

DECONSTRUCTING TERRORISM: A-REASON, PARALOGISM, PRE-OCCUPIED RATIONALITIES, SELF-ALIENATION & PURE CONSCIOUSNESS

SudhanshuTripathi¹

ABSTRACT

Indeed, terrorism is still a macabre global menace and that is not simply material but primarily ideational in nature. While the world is yet to overcome this threat despite having invoked several coercive and deterrent measures so far, ancient India's moral-cultural traits and rich traditional heritage do offer a genuinely effective solution to overcome this evil gradually. Indeed, this heritage reflects all universal-cosmological features, manifesting love, peace, brotherhood, non-violence etc., and if these are honestly imparted into coming generations throughout the world by including them into teaching curricula at all levels and also in their entire social behaviour, it may lead to true cultural transformation to help-build a violence and terror free global society into fruition. Nevertheless, all these efforts must be accompanied by necessary deterrent and preventive measures to ensure security of the global humanity - during the interregnum - including rehabilitation of remaining terrorists into national and global mainstreams.

Keywords: Terrorism, A-reason, Paralogism, Pre-occupied rationalities, Self-alienation, Pure consciousness.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today terrorism, is a global challenge before humanity. And Hamas terror attack on Israel on 7th Oct. 2023 has once again reminded the world about its worst ever form to unfold into the full-fledged war leading to utter devastation. No part of the world is safe from its all-pervasive reach. Indeed, it has become a widespread phenomenon in most of the contemporary global system. Though use of violence or terror tactics has been in vogue since times immemorial for achieving solutions to contentious issues, whether national or international, they were practiced under some regulations of either customs and conventions or religion or ultimately the fear of the Almighty God. As Brian Jenkins argued during middle of 1980's: "...simply killing a lot of people has seldom been one terrorist objective...as long as killing a few suffices for their purposes" (**Jenkins, 1985**). But today's terrorism has crossed all limits. The concern here is not only about deaths and loss of properties but about a slow erosion of the very might of a state and challenge to its core ideals. It is still a question why the cult of jihadi fanatics like slain Osama bin-Laden of Al-Qaeda or Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi of ISIS emerged to wreck-havoc upon innocent humanity. A noted psychoanalyst and psychotherapist explain the phenomenon of cult formation: "Leaders who create cults appear to be adroit at inducing altered states of consciousness in their followers... and gradually take over the thought processes of their flock" (**Goldberg, 2001**). Another scholar explains the rationale behind such extreme dispositions among terrorists: "He describes terrorists as pursuing absolute ends, and sees a lack of self-esteem underlying actions which provide them with a renewed sense of masculinity", (**Post, 1984**) emerging out of perverted consciousness or conscience. As a reaction to rising Islamic terrorism in all over the world, few other communities *viz.* Baloch, Pashtun, Sikh, Buddhist, Christian, Chechen, Japanese, Peruvian, Columbian, African and Hindu etc. have also taken recourse to violent means and terror-tactics just to protect their respective identities and specific cultural attributes. In the context of terrorism, the spread of small arms and light fire-weapons has proved to be a powerful means, among others, and has reached such an unimaginable dimension which challenge the core of national security concerns, as the former Defence Minister of India Jaswant Singh opines (**Singh, 1996: 69**). Thus, any understanding about nature, purpose, scope and counter measures to fight the phenomenon of terrorism has to essentially analyse the political, economic, social, cultural and psychological aspects in the making of terrorists, besides etymological origin for better conceptual clarity.

¹Dept. of Political Science, MDPG College, Pratapgarh (UP), INDIA. Email sudhanshu.tripathi07@gmail.com, Mob. 9838137686

The present article here in its introduction part discusses the gravity of the expanding phenomenon of terrorism into global form and the next one explores its etymological and historical evolution including citing few terror networks besides discussing lack of consensus regarding commonly accepted definition of terrorism. The third part analyses the rationale behind understanding of terrorism. Thereafter it discusses the role of geopolitics in aggravating the phenomenon. Next it comes to analyse the core issue in the article by discussing different psychological theories-whereupon the author relies most and hence uses them as framework of analysis in the entire research-including first generation and contemporary theories, advanced by renowned scholars in this field especially because the psychology as a discipline may be considered as the most appropriate theoretical foundation of knowledge, investigating and analysing human behaviour including atypical behaviour. The next part discusses yet another core issue entitled Pre-occupied or Mind-based rationalities, Self-alienation and Pure consciousness to further explain those possible yet unknown reasons behind terrorism with a view to devise ways and means to help-resolve the issue possibly forever. Lastly, the article concludes with suggestions for reforming the terror mind-set of terrorists through universal education and psychic healing, thus reducing their mental-stress to ensure their coming back into national and global mainstream while not ignoring the required current preventive and deterrent measures and remaining vigilant as long as the terror-menace comes to its ultimate end.

2. ORIGIN OF THE TERM

Although it is impossible to pinpoint the exact origin of terrorism, but one can trace those historical texts which indicate to its presence during the 1st century; known to the Romans as Sicarie - a dagger man - because they carried an underground campaign for assassination of Romans. The origin of the term is commonly derived from the Latin word "*terreri*", meaning thereby to tremble or panic and anxiety. The word 'terrorism' had its French origin from '*regime de la terreur*' prevailing in France in 1793-94 when the great revolutionary leader Robespierre was at helms of the affairs, and nearly 40,000 people were guillotined on flimsy charges of treachery - he being the last to be executed by way of a counter-inquisition by the revolutionary government. Robespierre, however, glorified terrorism of the type he unleashed in during French Revolution in 1789. In his words: "Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is, therefore, an emanation of virtue." The world also witnessed state terrorism in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Stalinist Russia, but there also the targets were not the entire masses. After the Second World War, the nationalist and anti-colonial movements in almost all colonies of Third World used violence and terrorism against their colonial masters/powers to accomplish independence from their oppressive rule. These were commonly considered as the "traditional" stereotypes of various terrorist groups. Bruce Hoffman categorises them vividly as "Radical leftist (e.g., Marxist-Leninist/Maoist/Stalinist) groupings viz. the Red Brigades in Italy, the Red Army Faction in Germany, the Japanese Red Army, Dev Sol in Turkey, the 17th of November Organization in Greece, including "ethnic/nationalist and separatist terrorist movements like the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the Basque ETA, and the Palestine Liberation Organization conformed to this stereotype of the 'traditional' terrorist group..." "they kidnapped and assassinated specific persons whom they blamed for economic exploitation or political repression in order to attract attention to themselves and their causes" (Hoffman, 1997: 46). However, the origin of modern terrorist is largely considered to be rooted in the organization of Zealots and assassins of Judea, who are supposed to have operated in antiquity. And its evolution and spread may be witnessed through wide range of historical examples of terrorism in the world that include the anti-tsarist Narodnaya Volya, Chechen revolutionaries, Peru's Shining Path, Japan's Aum Shinrikyo, various Palestinian groups apart from Islamic terrorist groups viz. Al-Qaeda, Islamic State, Jaish e-Mohammd, Hijb ul-Mujahideen, HuJi, Abu Nidal Organization, Addameer Soldiers of Egypt (Ajnad Misr) Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Sama, Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, al-Aqsa Foundation, Harkat-ul Ansar, Indian Mujhideen (IM), LTTE to a name a few apart from Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram and more. Most of the terrorist groups active in the African Continent, viz. Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram, have been launching terror attacks and widening the area of their terror designs. Apart from these, few among the most violent affiliates of Da'esh (Arabic acronym of

Islamic State) have expanded during the past few years and have spread up to Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and have registered their presence towards south into the Gulf of Guinea. Unfortunately Islamic terrorists particularly the Islamic State and Al-Qaeda have already spread their tentacles in almost all corners of the world.

3. TERRORISM: A NEBULOUS TERM & PEJORATIVE IMPLICATIONS AND DEFINITIONAL IMPASSE

In fact, terrorism is a nebulous term having pejorative implications. As a concept, it is highly illusive as it means different things to different people. In a common parlance, it means 'intimidating' in great intensity and be capable of creating sudden feeling of extreme fear. However, it comprises of 'terror' and 'ism' which may simply translate into the philosophy of action, creating extreme fear of violent destruction and large-scale deaths. Even though terror is a frequently used term, it still lacks a commonly accepted definition. Further its understanding becomes very difficult and complex for theory-building purpose. Although many definitions of terrorism have been framed, but none could evolve as a globally accepted theory. "The lack of consensus is to some extent inescapable, given the heterogeneity of terrorist behaviors, the variety of declared or assumed motivations, and the question of point of view, a.k.a., the "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" issue (**Jenkins 1982; Hoffman 1998**). Notwithstanding this dilemma, "two common elements are usually found in contemporary definitions: (1) that terrorism involves aggression against noncombatants and (2) that the terrorist action in itself is not expected by its perpetrator to accomplish a political goal but instead to influence a target audience and change that audience's behavior in a way that will serve the interests of the terrorist" (**Badey 1998; Laqueur 1999**). Indeed, the terrorism typology is very controversial as actors can be arranged in accordance with several mutable factors. "**Schultz (1980)** proposed seven such variables— causes, environment, goals, strategy, means, organization, and participation—that might be specified for revolutionary versus sub-revolutionary terrorism. Post (2004) usefully divided political sub-state terrorism into (1) social revolutionary terrorism, (2) right-wing terrorism, (3) nationalist-separatist terrorism, (4) religious extremist terrorism, and (5) single-issue (e.g., animal rights) terrorism, proposing that each type tends to be associated with its own social-psychological dynamics" (**Victoroff, 2005**). Evidently it stands out as a powerful rationale behind understanding and defining the issue of terrorism. That compelled a distinguished scholar, Walter Laqueur to argue that since "terrorism had appeared in so many different forms and under so many different circumstances that a comprehensive definition of the phenomenon was almost impossible" (**Laqueur, 1977**). In this context, another scholar Martha Crenshaw aptly comments "... the problem of defining terrorism has hindered analysis since the inception of studies in the early 1970s", and has witnessed lesser degree of abatement during the beginning of twenty-first century (**Crenshaw, 2000**). As the existing genre of writings on terrorism form a vast literature, un-packaging the terminology of terrorism and associated kinds of violence is indeed not a simple task for defining it and theory building exercise.

Indeed, militancy or extremism is a precursor of terrorism - it is an overarching belief system that is used by terrorists to justify their violent behaviour. The problem of using them is that each term - such as insurgency, guerrilla warfare, Islamist militancy, jihad, radicalism and fundamentalism etc. - has a specific connotation when applied to a particular context. The USA's Department of Defense defines terrorism as, "the unlawful use of - or threatened use of - force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives." An expert defines it: "Terrorism is an act of violence that has a political goal or motive. It is usually perpetrated against innocent victims, and it is staged to be played before an audience whose reaction of fear—and terror—is the desired result" (**White, 1991**). Again "Terrorism is not new, nor is it restricted to any one particular area of the world. Its ugly face was seen in the Crusades, the Inquisition, the Holocaust, on countless battlefields, in gang wars, in domestic violence and countless more. In one of its most virulent forms, it slips into the guise of religion" (**Herschkowitz and Herschkowitz, 2001**). In fact terrorism is an umbrella term currently in usage as the practice of brutality to create a psychological fear among all. Randy Borum has defined it as "acts of violence intentionally perpetrated on civilian non-combatants with the goal of

furthering some ideological, religious or political objective” (Borum, 2004). Within this framework, terrorism can be defined as extremely violent and horrible theatrics used by its perpetrators or insurgents to terrorise the government of the day to accept their cause to be legitimate. Thus terrorism may be defined as the most dreaded form of organised violence that prevails in society under specific socio-economic environment and that aims to highlight its cause or demand by a combination of extreme fear and wider publicity. The aim is to utilize the psychological impact of attacks on people and places to underscore that the terrorist is capable of undertaking any act without hindrance. Indeed, the act of terror also involves the emotion and motivation of the terrorists. Further terrorism makes use of inordinate and indiscriminate violence against innocent persons or groups of individuals who are in no way connected with the movement. Further, terrorism may also be treated as a form of low-intensity conflict (LIC) (Klare and Kornbluh, 1988: 6) among other forms of violence such as insurgencies, guerrilla wars including their counter measures including peace-keeping duties.

4. WHY UNDERSTANDING TERRORISM?

Why should one understand and analyse terrorism? As one cannot really escape this menace - though one may ignore it at one's own cost - it is then a powerful reason to comprehend the phenomenon. Evidently it concerns to very survival of the mankind, the continuing violence or brutal acts in the age of nuclear weapons may ultimately result into massive destruction or total annihilation (Beres 1978). As the popular dictum goes that if any nuclear war takes place, there will be neither victor nor vanquished. Thus, notwithstanding several reasons behind comprehending the term in all its essential connotations, one may understand terrorism to satisfy one's curiosity, or to know what is going on around him, or in order to choose the best possible choices among the alternatives open to defend him and others so as to act wisely as regards his personal including overall peace and security of the entire society.

4.1 State Terrorism

The USA, the erstwhile USSR, Pakistan, Syria, Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Egypt etc. are some of the states actively engaged in sponsoring state terrorism through their secret agencies and covert institutions. The USA enjoys a unique position in the world to have really dropped two nuclear bombs over the innocent people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, even when negotiations for surrender of Japan were going on. The USA's CIA and military apparatuses sponsored disappearing of the prominent leaders in most of the Central American and Latin American countries in Operation Condor and such others during 1970's besides supporting authoritarian and corrupt regimes in West Asia, South East Asia and elsewhere viz. *the Shah of Iran, Suharto in Indonesia, the Saudi dynasty, Pinochet dictatorship* and more to count. During 1980's, the heinous bombing supported by the US led to uncounted killing of the innocent people in El Salvador. Iraq was also bombed by the USA in 1991 which destroyed the precious lives and food supplies of the huge number of civilian population including children. A densely populated capital city like Belgrade was bombed for 80 days during the armed clashes in Kosova. Likewise, Israel's secret agency, 'Mossad' is not far behind in its heinous operations against Palestinians. The state-sponsored terror trend will further escalate in future particularly as regards terrorism perpetrated by Shia militants and Lebanese Hezbollah and also due to Taliban 2.0 in Afghanistan.

Today most of the major Chinese repressions against Uyghurs Muslims in Xinjiang and other ethnic groups in China's far west may be cited as glaring examples of state-terrorism as the Chinese government has detained more than a million of them in prison camps under the guise of counter terrorism. And that is marked by their grave human rights abuses and other inhuman tortures which has already invited large scale international criticism against the PRC government in China. Almost similar is the case of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar whose massive exodus from the country was mostly due their repression perpetrated by the country's Military Junta and also by the Rakhine insurgents having the military support that took place during gory sectarian violence erupted in October 2016 between them ie Rohingya and Buddhist Rakhine therein (Myanmar). Almost the same may be found in major Russian offensives against Ukrain in the ongoing Russia-Ukrain war and that

may be seen as an example of state terrorism because Ukraine, earlier a part of the erstwhile USSR, is a very small country as against Russia. It is just due to consistent logistical support by the US, UK, Germany, France and many other NATO states that Ukraine is still braving up vis-à-vis Russia even after a year. Similarly, the erstwhile USSR's interventionist policy planned and executed by its secret agency KGB in Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, Afghanistan etc. also caused emergence of reactionary forces there which were violently crushed by Kremlin's Red Army. In the same way, Pakistan's premier intelligence agency Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has performed a stellar role in promoting the Jehadi Organisations in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

5. ROLE OF MEDIA

In fact, modern terrorism is media terrorism. The role of media in the context of terrorism has tremendous impact to gain world-wide attention as Brian Jenkins said that, "Terrorists want a lot of people watching and a lot of people listening and not a lot of people dead" (Jenkins, 1975). Today there is tremendous growth in the global media networks which run with ever fast speed in the present age of Information Technology and satellite-based communication systems. That immediately spread the message implicit in a specific act of terror within a flash of seconds throughout the world. And that has drastically changed the nature of the execution of terrorism today wherein well-coordinated strategies involving numerous high-tech and media-tech expert terrorists who work at different levels to make the terror drama a big success under a central command. And the use of social media and live-streaming has added a disturbing dimension to terrorism and increased its utility as "propaganda of the deed" (Clarke, 2020). As evident, the "Modern terrorism can be understood in terms of the production requirements of theatrical engagements. Terrorists pay attention to script preparation, cast selection, sets, props, role-playing, and minute-by-minute stage management. the media orientation in terrorism requires full attention to detail to be effective." (Weinmann, 2008)

6. EVOLVING GEO-POLITICS:

In fact, terrorism or any large-scale or uncontrolled violence perpetrated upon innocents for long have always resulted into their migrations in search of safer places in the world. But that raises many demographic and economic & political issues altogether falling under the rubric of 'Geo-politics'- as a branch of study which deals with relations between geography and politics. Indeed huge influx of refugees tends to change the composition of native population and that may also affect the then existing nature of the political system. Unfortunately, the ghastly massacre by the ISIS in the West Asian region in the past had resulted into an uncontrolled and mammoth flow of migrants/ refugees from the region to Europe, thus raising the issue of geo-politics. In fact, addressing the migratory movements and refugee flows are a global priority. The number of people who fled war, conflict and political persecution exceeded 70 million in 2018, the highest level of displacement ever recorded (UNHCR, 2018). Of these, about 26 million are refugees and more than half are under 18 (UNRA, 2019). In the European context, the arrival of more than 1 million asylum seekers and immigrants in 2015 exposed difficulties in the system and the need to adapt to new challenges. To respond to this migration crisis, European institutions have been taking measures to improve the asylum system and formulate fairer and more effective policies (EU, 2019). Obviously, the relations between immigrants and host-society members, as well as the psychosocial dynamics of migratory phenomena, can influence social polarisation and violent extremism. As RAN report notes: Hate crimes, growing intolerance, xenophobia, closed ideologies and communities, street violence by the extreme left and right – all are manifestations of polarisation, and are threats to Europe's fundamental values sic to peace and security of the whole world (RAN, 2019).

7. HOW TO ANALYSE TERRORISM?

Given the current level of macabre terrorism encompassing the entire world which has consistently evolved all through many past decades and thus has caused to emerge different rational and analytical discourses among scholars and experts to determine its 3D-determinants-model viz. (a) root cause/s and (b) true intention/s and also its (c) expanse, apart from lessons for future to contain

or fight the menace to finish effectively, if not completely. These evolving academic discourses have so far witnessed many approaches and theories during later-half of the previous century and that may conveniently be clubbed into two broad categories viz. Psychological and Sociological theories. While sociological theories on terrorism discussed different dimensions viz. Functionalist Perspectives on Terrorism; Conflict Perspectives on Terrorism and Symbolic Interactionism on Terrorism (Özeren and Özeren, 2010), the psychological theories largely focussed, inter-alia, on psycho-dynamic factors and forces to elucidate the reasons behind the terror behaviour. As Jeff Victoroff comments that despite having numerous approaches/ theories and few demographic data regarding terrorism, “very few controlled empirical studies have been conducted investigating the psychological bases of terrorism. ...Psychological scholarship could possibly mitigate the risk of catastrophic attack by initiating the long overdue scientific study of terrorist mentalities” (Victoroff, 2005).

These theories largely pursued to fix the aforesaid 3D determinants, though the Psychological approach had mostly been the overarching framework to analyse the phenomenon of terrorism accompanied by social, economic, political and ideological approaches contributing to refine the desired outcome. Indeed, terrorism emerged during that period as an extreme form of organized violence and was primarily a manifestation of horrible behaviour by terrorists. Facing the gravity and magnitude of such violence, the intellectuals and experts engaged in this field were obviously drawn to unravel those factors and forces, emanating from social, economic, political, ideological and religious fields, acting as a propelling drive hidden in a terrorist personality which propels him to commit such unusual violence or terrorism. Since the terror behavior is particularly important to analyse the phenomenon, so as to explore the actual force/s behind it, that inevitably requires to comprehend both social and psychological factors, altogether resulting into socio-dynamic forces, propelling a terrorist both from inside as well as outside though inside forces are considered to more crucial in the context of terrorism, given the terrible nature of violence. This is why, perhaps the earlier approaches or theories regarding terrorism included both sociological and psychological theories in many of the intellectual-academic discourses with a view to select the desired frame of reference/s reflecting reasons or factors behind violence and terrorism. However a “distinction should be made between rational—or strategic—choice theory and other individual or group psychological theories of terrorism.... Since rational choice theory considers both policy and individual behavioral responses to policy, it combines the top-down and bottom-up approaches” (Victoroff, *ibid.*). These may be classified - not all inclusive - into *social* (injustice, insult, maltreatment, discrimination on religious and communal grounds etc., promoting racial-ethnic distinctions between black and white as apartheid and between many other religious sects like Catholic-Protestant, Czech-Slovak, Shia-Sunni, Baloch-Pathan etc. and holding notion of self-assumed superiority vis-à-vis other communities mostly in Third World nations and treating them as lesser humans and suppressing their natural human aspirations and desires by discouraging their social and cultural diversities among native population etc., disregard to their religion and religious rituals and such moorings), *economic* (loot and plunder of national resources, disrupting indigenous commercial and financial production and replacing such local potential by foreign one, leading to economic dependence on external institutions and resources), *political* (feudal-monarchic or ruler-ruled polity, violation of human rights and essential freedoms, lacking rule of law, disbursement of justice, political participation, maintaining secrecy in people’s administration), *national* (disrespect to local national symbols and honour, usurping the right to self-determination and subjecting to steel-frame international hierarchy etc.) and evolutionary as well. Thus, the above-mentioned reasons/factors contributing violence/ terror constituted the broad contours of analysis as regards earlier theories or approaches regarding terrorism but they were not exclusive due to interrelated nature of different factors leading to violence or terrorism. As an expert comments that, “even though terrorism does not result from a specific psychopathological condition, that is not to say that the political decision to join a terrorist organization is not influenced or, in some cases, even determined by subconscious or latent psychological motives” (Crenshaw, 1986: p. 386). In other words, “although terrorists rarely exhibit psychological disorders, they may exhibit identifiable

psychological traits or may have been influenced by identifiable social factors... roots of terrorist aggression are innate or acquired, as a result of psychodynamic or social forces, or the product of individual or group forces" (**Borum, ibid.**). Few among these theories or approaches may be categorised as sociological theories, psychoanalytic approaches and non-psychoanalytic psychological approaches to the theories of group process including individual psychology. Obviously, the above-mentioned intellectual efforts resulted into framing of the first generation of Psychological Approaches and Theories to be categorized as *Rational Choice Theory, Instinct Theories, Drive Theories (Frustration-Aggression Hypotheses), Social Learning Theory, Cognitive Theory, Biological Approaches, Relative Deprivation Theory, Oppression Theory, National Cultural Theory, Raw Empirical Approaches* etc. to name a few for sake of clarity. Altogether both theories have significantly contributed to the progress of available methods of analysis regarding terrorism in the past despite lacking rigour, empirical verification, and operational difficulty in the wider areas of society. These approaches or theories to a large extent have contributed to explain the nature of terror behaviour and reasons of terrorism by using different angles but none may claim to be over-all-comprehensive to include all aspects that its theorist/subscriber holds to explain. While psychological theories of terrorist behaviour basically lay stress on individual factors, the sociological theories emphasize upon those reasons affecting the behaviour of a whole group.

8. RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY

The theory in question explains that "terrorist action derives from a conscious, rational, calculated decision to take a particular type of action as the optimum strategy to accomplish a socio-political goal" (Sandler, Tschirhart, and Cauley 1983; Sandler and Lapan 1988; Crenshaw 1992; Wilson 2000). As the rational choice theory takes into account policy and individual behavioural responses to policy both, it combines both the "top-down and bottom-up" approaches. A scholar Martha Crenshaw (2000) sounds a note of caution regarding those ostensible goals of terrorists which appear unlikely to be achieved by their deliberate chosen action, thus highlighting the difficulty of supporting an overarching rationalist theory of terrorism. Thus, rational choice analysis may be considered to be a powerful tool for "discovering theoretically valid and surprisingly counterintuitive forces that probably influence terrorist and government behaviours. However, rational choice theories cannot predict idiosyncratic responses."

8.1 Instinct Theory

Psychoanalytic: "The most widely recognized theory that addresses the roots of all forms of violence is the psychoanalytic model. Despite its influence on writers in political science, sociology, history, and criminology literature, this model has weak logical, theoretical, and empirical foundations" (**Beck, 2002**).

Ethology: A noted ethologist argued that aggression is an outcome of a primary biological necessity - a "fighting instinct," that manifests the capacity of adaptation in human beings. Further the impulsive or aggressive trait is inborn and the method of expression thereof is grasped by contacting and interacting with the environment.

8.2 Drive Theory (Frustration-Aggression)

Frustration-Aggression: The link between frustration and aggression is mostly upheld for comprehending the reasons behind human violence. "The fundamental premise of the frustration-aggression (FA) hypothesis is twofold: (1) Aggression is always produced by frustration, and (2) Frustration always produces aggression." While reformulating the FA hypothesis, **Berkowitz (1989)** singled out "aversive" action that only leads to aggression. In a classic work, Ted Gurr uses a well-organised FA investigation to the issue of political violence, thereby setting the frustration to be one of "relative deprivation" (**Gurr, 1968**).

8.3 Social Learning Theory

The theory posits that behavioural orders are obtained by connections between the behaviour and its aftereffects. When behaviour is followed by the expected results, it gets "reinforced" and when

behaviour results into undesirable consequence it is “punished”. Thus, aggressive behaviour is considered to be a learned behaviour. “If aggression is a learned behavior, then terrorism, a specific type of aggressive behavior, can also be learned.” (Oots & Wiegele, 1985: 11).

8.4 Cognitive Theory

The cognitive theory primarily focuses on “social cognition” and upholds that the way people interact with their environment is based on their perception and interpretation of the same. Thus, they draw an internal (cognitive) design of their external (social) environment and these understandings determine their behaviour. Says Crenshaw, “Perceptions of the political and social environment are filtered through beliefs and attitudes that reflect experiences and memories” (Crenshaw, 1988: 12).

8.5 Biological Approaches

The biological approaches combining Neurochemical, Hormonal, Psychophysiological and Neuropsychological factors are considered to be the primary force affecting aggression. Oots and Wiegele (1985) suggests: “social scientists who seek to understand terrorism should take account of the possibility that biological variables may play a role in bringing an individual to the point of performing an act of terrorism” (p. 17).

8.6 Relative Deprivation Theory

The theory proposes that social and economic disparities mostly instigates violence and further results into terrorism, as many scholars have already claimed “a sociological link between poverty and terrorism” (Schmid 1983; Harmon 2000; Hasisi and Pedahzur 2000; Krueger and Maleckova 2002), while ignoring the psychiatric roots present therein. This argument substantiates Gurr’s (1970) theory of relative deprivation. As Schmid (1983) holds that Gurr’s theory evolves mostly from psycho-analysis, instead of empirical sociology and is a conceptual outcome of the FA hypothesis.

8.7 Oppression Theory

Commonly assumed by sociologists and revolutionaries is the fact that suppression or oppression leads to political violence (Fanon 1965; Whitaker 1972; Schmid 1983). As regards ethnic-sectarian or nationalist-separatist terrorism (e.g., ETA, PIRA, Hamas), largescale injustice violating people’s dignity, identity, freedom and security is mostly found as the reason motivating them to join a terrorist group (Crenshaw 1986; Taylor and Quayle 1994; Post, Sprinzak, and Denny 2003).

8.8 National Cultural Theory

Despite several overt differences existing between various cultures, a particular factor was delineated to be a key by Weinberg and Eubank (1994). They suggested that terrorism manifests itself differently in “collectivist” versus “individualist” cultures. The theory holds that the identity of a person in collectivist cultures is basically derived from the social system that strictly divides the world into in-groups and out-groups and connects their individual happiness to the happiness of their group, but that identification is obtained from distinctive goals in individualist cultures.

8.9 Raw Empirical Approaches

The psychological research has used statistical models to analyse violence and terrorism in addition to identifying its predictors. That leads to risk factors involved in violent behaviour. The concept of risk factors owes its origin in the domain of Public Health which is defined as an aspect of personal behaviour or lifestyle, an environmental exposure, or an inborn or inherited characteristic which on the basis of epidemiological evidence is known to be associated with health-related condition(s), considered as important to prevent. Indeed, several studies in sociology, criminology and psychology, and other behavioural sciences have focussed over important risk factors behind violence.

8.10 Overview of psychological theories

Despite presence of the aforesaid several theories, “no single theory has gained ascendance as an explanatory model for all types of violence including terrorism” (Borum, 2004). In fact, “attempts to account for the behaviour of terrorists fall into two general categories: top-down approaches that seek

the seeds of terrorism in political, social, economic, ideological or even evolutionary circumstances and bottom-up approaches” (Victoroff, 2005), that examines those attributes of persons and groups which lead to terrorism (e.g., Wieviorka 1993, 2004). Perhaps diversity in behaviours emerges as a potential restraint to such a universal theory. Although social cognition approaches including social learning have drawn the most extensive empirical attention and support for the desired purpose, but they are not necessarily for terrorism specifically. Indeed, approaches such as relative deprivation/oppression theory and rational choice theory underlie the interplay between conditions and performers. To substantiate the argument, group theory has psychoanalytic and non-psychoanalytic proponents. It was during 1980s and particularly after 9/11 the aggression and ferocity of terrorism spread beyond imagination to assume international and global form. And that compelled the intellectuals and researchers to explore further deep inside the terrorist’s brain terror including their consequent uncommon terror behaviour so as to find out how they derive the form of exemplary motivation to execute their nefarious and destructive designs into reality. Because the terror strike on WTC on September 11, 2001, perhaps has no parallel in the history of the world. This endeavour is largely considered as the contemporary research on terrorism based upon psychological approach. In fact, the terrorist violence is mostly predetermined or deliberate (not impulsive), instrumental and strategic; it is connected to and supported or justified by ideological (e.g., political, religious) goals and includes an association or group or numerous actors and supporters. Altogether these issues aggregate to cause difficulty in establishing terrorism as a form of violence and hinder the emergence of a unifying explanatory theory. In fact, the “first generation” of *psychological research on terrorism* would approximately include a period during later years of 1960s to mid-1980s. Though the research produced had been founded mostly on clinical speculations and theoretical formulations, several among those had their roots in a psycho-analytic tradition. In fact, terrorism was pathologized as manifestation of psychological and behavioural deviance. Thus the “psychopathology of terrorism”, under a psychoanalytic framework, was considered to be sustained by unconscious motives and impulses that have emerged since childhood.

Walter Laqueur’s incisive conclusions are founded over a long period of his own research on the topic: “Many terrorisms exist, and their character has changed over time and from country to country. The endeavor to find a “general theory” of terrorism, one overall explanation of its roots, is a futile and misguided enterprise. Terrorism has changed over time and so have the terrorists, their motives, and the causes of terrorism” (Laqueur, 2003). Psychiatrist Jerrold Post’s opinions are more pertinent to an investigation of the psychological roots of terrorism. He warns that “there is a broad spectrum of terrorist groups and organizations, each of which has a different psychology, motivation and decision-making structure. Indeed, one should not speak of terrorist psychology in the singular, but rather of terrorist psychologies” (Post, 2001).

9. CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON TERRORISM

Thus, failure in expected outcomes in the first generation of psychological research on terrorism led to renewed effort on the hitherto unknown psychological factors affecting terrorist behaviour. As extensively understood, these factors can’t lead to an all-inclusive explanation regarding terrorism. There are several reasons at the macro (social reasons) and micro (psychological factors) level that influence political violence and terrorism in particular. Although assertions and the hypotheses derived from first generation research are being used to support suitable context in this effort, more contemporary research concentrates on the findings with respect to certain key study-questions pertaining to core psychoanalytical investigation and psychopathology and consequent terror behaviour. In fact, “there is substantial agreement that the psychology of terrorism cannot be considered apart from political, historical, familial, group dynamic, organic, and even purely accidental, coincidental factors.” (Freid, 1982). Hence the later researches regarding terrorism particularly lay greater emphasis on the benefactions of behaviour and psychological research, including approach to the “psychology of terrorism.”

9.1 Psychological Theories

Thus, the contemporary psychological theories regarding terrorist behaviour put more emphasis upon individual factors instead of sociological theories underscoring factors affecting the behaviour of an entire group. That has annoyed the psychiatric association, thus leading to division of psycho-analytic approaches for comprehending individual psychology, *primarily derived out of Freudian theory from non-psychoanalytic approaches* (Wallerstein 1995). Says Borum: “Before exploring psychological approaches to the specific problem of terrorist violence, it may be helpful first to examine whether and how psychology and other behavioural sciences have sought to explain violent behaviour more generally...” (Borum, *ibid*: 9).

Considering the thrust of the psychological theories, one may infer that “reason” looks to be overshadowed by mental disorders under evil circumstances (Corrado, 1981) or distortions termed as *paralogism* in this article, emanating possibly from distorted mental-psyche or such deformed persona of terrorists (McCauley & Moskalenko, 2008: 415-433), characterised by “a-reason.” This may be categorised as a possible state of perverted-mental-frame in a terrorist who mostly observes no restraints, temporal or spiritual, and suffers normally from paranoia (Crenshaw, 1986) as his mind then likely reflects “preoccupation” (Eberle and Maercker 2022: 455–468) with respect to a particular incident, injustice or event. “Preoccupation has now been defined as *the* core symptom for adjustment disorder (AjD)” (WHO, 2020). And “AjD has a somewhat unique position in psychopathology since, despite being one of the most frequently diagnosed mental disorders” (Reed et al., 2011). It is viewed as a low-threshold or a diagnosis of exclusion (Eberle and Maercker, *ibid*). Though clinically not conformed, the mental-preoccupation appears to settle down in one’s mind as *pre-occupied or mind-based rationalities* and possibly takes the form of *mental blockages*. These blockages may be considered to cross all limitations and customary social barriers or such conventional obligations imposing genuine restrictions. This phase in a terrorist mind may be transient or momentary or relatively permanent as evident in most of the present-day terrorists and hardened criminals who mostly repeat their inhuman acts despite being provided with the opportunities to reform themselves. This dilemma inevitably leads to exploring human consciousness.

10. HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS AS A DRIVING FORCE

As a learned scholar comments about human consciousness that, “... what is vaguely called consciousness can be broken down into functions of consciousness interiority (FOCI). Since much of one’s mental healing transpires on the back of consciousness, it behooves one to comprehend what consciousness signifies” (McVeigh Brian J., 2022). Thus, it is necessary to understand the fundamental nature of human consciousness. Explaining the etymological roots of ‘consciousness’ and ‘conscience’, Zemen comments: “The word ‘consciousness’ has its Latin root in *conscio*, formed by the coalescence of *cum*, meaning ‘with’, and *scio*, meaning ‘know’... The knowledge in question was often of something secret or shameful, the source of a bad *conscientia*, a bad conscience... in this weak sense *conscientia* was, simply, knowledge. All three senses (knowledge shared with another, knowledge shared with oneself and, simply, knowledge) entered the English language with ‘conscience’, the first equivalent of *conscientia*” (Zemen, 2001, 1265). To further simplify consciousness Boris Kotchoubey explains: “Consciousness is not a process in the brain but a kind of behavior that, of course, is controlled by the brain like any other behavior... The interaction between communication and play yields symbolic games, most importantly language; the interaction between symbols and tools results in human praxis...” (Kotchaubey, 2018). The aforesaid descriptions may reasonably lead to a commonly accepted proposition that consciousness can logically be divided into two forms either wicked consciousness or bad conscience reflecting into extreme violence or gruesome acts of terrorism, or good consciousness as pure consciousness or conscience resulting into altruism or such other functions. Hence exploring anatomy of consciousness may help-delineate the exact reasons of terrorism. Also, the process of gruesome violence inevitably causes a possible penetration into those realms of human consciousness which go beyond the normal level of comprehension mostly among peaceful human minds due to failing to differentiate between noble

and evil acts while committing heinous violence or terrorism (Moghaddam, and Marsella, 2005), though not conforming to empirical analysis. However as human consciousness as a driving force behind all human actions can manifest itself at three stages: intention to perform an action, performance of intended action, and perception of the effects of performed action; hence that essentially demands exploring the aforesaid unknown entire realm of human consciousness to uncover the hidden mechanism propelling one to resort to such brutish acts of terrorism. A renowned scholar has explained the formation of terror-personality or terrorist thus: “Those with subnormal cognitive flexibility may be less adaptable and more irrational in bargaining. Those with atypical temperaments - who are driven by an excessive need for self-affirmation, hatred, vengefulness, or self-destructiveness - may behave more erratically” (Victoroff, *ibid.*: 35) Also accepting terrorists as heterogeneous, he delineates the following four traits as possible attributes of *typical* terrorists who assume leadership or otherwise in sub-state groups. These are:

- i. “High affective valence regarding an ideological issue;
- ii. A personal stake - such as strongly perceived oppression, humiliation, or persecution; an extraordinary need for identity, glory, or vengeance; or a drive for expression of intrinsic aggressivity—that distinguishes him or her from the vast majority of those who fulfill characteristic a”.

The remaining two are here as under:

- iii. Low cognitive flexibility, low tolerance for ambiguity, and elevated tendency toward attribution error
- iv. A capacity to suppress both instinctive and learned moral constraints against harming innocents, whether due to intrinsic or acquired factors, individual or group forces—probably influenced by a, b, and c” (Victoroff, *ibid.*).

Evidently, these aforesaid traits largely focus upon those pertinent factors behind making of terrorists that emerges in routine exposure towards violence and terror. Another scholar comments: “What we know of actual terrorists suggests that there is rarely a conscious decision made to become a terrorist. Most involvement in terrorism results from gradual exposure and socialisation towards extreme behavior” (Horgan and Taylor, 2001). To discuss it in an overarching manner, “Terrorist behavior is probably *always* determined by a combination of innate factors, biological factors, early developmental factors, cognitive factors, temperament, environmental, influences, and group dynamics... besides his personal orientation towards himself and others including society and his family; its environment and upbringing and genetic lineage and evolutionary history” (Victoroff, *ibid.* p. 34). In fact, the incompleteness of purely external, physical descriptions of human activity, combined with the difficulty of arriving at an adequate understanding of the subjective features that give human action so much of its meaning, have led some scholars to the pessimistic view that a scientific understanding of human action like terrorism is impossible. The pessimistic view suffers from the usual weakness of perfectionism. In this case, the perfectionist appears to be saying that there is nothing worthwhile between utter ignorance, at one extreme, and knowledge of regularities as exhibited in the laws of physics and chemistry, at the other. In fact, some reduction in our uncertainty on the one hand is better than total uncertainty on the other. No one can seriously argue that systematic inquiry can never improve our knowledge, thus reducing our uncertainty. It is true, however, that uncertainty appears to be prime characteristic of all aspects of human life and endeavours. This is why the systematic and rigorous analysis of terrorism can reduce some of that uncertainty. Yet even the best analysis of terrorism leaves a large element of uncertainty about itself. For the foreseeable future, perhaps the only certainty about terrorism will be its uncertainty but that must be overcome as soon as possible. Hence any intelligent analysis about terrorism will obviously require a comprehensive outlook and approach involving both art and science or inside-outside approach together to be based on the assumption that any kind of deep knowledge about the

phenomenon of terrorism has distinct limits, even though these are not permanent. In fact, “the current thrust of strategic choice studies focuses on predicting the behavior of committed terrorists. For the purposes of long-term security policy formulation, an increased emphasis should be placed on early prevention” (Victoroff, *ibid.* p. 35), besides analysing the interplay between those pertinent political, socio-cultural, economic, psychological factors that induce young impressionable and uncommitted minds to take recourse to terrorism, altogether characterised by one’s environment.

To substantiate this argument/behaviour one can go through the history of several repressive regimes and their brutal acts of suppression. Notorious rulers/leaders like Mussolini, Stalin, Idi Amin, Augusto Pinochet, Saddam Hussein, Col. Gaddafi etc. really inflicted initiated several unbelievably harshest and brutal repressive measures over their own countrymen thereby dehumanizing and demonizing (Berlet, 2004) them during their oppressive rule. Those acted as typical terrorist rhetoric, causing severest trauma to their have-nots. Such “terrorist rhetoric and ideologies often cast their adversaries in dehumanized terms. Typically, this either takes the form of comparison with unclean an unappealing animal (e.g., pigs) or truly demonizing them” (Della Porta, 1992). Berlet regards dehumanization succeeding to demonization which, he argues, “fuels dualism-a form of binary thinking that divides the world into good versus evil with no middle ground tolerated” (Berlet, *ibid.*). As a scholar comments: “Demonization, in essence, is a death sentence imposed on the adversary” (Falk, 1988). “By declaring your enemies ‘nonpersons,’ and by denying their human qualities, moral scruples are blocked from the beginning” (Wasmund, 1986). Such exceptional rhetoric as obvious may largely be construed as uncommon and rare kind of terror aggression resulting possibly due to evil or wicked part of the human consciousness which may be an outcome of neurotransmitter functions in a human brain leading to either benevolent or violent acts, including acts of terrorism, (Berman, Kavoussi & Coccaro, 1997). Thus, the aforesaid evil consciousness or bad *conscientia*, in its totality may be considered as reflecting *areason* or *preoccupied rationalities* which gets perverted among terrorists due to their long-sustained brain-washing and personality-twisting trainings, leading to possible self-alienation and social exclusion, may be temporary, and such abnormal programmes to make them unfailingly capable to execute horrible acts of terror. The *alienation* concept in social sciences (Giffin, 1970) primarily points at one’s detached state of mind from society. Such psychological position may lead to terror and violent extremism, thereby easily motivating the so-affected persons to accomplish their requirements for affiliation and search for vital significance in extremist groups. As a consequence, alienated people and such groups may possibly be more vulnerable to violent extremism and terrorist recruitment. As RAN report notes: “Nowadays, psychosocial and criminological research has provided evidence that alienation, understood as a feeling of social exclusion and marginalisation, can become a contributing factor to violent extremism...” (RAN, 2019: 1). It further notes: “Radicalisation leading to violent extremism is a multidimensional process, one of the variables that has been proposed as a contributing factor is alienation, a concept closely linked to social identity and culture. Thus, when in the acculturation process people have difficulty adapting in a positive way, they may feel excluded and discriminated against... This psychological state can become a risk factor for violent extremism, making it easier for certain individuals to tend to meet their needs for affiliation and search for vital significance in extremist groups. Consequently, alienated individuals and groups may be especially vulnerable to violent extremism, as well as to terrorist recruitment” (RAN, *ibid.*: 7).

11. PRE-OCCUPIED OR MIND-BASED RATIONALITIES, SELF-ALIENATION AND PURE CONSCIOUSNESS

Thus, proceeding ahead from the fundamental essence or nature of human consciousness, a noted scholar A. E. Gough explains the anatomies of consciousness that go beyond the mind with a view to reflect the inner non-dual monist self as a condition of perfect balance or *righteousness*. It reflects higher level of consciousness as pure consciousness or good conscience similar to Socrates’ *Virtue is Knowledge* or Platonic *Justice* or Kant’s *Categorical Imperative* or Hegel’s *Supreme Reason or Supreme Rationality manifesting into State as the march of God on Earth*. In fact, this is the goal

towards attaining Pure Consciousness where all fallacies or paralogsms or a-reason, unconsciously wrapped under the cover of pre-occupied or mind-based rationalities altogether as *mental blockages* shall wither away to reflect the good conscience or true self.

Carrying further his arguments, Gough notes: “In its natural state the mind is tainted with desires, aversions, and passions relative to external things... turbid discoloration of the mind be purged away, and that it may become an even and lucid reflecting surface... present the image of the [inner non-dual monist] self... arising only when the mind is ready to melt away in the fontal unity of the characterless self.” (Gough, 2000: 110)

But this melting away of mind in a terrorist to enable him to comprehend the image of the non-dual (internal and external) monist self is impossible so far as he is engaged in violent activities. Because that will definitely restrain him to ascend at higher level of consciousness or pure consciousness to be able to comprehend the cardinal features and their inherent messages imprinted on human mind and heart. These attributes may be acquired by sustained efforts to attain upper levels of mental consciousness and possibly extra-mental consciousness expanding into entire universe as universal or eternal consciousness in all perfection and beyond all contradictions and incompatibilities to ascend to the level of pure consciousness. And its comprehension requires thorough understanding of the entire realm of human consciousness (Puri, 1986) including extra-mental consciousness and realms of the human unconscious (Gorf, 1975) state. While mental consciousness has largely a defined role because being considerably guided and commanded by the basic human nature and social customs, conventions and popular beliefs in this material world, the extra-mental consciousness is obviously beyond normal and routine human comprehensions regarding the higher knowledge about pure consciousness which may possibly lead to the highest level commonly characterised as eternal *Truth*. As mostly understood is that consciousness mostly percolates through pre-occupied or mind-based rationalities in one’s mind and that largely suggests fundamental incompatibilities between one’s internal and external selves that generally creates mental cacophony and depression or psychic disorders including violence in one’s life. To lessen the adverse effects of the pre-occupied or mind-based rationalities in one’s life leading to aforesaid incompatibilities between one’s internal and external selves (Gough, *ibid*: 110) one has perhaps no other way except to reduce one’s excessive mental stress and anxiety by taking recourse to positive psychological techniques like mindfulness, heartfulness, yoga and meditation along with spiritualism as available in almost all ancient civilisations in the world, especially in India, and altogether characterised today as the positive healing movement (Kabat-Zinn, J., 2003). These mind-healing endeavours may be accompanied by understanding of philosophy and metaphysics as true essentials of *Nature*.

12. HOW TO CONTAIN THE TERROR MENACE?

Today the world needs a set of special anti-terror laws and fast track anti-terror courts because the current legal framework is largely ineffective and that suits the nefarious designs of terrorists. While countries like the US and UK have a battery of laws covering almost all dimensions of terrorism (Pastor 2009), that sometimes turns an ordinary citizen to suffer at the hand of security forces particularly at airports and sensitive places. Above all, it needs the political will to hang culprits if finally convicted by a designated court of law. Hence those convicted under terror crimes must not be shown the least mercy whatsoever and be essentially put to death. Because that will send the much-needed message of zero tolerance by states in all over the world and will also deter the prospective terrorists. While constitutions of different countries provide for security of every citizen in all over the world, the police-public partnership has to be a key element for protecting precious human lives and their properties. Hence continuous improvement in intelligence, surveillance, policing, prevention, investigation and prosecution skills must provide for the strong base for prevention of terror attacks without turning a society into the police state. While the battle against terror is to be fought both at the geopolitical, military, criminal investigation front, accompanied by ideological and ideational substitutes, the entire world can no longer afford to postpone systemic reforms which must evolve firm definition of terrorism so that there none may find any escape route to dilute punishment incurred on the committed act of terrorism.

13. COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGY

Indeed, understanding what motivates a person to fight is critical while dealing with terrorism and terrorists. Every terrorist is highly motivated and well trained. Hence the policy makers must understand private reasons behind their taking recourse to arms. By understanding the motivation, it would be easy to grasp the terrorist mind-set to know “why an individual becomes a terrorist” (Malini, 2018, *ibid*). As a counter terrorism strategy, the role of intelligence and precise-point-intelligence about suspicious individuals become very important. The well-planned and coordinated crime and criminal tracking network system is therefore necessary in each country. Therefore, the belt-and-braces of multi-layered defence against terrorism is very much needed. Apart from these, few more would be very pertinent here to discuss.

First is the deterrence. It may be deduced that deterrence has directly stalled terrorist attacks in many critical areas in the world. Sometimes an effective deterrence may only delay attacks or displace them onto other targets. In fact, deterrence also works as an effective and visible security measure that can create fear and confusion in the minds of terrorists regarding likelihood of being unsuccessful in his mission or getting captured or killed. Further, the deterrence in order to be successful requires installation of high-tech gadgets like programmed computer monitored sensors able to detect any kind of explosive hidden inside any part of human body, improved scanners and metal detectors etc. at all important and sensitive places. Despite all these instruments, highly alert, disciplined, well trained, competent and devoted security and policing force are extremely vital for an effective and successful deterrence (Kemp 2011: 12).

The second is the need for a meaningful command and coordination. A separate top-level institution under overall control of Cabinet level minister of Central Government, having exclusive responsibility of framing and executing counter-terrorism policy and that too in a suitable manner with required changes as may prove effective and successful with the continuously changing terrorist tactics. Also, the plethora of national and state agencies dedicated to counter terrorism must be urgently brought under such top-level command for sake of unity of efforts and proper focus and concentration (Kemp, *ibid*).

Third is the need of people’s alertness and awareness towards terrorism will definitely improve the counter-terrorism strategy. A reasonable syllabus on terrorism be taught right from junior classes with regular revision incorporating new developments in a step-by-step manner so that students may themselves be able to prevent or be helpful in preventing any act of terrorism in future. Such awareness will always help them in maintaining distance from terrorists and deny them a favourable impact with the false propaganda or allurements of money or even fear of terrorism. Also, people at large must come forward unitedly against terrorism as they supported Anna Hazare’s campaign against corruption in 2011.

As a fourth step a common definition of terrorism acceptable to all nations be immediately framed so that no confusion between a crime and a terrorist-act may arise and further, that no defamation on grounds of violation or suppression of human rights may hamper the counter terrorism measures by a state fighting against terrorism. Often one country’s terrorist is projected as a freedom fighter by another country which boosts the moral of terrorists and demoralizes the counter- terrorism efforts (Humphreys 2006).

As a fifth step any country found colluding with terrorists be declared as a *terrorist-state* by the United Nations and the rest of the world must immediately terminate all relations with so declared state.

Sixthly, a coherent planning at the level of pre-emption, prevention and civil defence be evolved to safeguard a country from the possible nuclear terror strike (Raza 2009). Also, effective institutions of the civil defence involving enlightened citizens of their area, local police and local media are required which may coordinate to maintain peace and security therein. The civil defence personnel be so-trained in collecting secret information about the movement of terrorists, operating arms and ammunitions and be also trained in terror-fighting skills at the ground level so that they may help-

prevent or protect the masses from any possible terror strike and be helpful to provide immediate possible relief to all those affected by any terror attack, if that occurs. As seventh step, fighting terrorism be the most promising goal of all political parties. People at large must discard those political parties found colluding with terrorists and anti-social elements. Lastly, greater transparency in administration and government functioning, greater democratization, decentralization and devolution of powers will encourage people's participation and also greater opportunity of education will lead to greater mass mobilization towards self-realization, social harmony and nation building. All these will help uproot the sense of alienation from the entire society, largely vulnerable to choose terror for material benefits. These apart, following are some of the proposed measures, required immediately, but that demand scientific and technological inventions or innovations as well as skill upgradations to materialise them into reality:

Modern gadgets be invented which can accurately read minds of the terrorists and safely draw their hidden information and secret plans about future terror attacks. Also, the available brain mapping and brain scanning devices be so programmed which may conclusively determine as to what exactly is going on in a terrorist's mind. In such situations, when no clues are available, then scientific and highly sophisticated methods like Narco analysis and Brain mapping techniques were adopted to trace the criminals and to establish their involvement in a crime. As an expert notes that duty of the state to promote the drug technique of Narco analysis in the crime investigation (**Hanscom, 1956**). Another expert comments regarding Investigation and Law that the help of scientific techniques of Polygraph, Brain mapping, and Narco analysis are required to strengthen the collection of evidence and protect legal rights of the suspects (**Saxena, 2015**). Since a large number crimes are taking shape in the mind of a person/ criminal and execution of crimes are stored as experiential knowledge, the Scientific techniques of Brain mapping and Narco analysis are as evident the apt mechanism to identify such information hidden in the minds of person as an experiential knowledge and helps in extracting these evidences from brain relating to such crimes (**Malini, ibid.**) In addition to these the recently invented neuro-prosthetic instrument by the team of researchers headed by Shaun Metzger of California University is claimed to be capable to convert the ideas in a human mind into words and sentences. Also, the fast-expanding technology of rays and laser beams be so developed that may help-extracting required information from terrorists to ensure common security and protection of the humanity.

- a) Fool proof preventive explosion devices be evolved so that no explosion may take place by, for example, providing high energy wave or laser-based safety envelops or a kind of wave-jammers to protect the sensitive areas or probable zones from possible terror attacks involving bomb explosions or anything of that ilk as envisaged in the US' Homeland Security Guide 105-07 (**US' Homeland Security Guide 105-07, 2008: 15-35**). Even if explosion really takes place then its hazardous and destructive effects be considerably minimized or even absorbed by inventing heat and sound absorbing devices and providing for bullets and pellets speed regulators or reducers (**Yang, Shu et.al, 2013**) to ensure loss of their momentum so as to ensure the safety of targets. Also, CCTV be fitted in bigger housing societies/colonies with provision of public address (PA)/communications for emergency announcements (**Home Office, 2012: 17-23**) and electronic Jammers and bullet speed reducing devices to make IEDs or any other explosive device non-functional and bullet speeds reduced or momentum of the fired bullets be made extremely low to make it non-functional respectively to safeguard crowded public places (**Home Office, ibid: 3**). If possible, the suitable technology may be evolved to ensure that the moment a bullet is fired or a blast occurs, the noise of blast may jam the ballistic route or repel the bullets or reduce the speed of the fired bullets or such other lethal after shots of the explosives. These may be particularly useful in internal threats.
- b) Further a network of waves be erected around all important and sensitive places to prevent all kinds of terror attacks or such attacks be deflected towards sky or open and uninhabited areas. This may be so especially due to the advent of life 3.0 - the overlapping of the digital and physical world which allows the world today to monitor and even control infrastructure from anywhere in the world (**United Nations, 2021**).

- c) Tracking of the installed explosives and land mines be regularly upgraded so that they may be consistently monitored (**Ebrahim et. al., 2018**) and immediately defused by Satellites or Drones fitted with such mechanism to operate for the aforesaid purpose.
- d) Target tracking guns, rockets, mortar launchers and drones etc. be evolved like unfailing guided strike device as missiles to ensure high precision attacks on terrorists and their hideouts (**UNCT, 2022**)
- e) Technology be evolved for absorbing or channelizing or converting heat and sound emerged out of explosion (**Yang, Shu et.al, ibid.**) into unharmed energy or produce like water or air or something unharmed or useful.
- f) Multilingual decoding software of communication exchanges between terrorists be evolved and consistently upgraded to ensure ever-changing methods of exchange of information among terrorists on internet as a tool for assisting terrorist activities (**Todorovic, Branislav and Darko Trifunovic, 2021: 594**) Also the satellite based monitoring of terror activities and tapping of exchange of communication between and among terrorists be regularly put into practice, as the US successfully performed to locate Russian army in the ongoing Russian-Ukraine war.
- g) Erecting laser-based hedges as part of defence system along all important places like Parliament, state assemblies and other prominent places and also along international borders to ward off cyber-attacks (**Acton, 2017: 45-80**) or air-borne terror-strikes as Hamas terrorists successfully used to enter into Israel on 07 Oct 2023 or drone attacks (**Sanger, 2017: 61-80**) that happened on Russia's Kremlin on May 03, 2023, and also to execute counter-terror attacks over terrorists. Erecting preventive electronic hedges or laser-based devices to detect and also kill or eliminate any threat whatsoever Like Israel, laser based preventive hedges be erected against terrorism.
- h) Reinterpreting Ideological Narratives to bring out true meaning! Particularly the kind of violence associated with Marxism, Maoism, Fascism, Insurgency, Dalit movement etc. Motives range from the ideological (like Maoism, Fascism and Jingoism and Islamic texts) such as the 1980s alliance of the Western European Marxist-oriented groups, to financial, as when the IRA exported its expertise in bomb making as far afield as Colombia.
- i) Consistently upgrading technology and training of professional forces with upgraded weapons and ammunitions (**NATO, 2023**).
- j) Discontinuing and discouraging media attention and breaking-up the internationalising chain.
- k) Permanent working Research and Design Experts' group to monitor the Current State of Terrorism with anticipatory projections and adequate fighting techniques and repelling methods while focusing on three important areas viz. awareness, capabilities and engagement (**NATO, ibid.**) and also chalking out the required strategies for fighting the future course of terrorism including global terrorism and religious fundamentalism etc.
- l) Star Wars like technology to shield the country against terror strikes and all other forms of missile attacks, particularly useful in missile or terror attacks from external territory or enemy as Israel's upgraded ballistic missile shield (Arrow 3) became operational in 2017, in a "Star Wars"-like extension of its capabilities to outer space where incoming missiles can be safely destroyed (**Reuters 2017**).
- m) Strengthening intelligence and collecting advance information about movement of terrorists and their future planning; using interceptors, decoding devices and such software, international cooperation, preparing database of terrorists and terror activities. As India has already, "established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crimes." (**Annual Report, MHA, 2004-2005: 53**).
- n) Breaking the nexus between terror organisations and multiple forms of organized crime, including trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in all over the world (**UNCTT, 2020: 2**).

- o) There is an urgent need to develop an international game plan in order to combat cyberattacks by terrorists.

Counter-measures: (a) Long-term options: Restoration of the self & pure consciousness through yoga & meditation and heart-fullness & mind-fullness exercises and universal education

Notwithstanding all the above-mentioned preventive, coercive and deterrent measures to fight terrorism, reforming the present generation of terrorists is indeed an extremely difficult and troublesome task and perhaps the toughest challenge for counter-terrorism machinery in perhaps all sovereign states in the world. However, that must be done so as to restore their fundamental human nature or restoring their detached-selves so that they should not go back to violence and terrorism and behave like normal human beings in the common interest of humanity. Hence their consistent education with a view to reform their minds and hearts by consistently imparting ethical lessons of eternal-universal moral values accompanied by liberal-progressive ideas to ensure possible changes into their wicked mental-psyche. In fact, the notion that terrorists could be dissuaded from committing violence through peaceful dialogue is now gaining momentum and a helping hand for this end may be provided by the psychologists and counsellors. It has indeed become the aim of a growing number of "de-radicalization" programmes worldwide according to a noted social psychologist Arie Kruglanski, co-director of the National Consortium for the START project (**Kruglanski, 2017**), one of several university-based Centers of Excellence established under the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Thus, given the extraordinary significance of empirical understanding of terrorism and terrorists, the case for still greater and in-depth knowledge through the help of different academic disciplines apart from psychology and psychiatry, is the utmost need of the hour. "It would seem appropriate for the scholarly disciplines of psychology and psychiatry to bring their intellectual resources to bear on the political problem of terrorism, a problem that—stripped to the basics—is one of atypical human behaviour. Apart from a drive for truth, political psychological theory advises that the better a target group understands the roots of the terrorist mind-set, the better that group may develop policies to effectively manage the risk" (**Wardlaw 1989; Clayton, Barlow, and BallifSpanvill, 1998**). In fact, the explorations of many psychologists suggest that assuaging people's fear of cultural annihilation, highlighting the larger interests of the humanity or demonstrating the incongruity between the dream and reality of terrorist involvement may keep the would-be terrorists from turning to violence and terror.

Today the lack of proper understanding of terrorist's psychology has created a void in many levels such as policy-level decisions to respond to terrorism. How the state should react to the terrorism needs to be understood first for implementing the appropriate policy decisions.... By understanding the different individual motivations, counterterrorist methods and policies can be improved (**Malini, ibid**). As has been found that abnormal psychology due to tumultuous reasons in a terrorist may in all likelihood be an offshoot of an altered cell-structure (**Bogarts et. al., 2017**) in his/her brain resulting into acts of violence and terrorism. That has been ascertained by the brain-scanning or fMRI including brain mapping of terrorists.

14. COUNSELLING REQUIRED

Evidently the role of psychologists and counselling experts including yoga teachers and meditation experts, apart from heart-fullness or mindfulness exercises becomes crucial for reforming terrorists throughout the world. As McVeigh draws on counseling, psychotherapy, anthropology, and history to explore how the mind heals itself through harnessing the active ingredients of psychotherapy to be characterised as the Self-Healing Mind (McVeigh, *ibid.*). Thus, these healing-techniques in all likelihood can gradually yet reasonably influence to change the evil-nature of terrorists through sustained and meticulous counselling despite being cumbersome and time taking. "In fact, the threat today is not from a weapon but from a cluster of beliefs, motivations, and cultural forces that have moulded a human mind. The individual terrorist can be captured, killed... But how can one combat the terrorist mind-set? It has been well said that bad ideas can be fought by better ideas..." (Davies. 2001). Thus, better ideas can remove the preoccupied or mind-based rationalities as mental

blockages among terrorists so as to transform their distorted selves because the human mind heals itself (McVeigh, *ibid.*). Thus, the ideational effort may contribute in help-evolving a new and more natural, humane and just socio-economic and political-cultural order throughout the world.

15. YOGA, MEDITATION, MINDFULNESS AND HEARTFULNESS EXERCISES

In fact, everything in the universe is a true reflection of the same *quantum firmament* available in a human body, as modern scientists hold. "Yoga" too demonstrates an internal science consisting of several meaningful exercises and actions whereby homo-sapiens or humans can realize the ultimate union with universe and achieve command over their destiny. Similarly, meditation has been a spiritual and healing practice in many parts of the world for more than past 5,000 year. The practice of meditation has become increasingly popular during the past few decades and has been adapted to the specific interests and orientation of Western culture as a complementary therapeutic strategy through heartfulness and mindfulness (MBSR) (**Kabat-Zinn, *ibid.***), including techniques of positive psychology for a variety of health-related problems so as bring inner peace and balance. Hence useful for healing of terrorists as well. Further Heartfulness offers an in-depth experiential practice focused on the evolution of human consciousness using ancient technique of *Pranahuti* (yogic Transmission) during Meditation, in combination with the more active mental practice of "Cleaning", (**Westeinde, Annelies van't and Kamlesh D. Patel, 2022**). Apart from these, a systematic curriculum regarding understanding of terrorism and counter-terrorism methods etc. be imparted to each and every student beginning from primary education to the higher level - as available in Japan regarding natural calamities viz. tsunami and earthquake since their initial schooling - so as to understand the causes and required preventive measures for effectively dealing with terror.

16. CONCLUSION

Hence the required solution lies to a great extent in psychic healing of terrorists as mentioned above while not ignoring the required alertness and intelligence with coercive and deterrent counter-measures and proposed scientific and technological innovations. It is here that the ancient Indian system of ethical knowledge and epistemology, apart from Egyptian and other ancient civilisations, involving such self-awakening exercises, can help to reform the evil psyche of terrorists, perhaps forever. Obviously, they (terrorists) need to ascend towards their egoless extra-mental consciousness at its highest pure level. Thus, all these attributes be included in academic curricula in all educational institutions to ensure future generations remaining free from all evils, violence and terrorism. Evidently, consistent reformatory efforts look as possible hope against terrorism which can save the humanity from any probable disaster engineered by terrorists. Though all these look as Platonic utopia or dreamy ideal but what else can be the option when excessive use of coercive force, state violence have failed to stamp out terrorism in the past. Evidently, the aforesaid reformatory efforts may be practised against terror with the hope that nothing is beyond human endeavour.

REFERENCES

- Acton, James M. (2017). Cyber Weapons and Precision-Guided Munitions, pp. 45-60 in Perkovich George, and Ariel E. Levite Ed., *Understanding Cyber Conflict: 14 Analogies*, Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Annual Report (2004-2005). Departments Of Internal Security, Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, Border Management, States and Home, *MHA*, New Delhi, India. P. 53
https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/AnnualReport_04_05.pdf
- Badey, T. J. (1998). Defining international terrorism: A pragmatic approach. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 10:90-107.
- Beck, A. T. (2002). Prisoners of Hate. *Behavior Research and Therapy*; 40(3):209-216.
- Beres, Louis Rene (1978). *Terrorism and Global Security: The Nuclear Threat*. Boulder, CO: Westview.
- Berkowitz, L. (1989). The frustration-aggression hypothesis: An examination and reformulation.

Psychological Bulletin, 106, 59-73.

- Berlet, C. (2004). *Dehumanization and demonization*. Somerville, MA: Political Research Associates.
- Berman, M., Kavoussi, R., & Coccaro, E. (1997). Neurotransmitter correlates of human aggression. (pp 305-313). In D. Stoff, J. Breiling, & J. Maser (Eds.) *Handbook of antisocial behavior*. New York: Wiley.
- Bogerts Bernhard, Maria Schöne and Stephanie Breitschuh (2017). "Brain alterations potentially associated with aggression and terrorism", *CNS Spectrums*, Cambridge University Press, 14 August.
- Borum, Randy (2004). *Psychology of Terrorism*, USF (Univ. of South Florida), USA, 2004, p.6,
- Clark McCauley & Sophia Moskalenko (2008), Mechanisms of Political Radicalization: Pathways Toward Terrorism, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 20:3, 415-433.
- Clayton, C. J., S. H. Barlow, and B. Ballif-Spanvill (1998). Principles of group violence with a focus on terrorism. In *Collective violence*, edited by H. V. Hall and L. C. Whitaker, 277-311. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
- Colin P. Clarke (2020). Trends in Terrorism: What's on the Horizon in 2020, FPRI, January 2.
- Corrado, R. R. (1981). A critique of the mental disorder perspective of political terrorism. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 4:293-310.
- Crayton, J.W. (1983). Terrorism and the psychology of the self. In *Perspectives on terrorism*, edited by L. Z. Freedman and Y. Alexander, 33-41. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc.
- Crenshaw, M. (1986). The psychology of political terrorism. In *Political psychology: contemporary problems and issues*. M. G. Hermann Ed. 379-413. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Crenshaw, M. (1988). The subjective reality of the terrorist: Ideological and psychological factors in terrorism. In *Current Perspectives in international terrorism*, edited by R. O. Slater and M. Stohl. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan, 458-511.
- Crenshaw, M. (1992). How terrorists think: What psychology can contribute to understanding terrorism. In *Terrorism: Roots, impact, responses*, edited by L. Howard. New York: Praeger.
- Crenshaw, M. (2000). The psychology of terrorism: An agenda for the 21st century. *Political Psychology* 21:405-20.
- Davies, Paul B. (2001). "The Terrorist Mentality" in *Dying to Kill: The Mind of the Terrorist*, *Cerebrum*, DANA Foundation.
- Della Porta, (1992).. Political Socialization in Left-Wing Underground Organizations: Biographies of Italian and German Militants. D. Della Porta (Ed), *Social movements and violence: participation in underground organizations*. Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI press.)
- Della Porta. (1992). Political socialization in left-wing underground organizations: Biographies of Italian and German militants. *International Social Movement Research* 4:259-90.
- Eberle David J., and Andreas Maercker (2022). "Preoccupation as psychopathological process and symptom in adjustment disorder: A scoping review", *CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY & PSYCHOTHERAPY*, 29(2), Mar-Apr, 455-468. Wiley.
- Ebrahim, Shereen M.; Medhat, N. I.; Mansour, Khamis K.; Gaber, A. (2018). Examination of soil effect upon GPR detectability of landmine with different orientations, NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) Sample records for non-metallic landmine detection, June 1. <https://www.science.gov/topicpages/n/nonmetallic+landmine+detection>
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, (2019). *Fundamental Rights Report 2019*. Retrieved from <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/fundamental-rights-2019>.
- Falk, R. (1988). The terrorist mind-set: The moral universe of revolutionaries and functionaries. In R. Falk (Ed), *Revolutionaries and Functionaries: The dual face of terrorism*. New York: E. P. Dutton.
- Fanon, F. (1965). *The wretched of the earth*. New York: Pelican. Reprint of *Les damnés de la terre* (Paris, 1961).
- Fried, R. (1982). The psychology of the terrorist. In *Terrorism and beyond: An international conference on*

terrorism and low-level conflict, edited by B. M. Jenkins. Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

- Giffin, K. (1970). Social alienation by communication denial. *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, 56, 347-357;
- Lystad, M. H. (1972). Social alienation: A review of current literature. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 13, 90-113; Williams, K. D. (2007). Ostracism. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 58, 425-452.),
- Goldberg, Carl (2001). Of Prophets, True Believers and Terrorists in Dying to Kill: The Mind of the Terrorist, *Cerebrum*, July 1, DANA Foundation.
- Gorf, Stanislav (1975). *Realms of Human Unconsciousness: Observations from LSD Research*, Condor Book Souvenir Press Ltd., First published in the U.S.A. 1975 by The Viking Press, New York, pp. 158-191.
- Gough, Archibald Edward (2000). *The Philosophy of the Upanishads and Ancient Indian Metaphysics* (London: Routledge, 2000),
- Gurr, T. R. (1968). Psychological factors in civil violence. *World Politics*. 1968; 20:245-278.
- Hanscom C.B. (1956), "Narco-Interrogation," *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Vol. 1 pp. 37-45
- Harmon, C. C. 2000. *Terrorism today*. London: Frank Cass.
- Hasisi, B., and A. Pedahzur (2000). State, policy, and political violence: Arabs in the Jewish state. *Civil Wars* 3:64-84.
- Herschkowitz, Norbert and Herschkowitz, Elinore Chapman (2001), Laying the Foundations of Hate—or Hope, in Dying to Kill: The Mind of the Terrorist, *Cerebrum*, July 1, DANA Foundation,
- Hoffman, B. (1998). *Inside terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Hoffman, Bruce (1997), "Terrorism and WMD: Some Preliminary Hypotheses", *The Nonproliferation Review*, Spring-Summer, p. 46).
- Home Office, U.K. (2012): Protecting Crowded Places: Design and Technical Issues, January 2012 pp. 5-52
- Horgan, J. and Taylor (2001). M. The making of a terrorist. *Jane's Intelligence Review*. 13(12):16-18.
https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_77646.htm
- Humphreys, Adrian (2006). "One official's 'refugee' is another's 'terrorist'; *National Post*". January 17.
- Hüseyin CİNOĞLU and Süleyman ÖZEREN, CLASSICAL SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGY AND TERRORISM, *Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 11(2)
- Jenkins, B. M. (1982). Statements about terrorism. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 463:11-23.
- Jenkins, Brian (1985), *The Future Course of International Terrorism* (Santa Monica, Ca.: The Rand Corporation, 1985) 14.
- Jenkins, Brian Michael (1975). "International Terrorism: A New Mode of Conflict" in David Carlton and Carlo Schaerf, eds., *International Terrorism and World Security*, London: Croom Helm, p. 15.
- Kabat-Zinn, Jon (2003). Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction, *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, Vol. 8(2), 2003, p. 73-107.
- Kemp, Richard, (2011): 'Terror Can Be Beaten', The Times of India, Lucknow, P-12.
- Kotchaubey, Boris, (2018). "Human Consciousness: Where Is It From and What Is It for", *Frontiers in Psychology*, REVIEW, 23 April 2018, Institute of Medical Psychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Tübingen, Germany.
- Kruglanski, Arie (2017). Deradicalization of Extremists (July 2012-December 2017), *START RESEARCH PROJECTS*, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND <https://www.start.umd.edu/people/arie-kruglanski>
- Laqueur, W. (1987). *The age of terrorism*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Laqueur, W. (1999). *The new terrorism: Fanaticism and the arms of mass destruction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Laqueur, Walter (2003). *No End to War – Terrorism in The 21st Century*, New York.

- Malini, S (2018). Motivation of the Terrorists: A Case Study. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 6(3), p. 188).
- McVeigh, Brian J., (2022). *What Is Consciousness? Clarifying the Stuff of Mind*, Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/med-psych/9780197647868.003.0002>
- Moghaddam, F. M. and Marsella, An. J., (2005). Ed. "Understanding terrorism: Psychosocial roots, consequences, and interventions", Washington DC: *American Psychological Association*,. pp. 169-185.
- NATO - Topic: Countering terrorism (2023). *NATO's Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines*, NATO Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium, 19 July.
- Oots, Kent & Thomas Wiegele (1985). "Terrorist and Victim: Psychiatric and Physiological Approaches," *Terrorism: An International Journal* 8(1): 1-32.
- Özeren, H. C. V. S. , Cinoğlu, H. & Özeren, S. (2010). Classical Schools of Sociology and Terrorism. *Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 11(2), 43-59. Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/ogusbd/issue/10998/131615>
- Pastor, James F. (2009). "*Terrorism & Public Safety Policing: Implications of the Obama Presidency*", New York, Taylor & Francis.
- Post, J. M., and S. N. Gold. (2002). The psychology of the terrorist: An interview with Jerrold M. Post. *Journal of Trauma Practice* 1:83-100.
- Post, J.M. (1984). Notes on a psychodynamic theory of terrorist behaviour. *Terrorism*, 7, 241-256.
- Puri, I. C. (1986). *Anatomies of Human Consciousness*, ISHA, (Institute of Human Awareness), Palatine, IL , USA.
- RAN Radicalisation Awareness Network (2019). Ex-Post Paper, Helsinki.
- Raza, Maroof (ed.) (2009). *Confronting Terrorism*; Viking/Penguin Books, India
- Reed Bruce R., Maritza Dowling, Sarah Tomaszewski Farias, Joshua Sonnen, Milton Strauss, Julie A. Schneider, David A. Bennett, and Dan Mungas (2011). Cognitive Activities During Adulthood Are More Important than Education in Building Reserve. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*. Jul;17(4):615-24. doi: 10.1017/S1355617711000014.
- Reuters (2017), *Israel deploys 'Star Wars' missile killer system*, JANUARY 18, <HTTPS://WWW.REUTERS.COM/ARTICLE/US-ISRAEL-MISSILES-IDUSKBN15229U>
- Sandler, T., and H. E. Lapan (1988). The calculus of dissent: An analysis of terrorists' choice of targets. *Synthese* 76:245-61.
- Sandler, T., J. T. Tschirhart, and J. Cauley (1983). A theoretical analysis of transnational terrorism. *American Political Science Review* 77:36-54.
- Sanger, David E. (2017). Cyber, Drones, and Secrecy pp. 61-80 in Perkovich George, and Ariel E. Levite Ed., *Understanding Cyber Conflict: 14 Analogies*, Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Saper, B. (1988). On learning terrorism. *Terrorism* 11:13-27.
- Saxena, Manu (2015), Investigation and Law, <http://www.legalserviceindia.com>
- Schmid, A. (1983). *Political terrorism: A research guide to the concepts, theories, databases and literature*. With a bibliography by the author and a world directory of "terrorist" organizations by A. J. Jongman. Amsterdam: North Holland.
- Schultz, R. (1980). Conceptualizing political terrorism—a typology. In *International terrorism: Current research and future directions*, edited by A. D. Buckley and D. D. Olson, 9-15. Wayne, NJ: Avery.
- Singh, Jasawant 1996. *National Security: An Outline of Our Concerns*, New Delhi, Lancer Publishers and Distributers, p. 69.
- Taylor, M., and E. Quayle. (1994). *Terrorist lives*. London: Brassey's.

- Todorovic, Branislav and Darko Trifunovic (2021) Prevention of (Ab-Use of the Internet for Terrorist Plotting and Related Purposes. *HANDBOOK OF TERRORISM PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS*, Chap. 19, ICCT The Hague, Netherlands, July, pp. 594-617
- UNCTT, (2020). Project on *Addressing the terrorism-arms-crime nexus: Preventing and combatting the illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their illicit supply to terrorists - Supporting the implementation of UNSCR 2370 (2017) and the Madrid Guiding Principles*, UNHQ, 21 February, pp. 1-5.
- UNHCR. (2018). *Global Trends. Forced displacement in 2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/>
- United Nations office of Counter-Terrorism UNCT (2022). Protecting vulnerable targets from terrorist attacks involving unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) *GOOD PRACTICES GUIDE* Specialized module, 2022, pp 3-82.
- United Nations, (2021). *The Protection of Critical Infrastructures Against Terrorist Attacks: Compendium Of Good Practices*, 2018 pp. 11-81.
- US Homeland Security Guide105–07 (2008). *Guide for the Selection of Explosives Detection and Blast Mitigation Equipment for Emergency First Responders*. Preparedness Directorate Office of Grants and Training, February, Dept. of Homeland Security, USA. pp. 15-364.
- Victoroff, Jeff (2005). “The Mind of the Terrorist A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES”, *JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION*, Vol. 49 No. 1, February, pp. 3-42, Sage Publications.
- Wallerstein, R. S. (1995). *The talking cures: The psychoanalyses and psychotherapies*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Wardlaw, G. (1989). *Political terrorism, theory, tactics, and countermeasures*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Wasmund, K. (1986). The political socialization of West German terrorists. P. H. Merkl (Ed), *Political violence and terror: Motifs and motivations*. Berkeley: University of California Press.)
- Weinberg, L., and W. L. Eubank (1994). Cultural differences in the behavior of terrorists. *Terrorism and Political Violence* 6:1-28.
- Westeinde, Annelies and Kamlesh D. Patel (2022). Heartfulness Meditation: A Yogic and Neuroscientific Perspective, *Frontiers in Psychology*, Vol. 13, 10 May.
- Whitaker, B. (1972). *The fourth world: Victims of group oppression: Eight reports from the field work of the minority rights group*. New York: Schocken.
- White Jonathan R. (1991). *Terrorism: An Introduction* (California: Brooks/Cole,) 7
- Wieviorka, M. (1993). *The making of terrorism*. Translated by D. G. White. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Wieviorka, M. (2004). Preface. In *The making of terrorism*. Translated by D. G. White. Reprint, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Wilson, M. A. 2000. Toward a model of terrorist behavior in hostage-taking incidents. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 44:403-24.
- Yang, Shu; Wang, Dong; Yang, Li-Jun (2013). Ballistic resistance of honeycomb sandwich panels under in-plane high-velocity impact. *Scientific World Journal*. 2013 Sep. 25, Pub.Med, NIH, USA.
- Zemen, Adam (2001). Consciousness, Invited Review, *Brain* (2001), 124, 1263–1289