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Cross Border Terriorism in India: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT: Terrorism is currently seen as a major threat in the majority of nations throughout the world. For over three decades, India has been tormented by deadly civil unrest. After gaining its freedom from British rule in 1947, India was split in two, creating two countries at enmity with one another: both Pakistan and India. Hindus and Muslims had fundamentally different worldviews, which contributed greatly to the country's political divide. Jammu and Kashmir, a Muslim-dominated northern province that is now a part of India, has been a major source of friction between the two countries since since India's division. Over the years this conflict has raged, it has had more far-reaching consequences. A nuclear weapons race and an increase in terrorism in the region have been driven by three major battles between the two countries over the last three decades. These two regional outcomes of the conflict are now of global significance due to the increasing global threat of nuclear development and terrorism. This research looks at the issue of terrorism that arises between the two countries. This research also outlines potential peace-promoting policy measures that might increase the likelihood of stability in the region between India and Pakistan
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KEYWORDS: Kashmir, India and Pakistan, Conflict Resolution, International Peace, and Government Policy.

I.INTRODUCTION

States have historically and much more so in the modern globalised world regarded their borders as potential weak points. They are seen as weak and open, sources of danger and risk. However, their value in CT operations has been somewhat downplayed in the CT literature, which has focused more on funding, tactics, recruiting, and ideology. 1 Naturally, transnational terrorists need the ability to move about freely. Countering terrorists' ability to traverse borders presents substantial difficulties. Preventing terrorists from travelling across international borders demands developing strategies that take into account both current problems and anticipated future dangers. Though sometimes seen as weaknesses, borders may also be strong points for a nation. When it comes to technology, data collection, government presence, enforcement prowess, and surveillance capability, there are few other locations on earth, especially in democracies, where the state can muster anything close to the same concentration of its own authority. In the absence of a comprehensive strategy to interdict, stop, and intercept terrorists and their plans via border security, borders may be weak points for terrorist groups. We must overcome obstacles, not the least of which is the fact that borders have other purposes than ensuring national security. The economic, political, and social significance of borders inside and between states must be taken into account by any comprehensive strategy to resist terrorism at these points of entry. There's a good reason why borders are open. Borders are not meant to be impenetrable barriers between the states they enclose, and calls for increased, "harder," border security will only go so far before undermining other, equally important border roles. In addition to this, human rights, international law, and politics all have bearing on the issue of security. Too frequently, the concept of border protection is considered only from a security perspective, preventing a broader view. Attempts to "fix" the issue of border security, however idealistic, will fail if they are only lobbied for inside the confines of their own institutions and cultures. Some governments also use borders as a tool of strategic statecraft to exercise influence over its neighbours, which adds another element. Allowing terrorists free passage across borders heightens the risk of war between nations and further destabilises the area. Also, the very nature of transnational terrorism implies a denial of centralised political and legal authority. The system is effective in part because it is able to use the varying mandates, remits, and authority that exist across and between contemporary governments and their security organs in order to operate in the grey areas between agencies and organisations. Because of this, preventing acts of transnational terrorism calls for a concerted and all-encompassing effort that transcends traditional institutional and professional boundaries. Hardly surprisingly, this is not groundbreaking knowledge. The 9/11 Commission in the United States issued a demand for true multilateral and multi-agency coordination, which has subsequently become a regular proposal in the literature. Until states and the many agencies involved for CT operations and border enforcement successfully coordinate their border security practises, the cliche that "it's easier said

than done" holds true. The problem of public health, most notably in the form of the spread of COVID-19, is another crucial factor that may permanently influence some aspects of border security. The importance of information systems infrastructures is growing. Pandemics make it harder to communicate risk indicators and identify if terrorists are travelling from high-risk locations because to differences in information and public health monitoring capacity across nations.

Terrorism is a big problem that many countries throughout the globe have to deal with nowadays. For the better part of three decades, India has been plagued by violent internal wars. Since their respective independence in 1947, India and Pakistan have worked to address the problem of cross-border terrorism. Religious differences between Hindus and Muslims were a major factor in the country's split. Muslim-dominated Jammu and Kashmir, a northern territory that is now a part of India, has been a significant source of tension between the two nations since since India's division. Fighting militancy, terrorism, and the nuclear threat is one of the most pressing problems practically every government is striving to solve. If security issues are not promptly handled, the country's economic development would grind to a standstill. Since it has become a stronghold for northeast insurgent organisations like ULFA and Naga factions, the threat from Bangladesh has taken on significant proportions. More recently, it has facilitated the passage of terrorists funded by the ISI through the porous border between India and Bangladesh. To top it all off, there is a substantial China-Pakistan nuclear nexus and a nuclear danger from neighbouring governments and terrorist organisations. Terrorism may be broken down into two categories: political terrorism, which aims to accomplish a specific political goal, and non-political terrorism, which "exhibits purposeful planning to generate and sustain a high degree of dread for coercive objectives." The fact that India has land borders with so many other countries makes maintaining both internal and external security more challenging. When the government of India fails to simultaneously address the ideas and aspirations of all religions, the country's diverse ethnic population serves as fuel. The 1980s saw terrorism in Punjab, the 1990s saw problems in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, and the 2010s have brought Maoism to the states of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Orissa. Border issues and challenges, including the need for border defence and security, are ubiquitous. A state's borders demarcate the limits of its ability to assert control over neighbouring states. Since they serve a defensive purpose, they are commonly connected with armed conflict. The issue has grown to worrying proportions in certain regions of the globe, especially in Asia, where governments are scrambling to find long-term solutions to border disputes via diplomatic means. Border contacts may be cooperative or conflictual based on a number of circumstances, including the nature of the regime, the connection between border communities, and the availability of resources along the boundaries. This study discusses the causes of cross-border threats that put the lives of people at risk and addresses a subject that has long been unsolved.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

Enders et al. (2006) investigate the effect of global terrorism on the stock of foreign direct investment and find that it has a significant but not overwhelming effect on the stock of OECD countries. Specifically, foreign direct investment (FDI) equities fell sharply in Turkey and Greece. Koh's (2007) research shows that terrorism dampens economic expansion. He concludes in his analysis that the global tourist, aviation, and financial sectors are resilient to the effects of terrorist incidents. To add insult to injury, the asset market requires a larger risk premium for unstable investments. However, terrorism has had a lasting impact on research and development, nuclear energy, and new anti-terrorism technology.

Terrorism, employment, and business are all topics that Greenbaum et al. (2007) investigate. Terrorist attacks are shown to have a negative impact on economic activity and job prospects in this research. Terrorism was the main factor that slowed the development and diversification of businesses.

Hazam and Felsenstein (2007) discuss how terrorist attacks have affected the Jerusalem real estate market.
The research shows that the impact of terrorism on home values is greatest in the near term, but diminishes over the long run.

The effects of the 9/11 attacks on the American economy are analysed by Jackson (2008). He investigates the economy from all angles, emphasising the devastating impact of an assault of this kind. Despite the setbacks, the American economy has strengthened since then. The stock market was shut down for four days as a precautionary measure. Overall, the terrorist assault has made the U.S. economy more resilient in the face of future unwelcome occurrences, as measured by a drop in the consumer confidence index (CCI).

According to Krieger and Meierrieks (2010), a decrease in domestic terrorism follows increases in unemployment, poverty, inequality, and unhappiness with social expenditures and benefit regimes. There are two directions of causation at play here: more expenditure and more generous welfare systems. The origins and causes of international terrorism are explored in depth by Sandler (2011). He talks on how to stop terrorist attacks, the differences between domestic and international terrorism, and the effects that terrorism has on things like GDP and international relations. 1746 Micro-level data in Punjab, India, collected and analysed

SHAIKHSingh (2013) shows the apparent effect of terrorism there. Terrorism has had a lasting impact on agricultural technology, as shown by this research. Fixed investment reduction was made at the district level. Farmers with more money are more likely to be impacted by the terror threat than those with less.

Effects of terrorism on commercial activity and GDP growth have been the subject of research by Powers and Choi (2012) and Meierrieks and Gries (2013). Terrorism is shown to impair economic activity, impede the steady flow of foreign investment, and increase the cost of counter-terrorism efforts. Terrorism is therefore considered as harmful to the international flow of funds and economic development in African and Middle Eastern states.

III.CROSS BORDER TERRORISM

Terrorism that crosses international borders now poses a serious danger to India's safety. India's democracy and independence have being progressively suffocated by terrorism from across the border. The very definition of "terrorism" invites political debate. It's an idea that's loaded with negative meaning. Terrorism is a global issue, and no nation wants to be seen as condoning or sheltering terrorist organisations, since this is synonymous with the slaughter of innocents. And yet, no nation wants its justifiable use of force to be labelled as terroristic. Terrorists, as the old adage goes, may be freedom fighters to some. There is no agreed-upon definition of terrorism, however many sources agree that there are shared characteristics across terrorist attacks. Terrorist acts are often carried out by organisations who lack the political clout to alter the policies they find unbearable. As a result of Arab nation's setbacks in battles with Israel over the Palestine problem in the 1970s, terrorism in the Middle East escalated. The futility of continuing to fight led several nations, especially Egypt, to seek peace with Israel. This infuriated anti-Israel factions inside those nations, and they resorted to terrorist tactics. The goal of a terrorist is to do as much psychological damage to a whole population or government as possible. Their ultimate objective is to force a government to alter its policies in order to prevent more violence and unrest. Terrorists pick bombs and other tactics of mass devastation because they maximise panic and fear among their intended audiences and cause the most widespread damage. In the wake of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in the United States, transnational terrorism has received a lot of attention. Cross-border terrorism is another name for this phenomenon. Terrorist organisations that operate outside national borders are not limited in scope by ideology or geography. They think on a global scale and transfer capital, personnel, and goods with ease. The Palestinian independence movement and the Irish Republican Army (IRA) are only two examples of organisations that have crossed state boundaries to carry out assaults, transport weapons, and seek safety. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) obtained weapons in Libya and then carried out assaults throughout the United Kingdom, as well as a single strike in Germany and plans to target British soldiers in Gibraltar. They went into Israeli land, or what they believed Palestinian territory, and then sought asylum in countries like Egypt and Syria. Infamously, in 1985, they took over an Italian cruise ship after having previously hijacked aeroplanes throughout the globe and held Israeli athletes hostage during the 1972 Olympics in Munich. But these communities were also politically and organizationally embedded in a certain region. According to international academics Ray Takeyh and Nikolas Gvosdev, these organisations sought mostly "irredentist purposes" and recruited "from a particular population—even if they sought the backing of a foreign patron for guns and logistical assistance." Today's transnational organisations see territory primarily as a strategic resource, a place to plan and execute operations. Cross-border terrorist organisations currently thrive on the decline of state authority, in contrast to the armed groups of the past, which tried to construct or rebuild nation states. Cross-border organisations, in contrast to national liberation movements, have no problem with transferring from one failed state to another. Terror organisations currently brag of "spreading jihad" over the world, while previous violent groups focused on narrow local purposes while carrying out worldwide activities. Some experts claim that the post-Cold War era's "humanitarian intervention" in the Third World inspired the rise of today's transnational terrorist groups. Humanitarian intervention made room for the growth of non-state actors by eroding state

authority and sovereignty ideas. By elevating regional wars to a global stage, Western involvement paved the way for the free movement of armed organisations across state boundaries.

IV.REASONS WHY INDIAN TERRORISM OCCURS OVER THE BORDER

1. Geographical factors:

a) India's land boundaries stretch about 14818 kilometres, while its coastline stretches for another 7516.6 kilometres. With the exception of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Delhi, and Haryana, every state in India has either a coastline or an international boundary.
b) Extreme geography: Mountains, deserts, rich plains, marshy marshes, or tropical evergreen rainforests may all be found at distinct international boundaries. The absence of adequate security in hostile environments also plays a role. Global terrorism.
c)The challenge of border management is further complicated by the changing courses of rivers like the Padma and Brahmaputra in the east and the Ravi in the north, which flow close to borders yet are themselves in dispute..
2. The expansion of India's economy and military has led to the country's recognition as a major player in both the Asian and Indian Ocean regions. Pakistan is concerned that India's ascent may impede its own global standing. To keep India involved in proxy conflicts and distract its resources from other developmental challenges, it is turning to cross-border terrorism. The plan's end goal is to make India's conventional dominance less formidable via strategic exhaustion.

3. The issue that India faces in its immediate neighborhood is that it is a bastion of stability in a region otherwise rife with instability and anarchy. Perhaps no other neighboring nation has had a continuous democratic system for more than 15 years. Certain of India's neighbors support terrorist and criminal organizations, and there is cultural radicalism directed towards India in some nations.

V.CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a growing threat to the maintenance of a civilized society and a scourge that ruins development, economic and political stability, and democratic institutions, making it one of today's most intractable problems. An unjust, low-cost proxy war that restricts human rights threatens the safety of many countries throughout the world. The Indian government's strategy to prevent terrorism by working with Pakistan has raised serious concerns. Before constructing a strategy to deal with Pakistan, which has been helping and abetting terrorism in India, the government must develop a plan to solve internal security challenges. When dealing with extremist organizations like the Naxal movements and terrorist organisations, India should not rely on the United States or Pakistan's military leadership, but rather on its own system.

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