Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir

The Department of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh deals with all matters relating to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir & UT of Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir and coordination with respect to subjects matters, except those specifically allotted to any other Ministry or Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries or Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, major projects of economic importance including the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than three decades. The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last five years are shown in the table given below²⁰:

²⁰ <https://www.mha.gov.in>

Year	Incident	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2017	279	80	40	213
2018	417	91	39	257
2019	255	80	39	157
2020	244	62	37	221
2021	229	42	41	180

The ongoing militancy in Jammu and Kashmir is linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the “International Border” as well as the “Line of Control” in J&K. The reported infiltration attempts and Net infiltration in J&K since 2017 is indicated in the table below:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (up to 30.11.2021)
Infiltration Attempted	419	328	216	99	73
Net Estimated Infiltration	136	143	138	51	34

The names of 'Terrorist Organization' or 'Individuals' that indulged in terrorist activities are listed in the First Schedule and Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 respectively. The Central Government has declared 42 organizations as Terrorist Organizations and 31 Individuals as Individual Terrorists so far.

The Government has undertaken endeavours to:

- Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy

- To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in J&K, and
- To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in J&K who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is an agency who performs the under takes the task of Anti- terrorist measures where the forces are primarily responsible for anti- terrorist measures in the buildings. We have certain border protection which are as follows;

Border Out Posts (BOPs):

A total of 731 BOPs have been sanctioned along the Indo-Pakistan border, out of which 675 BOPs have been completed. The ongoing present work is 26 BOPs is likely to be completed by July, 2022 and alternate sites are being located for remaining 30 BOPs.

Floodlighting:

In order to curb attempts of infiltration and cross-border crimes, the Government has sanctioned 2078.80 km of floodlights, out of which 2043.76 km has been completed and remaining 35.04 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by September, 2023.

Fence

In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has sanctioned 2,091.046 km fence, out of which 2,064.666 km has been completed and remaining 26.38 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by October, 2022.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties or Agreements in Criminal Matters:

Agreement in Criminal Matters is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of bringing the countries together in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering and receiving legal assistance in criminal matters. As on 31.12.2021, India has signed treaties and agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters with 42 countries namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia,

Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. Cambodia and Mongolia has been moved out of the MLATs but not yet been ratified. With the assistance rendered under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties or Agreements, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly, requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provision of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty or Agreement.

Pakistan protesting against with U.S:

Pakistan has lodged a protest with the U.S over its joint statement with India against the country's involvement in cross - border terrorism. The U.S India Joint Statement of June 22 by the U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Pakistan gave its concern and disappointment at the unwarranted, one - sided and misleading references to it in this joint statement were conveyed to the U.S. side. Here, U.S. President Joe Biden called on Pakistan to punish perpetrators of the 26/11 Mumbai and Pathankot attacks. He also said that that this 26/11 attacks in Mumbai, radicalism and terrorism will remain a great danger for the whole world.

The Pakistan Foreign Office said that the counter terrorism cooperation between Pakistan and U.S was been under progress which has the environmental, trust and understanding which is imperative to solid both the countries. Pakistan's former PM Imran Khan said that the promotor of cross border terrorism in India is nothing more. They also had decided to counter the terrorist threats mutually and also condemned the Pakistan to take immediate action to ensure that there will be no territory under its control which is used for launching the terrorist attacks.

Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah addressed the concluding session of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly:

In this 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, our Union Home Minister Mr. Amit Shah while concluding his speech described that the crimes must come to an end apart from the geographic

borders of the convention. He also stated, “Across border terrorism is very important to fight against the Cross - border terrorism”.

All 195 countries have to agree on the definition of terrorism and terrorist and should commit to fight against terrorism together, narratives like 'good terrorism, bad terrorism' and 'terrorist attack big or small' both cannot go together. Terrorism through internet based cannot be called as political and to stop the radicalization of cross border terrorism across the nation wide through the internet source. INTERPOL should take an initiative to create a permanent mechanism for setting up a 'Real-time Information Exchange Line' between counter- terrorism agencies and anti-narcotics agencies of member countries suggested was the INTERPOL should prepare a 'future plan' for the next 50 years on the basis of its experience and achievements over the last 100 years where India is committed to cooperate with INTERPOL for setting up a dedicated and desired center or convention and launching a dedicated communication network for counter-terrorism and anti- narcotics agencies around the world. This meeting was held on October 21, 2022.

The terrorism is aa global problem today which is extremely important in the first and foremost target among the seven global policing goals of INTERPOL for 2020 - 2050 which is 'countering the threat of terrorism'. He also stated that terrorism initiates the biggest violation of Huma rights and cross border cooperation, where INTERPOL is the best platform to fight and eradicate terrorist activity. In order to build the challenge of terrorist ideology being spread from across the border by online radicalization, it cannot be seen as the political ideology. The effective fight against terrorism should be a long lasting, comprehensive and sustainable. It gives technical assistance and human resources but all together as one in nodal agency is difficult to counter the terrorism across the world with all different countries to challenge the terrorism. So, he concluded by saying that will fight together against the terrorism in the upcoming days.

India – Egypt Flagging upon Cross – Border Terrorism:

In 2016, there was a joint statement held by the two leaders of the nation both India and Egypt to strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms of manifestation and forms where the terrorism is considered to be one of the threats to international peace and security. They have initially decided to flag cross – border terrorism and PM Modi visited the President of Egypt Abdel Fattah El – Sisi condemned the use of terrorism as a foreign policy tool. So, through this we can understand the relation between foreign nations gives a hopeful- hands to come together and fight against any illegitimate activities or terrorism or even to prevent the war between the nations.

The need for a stronger political will:

Bolstering institutional capacity to counter terror is going to be a long and demanding task, but though it is an essential and comprehensive counter – terrorism policy. To prevent, all we need is political will and power and proper supreme authority of leadership. The Indian government has severe criticism lacking the coherent and well – conceived strategy the political leadership to counter terror but, Indian government is true to its citizens by being honest and sincere. It needs to exert will to move past the bureaucrats, state – centric, and party rivalries. The role of India in media also becomes the positive image. Where the force of army and navy and air force are playing their crucial role by sacrificing their lives to prevent other civilians from dying out of attacks and other harms. Our military campaigns and their movements are over – protective to Indians which is the root for us being safeguarded from any other harms, wars or terrorism attacks.

The considerations of ongoing insurgencies in India, terrorism and violent extremism is also manifestation of

1. Politico – religious violence
2. Ethnic – sub regional nationalism
3. Socio – economic condition
4. Politics of identity

Conclusion:

India has a bilateral - relations with many other foreign nationals to have our beloved friendly mannerism of relationship. Each country has its own way of maintaining peace and security and integrity and sovereignty within the country. Large sections of marine systems have faced many wars and nuclear explosives but the activism of terrorists has to eradicate in the much greater manner where the proper decision - making authentication has to be provided in the hands of supreme of the country. The parties who are involving in the conventional and nuclear arms race. The illegitimate outsider, as an alien or as a non - member of the community who proposes this kind of alleged must not be promoted ever since today. The weight placed on mythical past and on desired future may vary greatly. To unite our strength and peace, the UN founders has arisen many form of conventions and treaties or principles which we need to progress them in the formative manner and change the world into surrealism. Cooperations between international organizations is

the key source to achieve the combating of terrorism across each nation's border. Each border and its association has to maintain friendly relation with neighbouring countries and states where the accessible to weapons, arms, ammunition, explosives and other harmful tools and requirements must not be allowed to the circulation of public unless and until it is for some commercial purpose and they have been provided with license and guidance authority to be undertaken. The environmental, economical and societal relation has to be arisen with the forward programs and to interrogate the peace and security.

Suggestions:

To balance the army, personnel, government, bureaucrats and political leaders on one hand and on the other terrorism attack, drugs smuggling, etc... the endangering catastrophism is the greatest fear in the minds of pupil. The opposite diametric and integration of thought and ideology crave to fight against the governmental organizations. The hardship of accepting the nature or producing the policies on governmental actions are shown less in the sphere of terrorists. In case of their achievement goals are been more prudent, then it gets more vigorous against the nation. This happens at the border of two nations most probably to cultivate the minds of the supreme authority. This way of putting forth their needs is most offendable in nature both inter - state as well as intra - state. The only way to curb their principles with normal public is to take an initiative about their needs and to try implementing in case if their approach and methodology doesn't harm the society or else a doctrine or some convention needs to be prepared to prevent them from attacking nationals.

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