

GS-3 - Internal security.

5. Stringent action has to be taken at global level against terror groups targeting civilians. Discuss.

National Crime Records Bureau data - in 2021, 183 terrorist attacks - 113 by jihadists occurred in India. Of this 35 civilians has been killed by jihadists others, showing the vulnerability of civilians against terrorists.

Hurdles for effective counter terrorism

'Ministry of External Affairs' highlighted '4' hurdles

1. State support → financing of terrorism
2. Multilateral approaches - opaque & not well defined
3. Double standards & politicisation of counter terrorism
eg: Good & bad terrorists - by Pakistan
4. New dimensions → eg: Drones & virtual currency for terrorist usage

India's efforts & challenges

1. India - in 1996 - proposed - 'comprehensive convention to combat terrorism' - Global consensus on 'defining' 'terrorism'. But no consensus arrived yet.

permanent 5 of UN security council - are poised over Ukraine conflict

2. India during its presidency tried to highlight issues through conferences eg: UN counter terrorism committee, no money to terror conference etc.

India's - challenges

1. permanent 5 member - china - repeated blocking of India's effort to list Pakistan terrorist organisation Lashkar-e-Taiba etc.

2. Afghanistan's hostile take over by Taliban & engagement of US & UK to ease power transfer, Removal of sanction.

Effects - 5183 civilians were killed - Since 2021, 68% of this ^{is} by Taliban.

Way forward

'Reinvigorating global agenda' by global countries coming together ^{for} - 'unity' in consensus and global cooperation to provide capacity ~~to~~ against radical ideologies of terrorism, that threatens civilians.