

## Contemporary Trends of Terrorism an Indian Perspective

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### **Abstract**

*This research has been conducted to find out the root causes of terrorism in South Asia such as when, how, and where terrorism occurs. for study about terrorism, two mixed methods are used to conduct this study. One method is qualitative and the other method is quantitative. Methodologically, this study addresses the policies of South Asian countries directly, There are many factors. Most important factor is economic factors remaining in South Asia, such as population, poverty, unemployment, inequality, and political instability, which show a significant positive association with the incidence of terrorism in South Asia. This work will attempt to better understand the politics of terrorism in South Asia. The effort will focus on the issues, concerns, and challenges presented in the context of state and non-state terrorism. The past research on terrorism has been troubled from the beginning. The study of terror has always been ignored, but it has operated within the gaps of larger academic disciplines.*

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

**Received: 21.06.2023**

**Approved: 24.06.2023**

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Contemporary Trends  
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Perspective

Vol. XIV, No.1  
Article No.19,  
pp. 150-154

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**DOI:** [https://doi.org/  
10.31995/  
jgv.2023.v14i01.019](https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2023.v14i01.019)

### **Terrorism as an International Factor**

The history of terrorism has an old and long history of many famous and important persons and institutions, whether right or wrong, all these persons, and institutions are associated with terrorism from the beginning. Scholars agree that terrorism is a controversial and solvable term. Just as a thief does not consider himself a thief, similarly the terrorists who have been called terrorists do not consider themselves terrorists. He considers himself a revolutionary. Very few of them consider themselves terrorists. In any violent conflict and terror attack, it is common to blame each other and call the other side a terrorist.[1]

The term terrorism has been defined in many different terms and ways, the roots of terrorism are very old and can be traced back to the Cistercian fanatics at least in the first century. Some people believe that they are the same group who are also allies of Roman rule. It is believed that the word ‘terrorism’ was first used during the rule of the French Revolution. In the days when the Jacobins took over the kingdom, the Dusmanos were forced by the state to obey the Jacobins and used a great deal of violence by guillotine to intimidate the enemies of the regime and to enforce their orders. was used. [2] The term was not only used until the middle of the 19th century, but later also associated with non-governmental groups. Anarchism, along with anti-monarchy, was the most prominent ideology associated with terrorism.

In the 19th century, terrorists killed the Russian Tsar and the American President in a terrorist attack.

Terrorism was not isolated in the 20th century, terrorism was closely related to socialist, anarchist, and nationalist groups, many of which were also widely involved in the freedom struggle of the ‘Third World’. Many scholars consider terrorism to be internal violence perpetrated by Stalinist Soviet Union and Hitler-like Nazi Germany.3)

Terrorism is the deliberate use of violence and intimidation to achieve political or ideological goals and to instill fear. The term terrorism is used to denote violence in the context of warfare against non-combatants.4) The term “terrorist” originated in the 18th century during the French Revolution,5). But the term came into wider use later, such as during the Northern Ireland Troubles in the 1970s, followed by the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Later the term was also used internationally and worldwide. Terrorism attracted everyone’s attention. Along with having many different definitions of terrorism, there are also many differences in the consensus about terrorism. 6).

Before the French Revolution, philosophers first embellished the term tyranny as the greatest political threat to Greco-Roman civilization. Most of all, terrorism was studied by some theologians like Thomas Aquinas. There was no democracy at that time, so the rulers misused their power by becoming dictators. In the view of Aquinas, those rulers misused their power. Like Hitler etc. They were punished only by public ideology. It was the job of the Christian scholar to save everyone from this tyranny.7)Some scholars consider the “reign of terror” to be a matter of its own origin. The term terrorism was used to describe violence perpetrated by non-state actors since the 19th century when the anarchist movement was underway.8)

It is very important to know the depth of terrorism. If we do not know the history of terrorism deeply and do not define the meaning of this word then it means that it is like putting the cart before the horse. No such fixed definition was given here.9) If terrorism is defined first then it means to limit any subsequent interpretation to this definition. The history of terrorism is extensive. The history of terrorism is not as short a history as it appears in its examples. The example shows a brief history of what we think of as terrorism. Not everyone agrees that all of these examples are like this, and there are others besides these examples that mean something other than the one mentioned.

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This issue is very controversial. Terrorism is an old thing, it is not a new thing. In some cases, what we consider terrorism today is not new. It dates back several centuries. The only difference is that in today’s time, modern words are used to describe terrorism. But this does not mean at all that terrorism is always the same. There has been a lot of difficulty in defining it because everyone’s point of view was different. Despite this, terrorism has evolved a lot in the last few years. Some features make it historically special. Despite the many definitions, it is impossible to know for sure when terrorism was first used. The term terrorism is not new, its roots are very old, at least around 2,000 years old. Today’s terrorism has come full circle, many of its practitioners believe in religious belief. Terrorism also has a political dimension. The political dimension has greatly influenced terrorism - Paul R. According to Pilar, terrorism is such a challenge that it should not be solved but managed.10)

There was a lot of militant violence in ancient times. Despite such violence, it is believed that modern terrorism began in the late 19th century. Since then, terrorist activity appears to occur in ‘waves’ 11). The most pressing question is whether the Islamic State of today (ISIS, ISIL) and the Russian revolutionaries of the 1880s have enough in common to fit under the same label. Many revolutionaries also fought many battles to end autocracy in Russia, many of them fought in the name of social democratic rule and some people also fought in the name of giving a voice in the government. ISIS and some jihadist groups do not recognize democracy, they only consider democracy a hypocrisy and want to replace it with the rule of God rather than secular control. In the Russian case, some terrorists are concerned about this fact. They feel they must do so. They believe that if a high-ranking official is out in the grip of terror, then in good conscience his family members should be killed. Albert Camus said, ‘Those who commit such acts of terror, risking their own lives, would, with the care of conscience, include the lives of others as well’ 12).

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