में आरसेनिक की मात्रा अधिक है। ऐसे जल प्रदूषण वाले क्षेत्रों को पहचान कर समस्या के कारण को दूर करने के लिए शोध और प्रयास अति महत्वपूर्ण है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

1) डॉ० पूनम मिश्रा एवं अल्का गौड़, भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान शोध पत्रिका (Vol.-17 No. 1 Dec. 2009) पृष्ठ संख्या–49–53

2) डॉ० मो० उताल्लहि–बिहार का आधुनिक भूगोल पृष्ठ संख्या–94

3) एनएआईपी सब–प्रोजेक्ट मास मीडिया मोबिलाईजेशन, डीकेएनए और आईसीएआर अनुसंधान परिसर पूर्वी क्षेत्र पटना

4) हिन्दुस्तान पेपर 20 अप्रैल 2012

Definition of Terrorism and Its Typology

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Introduction / Concept :-The word terrorism was first used in France to describe a new system de government adopted during the French Revolution (1789-1799). The `regime ri la terreur' (Region of Terror) was intended to promote democracy and popular rule by ridding the revolution of its enemies and thereby purifying it. However, the oppression and violent excesses of the terrerur transformed it into a feared instrument of the state. From that time on, terrorism has had a decidedly negative connotation. The word, however, did not gain wider popularity until the late 19th century when it was adopted by a group of Russian revolutionaries to describe their violent struggle against Tsarist rule. Terrorism then assumed the more familiar antigovernment associations it has today.

The term 'terror' comes from a Latin word meaning "to frighten" or "to terrify", "to alarm". The terror Cimbricus was a panic and state of emergency in Rome in response to the approach of warriors of the Cimbri tribe in 105 B.C. The Jacobins cited this precedent when imposing a Region or Terror during the French Revolution. After the Jacobins lost power, the word "Terrorist" become a term of abuse. Although the Reign of Terror was imposed by a government, in modern times "terrorism" usually refers to the killing of innocent people by a private group in such a way as to create a media spectacle. This meaning can he traced back to Sergey Nechayev, who described himself as a "terrorist" and founded the Russian terrorist group "People's Retribution" in 1869.

Terrorism is, most simply, policy intended to intimidate of cause terror. It is more commonly understood as an act which (first) as intended to create tear (terror), (Second) is perpetrated for an ideological goal (as opposed 10 a materialistic goal or a lone attach), and (third) deliberately targets (or disregard safety of) non-combatants. Some definitions also include acts of unlawful, violence or unconventional warfare; but at present, there is no internationally agreed upon definition of terrorism. The word 'terrorism' is used in discussing issues concerning terror in global context, but it is substituted by the word 'extremism' in regional or local perspective.

Thus, terrorism, the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear for bringing about political change. All terrorist acts involve violence or equally important-the threat of violence. These violent acts are committed by non-governmental group or individuals- that is, by those who are neither part of nor officially serving in the military forces, law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, or other governmental agencies of an established nation-state.

The states of Bihar and Jharkhand with its rich cultural heritage and glorious past are among the most fascinating states of India. The states have been a pioneer in spreading messages of peace and non-violence to the humanity. Unfortunately, during the present era of national reconstruction, it has been plagued with many socio-economic problems in general and extremism in particular. Buddha, Mahavir have attained enlightenment here and taught the twin lessons of truth and non-violence (Satya and Ahimsa) to entire humanity. Mahatma Gandhi first started his satyagrah from this land and inspired millions of his followers and freedom fighters to free mother India by the eternal and nonperishable weapon of `Ahimsa', is today groaning under the strains of murder, loot, dacoit, extortion, rape, kidnapping of eminent personalities and kids of rich persons, bombing of civilian territories, blowing up of buses, trains and hijacking of airplanes, killing of innocent people, road hold up, looting of crops, in fighting by the warring group to establish their supremacy, all with a view to spread fears among the masses, and force government to accede to the demand of extremists. These incidents lead to volatile, violent and deplorable social scenario. Consequently, the entire society of these pious land is compelled to mourn under the shadow of gloom, terror, violence and uncertainty. Such societal distortion have badly dampened centuries old traditions and spirit of co-existence and tolerance in social fabrics which is being gradually engulfed by the dooms of mistrust, hatred, revenge, terror and violence in both of the states, The mad race of violence and counter violence for superiority has acquired organized patterns resulting in emergence of various extremists groups and various caste armies in different segments of the states which have stalled the wheels of progress and adversely affected the socio-economic and cultural advancement of peace loving people of Bihar and Jharkhand.

The present paper aims to examine the geo-socio-economic factors responsible for the growth of warring groups. Attempt has also

been made to trace out the main terrorist or extremist groups and their retaliatory groups, turd caste armies, the areas of their influence and socio-economic compulsions, have forced them to adopt extremist manifesto.

Finally, after diagnosing the root cause, some remedial measures have been suggested. In nutshell, it may be stated that if the suggested measures are honestly and urgently implemented with zeal and zest, the vigor and energy of the misguide youth may be channelised to rebuilding of an environment of peace , love, prosperity and tranquility and bringing our past glory to a large extent. Typology of Terrorism: In month of March, 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration in the United States formed the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. One of the five volumes that the committee was entitled disorders and Terrorism, produced by the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism under the direction of H.H.A. Cooper, Director of the Task Force Staff. The Task Force classified terrorism into six categories:

1. Civil Disorders: A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security and normal functioning of the community.

2. Political Terrorism: Violent criminal behavior designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purpose.

3. Non-Political Terrorism: Terrorism that is not aimed at political purposes, but which exhibits "Conscious design to create and maintain high degree of fear coercive purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of a political objective."

4. Quasi-Terrorism: The activities incidental to the commission of crimes of violence that are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism, but which nevertheless lack its essential ingredient. It is not the main purpose of the Quasi-terrorist to induce terror tin the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the Quasi-terrorist uses the modalities and techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. For example, the feeling, felon who takes hostage in a Quasi-

terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorists but whose purpose are quite different.

5.   Limited political Terrorism: Genuine political terrorism is characterized by a revolutionary approach; limited political terrorism refers to "acts of terrorism which are committed for ideological or political motives, but which are not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the state.

6.   Official or state Terrorism: "Referring to nations whose rule is based upon fear and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions." It may also be referred to as Structural Terrorism defined broadly as terrorist acts carried out by, governments in pursuit of political objective often as part of their foreign polity.

In an analysis prepared for U.S. Intelligence four typology are mentioned (a) Nationalist- Separatist, (b) Religious Fundamentalists, (c) New Religious and Social Revolutionary.

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