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INDIA'S CHALLENGE'S AND RESPONSE OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

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Terrorism as a weapon of revolutionary change has been around since 19th century when the Russian Terrorists Fashioned it is a political tool against czarist despotism.

It has since been tried by different groups in different parts of the world and has taken different forms of struggles

- a) New Weapons of attack
 - b) New Goals
 - c) New forms of ideological justification
- 1) First the war on terrorists to roat out the militant jehadis.
 - 2) Second, Political rise of those fundamentalists who were, so far, on the margins of religious Spectrum particularly in the Islamic World, and networking on fast forward track.
 - 3) The third is the growing widening gap between the globalize and those still unable or unwilling to be drawn into the globalization process, between the rich and the poor within and outside and across nations, between the democratic ideology and the Islamic Ideology and the deepening of Descriptions of the modernist, modernizing and Status quoits communities.

The idea-political scenario which was to change fast threatened to undo the social political fabric that seemed to be shaping along local-global continuum.

The reward announced on Osama bin Laden's and Abual Zargawi's heads is history's most expensive manhunt.

After the horrendous attack on Indian parliament on December 13,2001 It was neither Practical nor logical and hot even proper for India to sustain an uneasy of peace, but continuing to suffer the decade long undeclared war that was being fought at low levels with a faces on Kashmir and was absolutely imposed on India by Pakistan without Provocation.

However, had the government of A.B. Vajpayee understood the real character of present terrorism? L.K. Advani was Home Minister, Made a Statement after This attack that India has been a victim of terrorism since last 20 Years, and has been combating it as well In fact in the 1980s and early 1990s. That violence that had spread in Punjab and Kashmir was due to the faulty political behavior of the Indian leaders at the center and the states concerned.

The exploitation of our security forces that was out of proportion also contributed to it. On the other hand, the violent events that have occurred in the last 4-5 years have taken the character of extremist or Jehadi terrorism inspired by fanatic religious forces.

After the events of hijacking at Kandahar, Kargil conflict and attack on the Kashmir assembly the public opinion was swelling in favor of taking strong steps against Pakistan, former prime minister V.P. Singh who advocated earlier that only peaceful talks could solve the problem between the two nations.

Most of the political parties in India they wanted to take strong diplomatic steps and later even military steps if needed.

According to H. Kanshal one approach WAS TO TRY FOR A LIMITED Objective.

It meant a limited military attack on terrorist.

On the other hand, Former Air Commandore Jasjit Singh and other members of Indian "Think Tank" and the former Army chief Malik etc., warned that India would not be able to achieve its main objective by any military action.

Thus on such an important question of the country if a different opinions complementary and even opposing idea logic and sentiments are possible to express, it is a compliment to India's democratic set up and it could be advantages to it also.

To remove the terrorist threat as much as possible and to teach an effective lesson to its great patron Pakistan also such considerations are going on since Mid 2002.

How ever the situation is so complex and its international implications so serious besides being harmful for India as well, that it took the government a long time for retaliate to Pakistan by Hot pursuit not hot words.

For one thing the dilemma that Indian government has to face in taking such decisions must be fully understood, on one hand, the extreme and constant armed attacks on security forces.

Collective experience of violent episodes, the terrorist attacks on heat centers, like Delhi and Srinagar besides Civil institutions. And recent time the Karnataka police who are investing a terror module that was recently busted by the Davanagere police have woken up to the startling fact that the banned students Islamic movement of India. (SIMI).

The Declaration passed unanimously at SAARC against terrorism was like an acceptance of India's argument, and also All Seven members of SAARC. Accepted Resolution in 1973 of the U.N. Security Council that was passed and declared "We shall have to continue. To fight constantly against terrorism in all its forms and practices.

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