

## INTRODUCTION

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At the outset, it is important to understand that the study of terrorism is, first and foremost a study of human behaviour. It is an investigation of highly volatile human interaction. Courses that investigate terrorism must therefore review the events, ideas, motivations, theories and histories that result in terrorist violence. None of these factors can be discussed in isolation from one another if somebody wishes to develop a facility for critically evaluating the nature of terrorism. Thus, the study of terrorism is one of the most multidisciplinary subjects in the social sciences. It is also one of the most dynamic subjects.

The introductory chapter presents an overview of the basic concepts that are developed in the first chapter. This chapter begins with an update of the post-September 11,2001, war on terrorism, and the dawn of the new era of terrorism is highlighted. The discussion explores historical perspectives, definitional issues, and the morality of terrorist violence. An investigation is made of terrorism and criminal skill, as well as the symbolism of the Oklahoma City and September 11, 2001, attacks.

In the second chapter an attempt has been made to investigate the relation of terrorism with other social aspects. In this respect socio-political, sociological,

psychological, socio-economic and socio-religious impact of terrorism and its relations have been tried to analysed.

In the third chapter an effort has been made to discuss the foundation of terrorism. In this chapter some points are highlighted such as defining extremism, common characteristics of violent extremist, the world of extremist, defining terrorism as an ongoing debate, American context of defining terrorism, types of terrorism, perspective of terrorism as definitional problem etc. Effort continues to discuss whether terrorism can be justified or not. Within this discussion some views are highlighted such as justification of terrorism are unsuccessful, the excuses of terrorism, the response to terrorism, oppression and terrorism, the appeal to morality versus the appeal to law, attacking the innocents etc. from the philosophical point of view.

In the fourth chapter an attempt has been taken to discuss the relation and influence of terrorism on Human Rights. In this chapter we have discussed the protection of Human Rights that has been made by International and National Human Rights commissions and Organizations. Considering the basic goals, some points are highlighted in this chapter. These are as follows: Terrorism and Human Rights, Countering terrorism and protecting Human Rights, International Law, Campaign against Terrorism protecting Human Rights, State Autonomy and International System, The actions of civil society, The action and Initiatives of civil societies are included within this chapter for discussion.

In the concluding chapter I have tried to put forward my opinions regarding terrorism and its morality. This chapter critically looked at the various attempts, which are made to define terrorism, and in this chapter I have tried to pin point the reason why such a definition has so far included political and academic circle And I have also here tried to give my own opinion. Besides, an attempt has been made here to find out how we can win the war on terror. This chapter also consists some important concepts that are highlighted as supply of arms, the concept of rule of Law etc. Some discussions have been put forward against repression by Government and its consequences; the role of intellectuals as well as the status of common people has been discussed. Since every terrorist activity hits human rights, we have no way of knowing what future historians will say about us and our first decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, but we do know that we have suffered through many wars-two world wars, the bloody wars of Vietnam, Middle East, Iraq, and several other wars whose end is not yet. Above all, we are deeply disturbed because we do not fully understand the nature of their import. Similarly, it may be noted that ULFA, NSCN (IM and K), NDFB, MAOIST, DHD (J&N), PLP etc. (Revolutionary organizations) of northeastern region of India are not covered within the framework of mainstream terrorism for discussion , because the nature of present scenario of insurgency needs more discussions. Finally the chapter concludes with the view that terrorism is neither permissible as political action nor

as moral action by virtue of “end” and “means” because the means adopted by a terrorist is extremely violent and criminal in nature that is not permissible at all. Secondly the “end” of terrorism creates unpredictable consequences in reality. Of course there are examples of having successful end but we can realize that it was due to the loss of human rights at large. If for instance it is considered that the loss of human rights as well as humanity is inferior than gaining of any other rights then we are extremely sorry to say that we are violating our own rights and consequently there will be no scope to discuss about morality. Further unless human beings try to achieve heavenly feelings of mankind such as brotherhood, love, Gandhian non-violence, benovelence, passion, etc. we never success to bring out solution to terrorism. So, we need a peaceful environment for solving our antisocial, antispiritual and all moral problems.