Savitribai Phule Pune University
Department Of Defence and Strategic Studies

Post Graduate Diploma in Counter Terrorism Studies

Syllabus

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Semester I

Course No	Course Title	Course Credit	Total Marks
CTS 1.1	Understanding Terrorism and its threat for India's National Security	4	100
CTS 1.2	Finance And Terrorism (Terrorist Financing)	4	100
CTS 1.3	Psychology, Radicalisation, Counter-Radicalisation And Deradicalisation	4	100
CTS 1.4	Research Methodology	4	100

Semester II

Course No	Course Title	Course Credit	Total Marks
CTS 2.1	International Community & Global Trends In Counter Terrorism	4	100
CTS 2.2	CBRN(Chemical ,Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Terrorism And Counter Terrorism	4	100
CTS 2.3	Cyber Terrorism, Cyber Security And Science & Technology	4	100
CTS 2.4	Dissertation	4	100

Summary

Semester	Credits	Marks
Semester I	16	400
Semester II	16	400
Total	**32**	**800**

Semester I

CTS 1.1: Understanding Terrorism and Its threat for India's National Security

This course will give comprehensive knowledge about the history, definition and the epistemology of Terrorism. The course sets broader framework to understand the context of counter terrorism. Terrorism is one of the major security challenges faced by India. This course introduces students to various facets of contemporary security discourse, in order to understand the current national security issue. The purpose is to give comprehensive knowledge of Terrorism in India and India's counter terrorism strategy.

1. Conceptualizing and Defining Terrorism: Ideologies, Aims, Beliefs and Motivations
2. Tracing the Roots of Terrorism; Nature of Modern Terrorism; Type of Threats
3. Post-Modern Terrorism: Trends, Scenarios, and Future Threats.
4. Terrorist Groups and Their Campaign: State Terrorism and Non-State Terrorism
5. Nationalist Terrorist, Revolutionary Terrorist and Religious Extremism
6. Nature of Counter-Terrorism Strategies
7. Crime-Terror Nexus: Organised Criminals Groups and Terrorist Organisations Relationship
8. Security Discourses (Traditional and Non-Traditional) and Nature of Terrorism Threat to India.
9. Key Elements of India's National Security: Strategically Review of Terrorist Groups.
10. Role of Military in Counter Insurgency and Counter Terrorism
11. Counter Terrorism Legislation Historical Review; Law Enforcement Mechanism and Counter Terrorism
12. Counter Terrorism: India's Security Policy, Foreign Policy and Role of Media
13. India's Counter Terrorism Effort and International Community

References:

David J. Whittaker (eds.) (2012), *The Terrorism Reader*, Routledge: New York.

Gupta, D. K. (2008), *Understanding terrorism and political violence: The life cycle of birth, growth, transformation, and demise*, London: Routledge.

Hocking, J. & C. Lewis (eds.) (2007), *Counter-terrorism and the Post-democratic State,* UK: Elgar Publishing.

Hoffman, Bruce (2006), *Inside Terrorism*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Laquer, W. (1998), *Origins of terrorism: Psychologies, ideologies, theologies, states of mind*, U.S.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

Mockaitis, T. R. (2007), *The" new" terrorism: myths and reality,* U.S.: Standford University Press.

Martin, G. (2013), *Essentials of terrorism: Concepts and controversies*, London: Sage Publications.

O'Day, A. (eds.) (2004), *Dimensions of terrorism* (Vol. 1), VT: Ashgate Publication Limited.

Richardson, L. (2013), *The roots of terrorism: an overview*, Routledge: New York.

Weimann, Gabriel & Conrad Winn (1994), *The Theatre of Terror: Mass Media and International Terrorism*, New York: Longman.

CTS1.2: Finance and Terrorism (Terrorist Financing)

This course will highlight financial roots of terrorism. Emerging Technology, digital economy, global politics, black market, money laundering and other financial transaction among terrorist organisation .The Course will give comprehensive knowledge of terrorist financing.

1. Roots and Structure of Terrorist Financing: Political, Economical and State Sponsored
2. Black Market (National and International) and Terrorism
3. State Sponsored Terrorism Financing Mechanism: Historical Review
4. Global Politics, Geo-Economical Context of Terrorist Funding
5. Terrorist Economy: Contemporary Nature Case Studies e.g. Taliban, ISIS etc.
6. Narco-Terrorism, Black Money, Money Laundering
7. Evolution Counter Mechanism for Terrorist Financing
8. Digital Economy: Threat, Anticipation, Preparedness and Defence
9. Role Of Military And Police In Countering Terrorist Financing
10. International strategy to counter terrorism financing

References:

Biersteker Thomas &Sue E. Eckert (2007), *Countering the Financing of Terrorism,* London: Routledge.

Brück, T. (eds.), (2007), *The economic analysis of terrorism*, New York: Routledge.

Byman, Daniel (2005), *Deadly Connections: States that Sponsor Terrorism*, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Colarik, A. M. (2006), *Cyber terrorism: political and economic implications*, New Zealand: IGI Global.

Freilich, Joshua (eds.) (2006), *Migration, Culture Conflict, Crime and Terrorism*, London: Routledge.

Giraldo, J. K. & Trinkunas, H. A. (2007), *Terrorism financing and state responses: a comparative perspective*, U.S.: Stanford University Press.

Krueger, Alan B (2008), *What Makes a Terrorist: Economics and the Roots of Terrorism*, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Kumar, Anand (2012), *The Terror Challenge In South Asia and Prospect of Regional Cooperation,* New Delhi: Pentagon Security International.

Pedahzur, A. (eds.) (2006), *Root causes of suicide terrorism: The globalization of martyrdom*, London: Routledge.

Richardson, L. (eds.) (2006), *The Roots of Terrorism*, New York: Routledge.

CTS1.3: Psychology, Radicalisation, Counter-radicalisation and De-radicalisation

The course focuses on Psychological dimension of Terrorism. It is proven now that terrorists are brainwashed and psychologically weak. Non state actors and terrorist organizations exploit the psychological weakness of people to radicalise or motivate them to perform inhuman acts.

1. Attitude of Terrorist, Life Philosophy and Life Cycle of Terrorist.
2. Psychology of Terrorist and Its Characteristics.
3. Psychological Traps: Emotional, Intuitional and Religious.
4. Characteristics of Sympathizer, violent and non-violent radicals
5. Psychological Technique and Strategy Brainwashing, Suicide Attackers, Lone Wolf Attackers, Hostage, Suicide Bombing
6. Psychological Effects of WMD on Nationals Security
7. Psychological Consequence of Terrorist Attack
8. Psychological Approaches To Counter Terrorism
9. Psychological Preparedness, Response and Recovery: Governmental, Community and Individual Level
10. Terrorist Victimology; Radicalisation, Counter-radicalisation and De-radicalisation
11. Psychological Impact of News, Role of Media and social media
12. Psychological Resilience in Terrorist Incident
13. Role of Religion, Spirituality in Coping Terrorisms
14. Role of Psychological techniques in coping terrorism

References:

Aldis, A., & Herd, G. (eds.) (2006), *The ideological war on terror: worldwide strategies for counter-terrorism*, Routledge.

Bongar, B. Brown (et al.) (eds.), (2006), *Psychology of terrorism,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Charny, I. W. (2007), *Fighting suicide bombing: A worldwide campaign for life*, Greenwood Publishing Group.

Freilich, Joshua (eds.) (2006), *Migration, Culture Conflict, Crime and Terrorism*, New York: Routledge.

Horgan, J. G. & Horgan, J. (2004), *The psychology of terrorism*, New York: Routledge.

Institute of Medicine (2003), *Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism: A Public Health Strategy*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/10717.

Laquer, W. (1998), *Origins of terrorism: Psychologies, ideologies, theologies, states of mind*, U.S.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

Pedahzur, A. (eds.) (2006), *Root causes of suicide terrorism: The globalization of martyrdom*. New York: Routledge.

Richardson, L. (eds.) (2006), *The Roots of Terrorism*, New York: Routledge.

Steinhoff, U. (2007), *On the ethics of war and terrorism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CTS1.4: Research Methodology

Objectives:
1. To acquaint the students with the basic concepts of research methodology.
2. To develop the spirit of scientific inquiry in context of social era in the students.
3. To help students understand the basic steps in social scientific research.
4. To enable the students to undertake an independent small-scale research project.

1SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
    1.1. Developing ideas for research: Cultural context, personal experience, literature, internet

    1.2. Characteristics of the scientific method

    1.3. Goals of research

    1.4. Types of scientific research: Pure vs. applied., descriptive vs. analytical, quantitative vs. qualitative, conceptual vs. empirical

    1.5 Research approaches: Experimental, inferential, and simulation

2 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
    2.1. Nature of Social Science research and Humanities

    2.2. History of Social Science and Branches of Social Science

    2.3. Relevance of Social Science in understanding and solving contemporary issues

    2.4. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary approaches in Social Science.

3 BASIC RESEARCH CONCEPTS
    3.1. To construct a research problem

    3.2. Construction and types of Hypothesis

    3.3. Variables

    3.4. Ethical issues in social science research

4METHODS AND DESIGN OF RESEARCH
    4.1. Types of Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative.

    4.2. Research Design: Definition and steps of research design

    4.3 .Types of research design

5. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
    5.1. Definition and Nature of Data Collection

    5.2. Observation

    5.3. Questionnaires and mail surveys

    5.4. Personal Interview and Telephonic interview

    5.5. Surveys : Field Survey and Internet Survey

    5.6 Case Study

References:

Bose, Pradeep Kumar (1995), *Research Methodology: Atrand*, New Delhi: ICSSa.

Brayman, Alan (1988), *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, London: Unwin Hyman.

Goode, W.J. & P.K. Hatt (1952), *Methods in social research*, New York, US: McGraw-Hill.

Hugues, John (1987), *The philosophy of Social Research,* London: Longman.

Mukharjee, P. N. (2000), *Methodology in Social Research*, New Delhi: Sage.

Olsen, Wendy (2012), *Data Collection: Key Debates and Methods in Social Research*, London: Sage.

Punch, Keith (1986), *Introduction of Social Research*, London: Sage.

Ranjit Kumar (2006), *Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners*, N.D.: Pearson Education.

Semester II

CTS2.1: International Community &Global Trends in Counter Terrorism

The objective of this course is to impart knowledge and create awareness on the efforts being made by the International community to combat terrorism. This course will introduce students to contemporary debate on terrorism, human rights and security. Terrorism is a global phenomena, with unique regional characteristics contextualized by regional geopolitics. This course will cover the broad framework of global efforts to counter terrorism.

1. Global Terrorism and International Community
2. Roles and Responsibilities of International Community in Counter Terrorism
3. Role of Global Media and Social Media; Mass Mediated Image of Terrorism and Its Effect on Societies
4. Role of Diaspora and Effectiveness of Public Diplomacy in Counter Terrorism
5. Human Rights Issues and Counter Terrorism: Approaches and Policies
6. International Effort Legal, Political and Financial.
7. Terrorism in South Asia &Counter Terrorism Strategies
8. Failed Sate and International Terrorism Nexus.
9. International Terrorism Challenges and Response.
10. Counter Terrorism in Strategy: European Union, USA, Russia and Asia Approaches

References:

Bunker, R. J. (2014), *Networks, terrorism and global insurgency*, New York: Routledge.

Buckley, M. & R. Singh (eds.) (2006), *The Bush doctrine and the war on terrorism: global responses, global consequences*, New York: Routledge.

Mackinlay, J. (2013), *Globalisation and insurgency*, New York: Routledge.

Byman, D. (2005), *Deadly Connections: States That Sponsor Terrorism*, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.

Jebb, C. R., Liotta, P. H., Sherlock, T. & R. M. Beitler (2006), *The fight for legitimacy: democracy vs. terrorism*, U.S.: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Carpenter, W. M. & Wiencek, D. G. (eds.) (2005), *Asian security handbook: Terrorism and the new security environment,* New York: Routledge.

Dinges, J. (2005), *The Condor years: how Pinochet and his allies brought terrorism to three continents*, New York: The New Press.

Ganor, Boaz (eds.) (2006), *Post-Modern Terrorism: Trends, Scenarios, and Future Threats*, ICT: Australia.

Gupta, D. K. (2008), *Understanding terrorism and political violence: The life cycle of birth, growth, transformation, and demise*, Abingdon: Routledge.

Mahan, Sue, & PamalaLGriset, (2008), *Terrorism in Perspective*, London: Sage.

CTS 2.2: CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Terrorism and Counter Terrorism

CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Terrorism is a major security concern for the national and international community. The nature of fragmentation in some nuclear armed nations has raised the dangerous specter of weapons of Mass Destruction falling into the hands of terrorist organisation. In addition, threat of a biological or a chemical attack is a reality. The courses give historical overview of CBRN terrorism, contemporary threat perception and counter CBRN terrorism strategy.

1. Concept of CBRN Terrorism
2. CBRN Terrorism Emerging Trends
3. Modern Warfare and CBRN Terrorisms: Threat Perception and Defence Preparedness And Strategy
4. Environmental Threat of CBRN Terrorist Attack. Preparedness Plans
5. Bio Terrorism, Agricultural Terrorism: Agents, Weapons and Countering Measures
6. Intelligence and Surveillance Strategy
7. Evolution International Consensus on CBRN Terrorism.
8. International and National Laws, Policies and Standard Code of Conduct And Ethical Practices to Handle CBRN Materials and Agents.

Reference:

Cordesman, A. H. (2002), *Terrorism, asymmetric warfare, and weapons of mass destruction: Defending the US homeland*, U.S.: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Fong, I. W., & K. Alibek (eds.) (2010), *Bioterrorism and infectious agents: a new dilemma for the 21st century*, New York: Springer Science & Business Media.

Hoenig, S. L., (2002), *Handbook of chemical warfare and terrorism*, U.S.: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Katona, P., Intriligator, M. D., & J. P. Sullivan (eds.) (2007), *Countering terrorism and WMD: creating a global counter-terrorism network*, U.K.: Routledge.

Levi, M. A. (2009), *On nuclear terrorism*, U.S.: Harvard University Press.

Bunn, M., & Sagan, S. D. (eds.) (2017), *Insider Threats*, New York: Cornell University Press.

Russell, J. A., &Wirtz, J. J. (eds.) (2009), *Globalization and WMD Proliferation: Terrorism, Transnational Networks and International Security*, U.K.: Routledge.

Nelles, W. (eds.) (2003), *Comparative Education, Terrorism and Human Security: From Critical Pedagogy to Peacebuilding?*, U.S.: Palgrave Macmillan.

Steinhoff, U. (2007),*On the ethics of war and terrorism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rees, W. (2007), *Transatlantic counter-terrorism cooperation: the new imperative*, U.S. Routledge.

CTS2.3: Cyber Terrorism, Cyber Security and Science& Technology

International terrorist organisations have amply demonstrated the dangerous manner in which cyber space and technology can be exploited for recruiting, motivating lone wolf attacks, ideological penetration, communications and terror. The Aim of the course is to give a comprehensive overview of cyber terrorism, exploitation of cyber space and platforms by terrorist and methods of countering the same.

1. Defining Contextual Structure Cyber Warfare, Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism
2. Role of Science and Technology in Contemporary Societies
3. Effect of Science and Technology on Contemporary Societies
4. Mapping of Cybercrimes: Issues and Challenges to Law Enforcement Mechanism
5. Data Mining and Surveillance: Legal and Security Aspects
6. Electronic Media: Role, Responsibility and Code Of Conduct
7. Media Sensitisations, Social Media and Surveillance
8. War of Ideas vs. Ideas of War in Cyber Space
9. Critical Infrastructure Protection: National and International
10. Technological Facilitation of Terrorism: Legal and Policy Issues
11. Cyber Space: Command, Control and Communication Strategy.

References:

Colarik, A. M. (2006), *Cyber terrorism: political and economic implications*, New Zealand: IGI Global.

Frolov, K. V. & G. B. Baecher (eds.) (2006), *Protection of civilian infrastructure from acts of terrorism (Vol. 12)*, U.S.: Springer Science & Business Media.

Lewis, J. A. (2002), *Assessing the risks of cyber terrorism, cyber war and other cyber threats*, Washington, DC: Center for Strategic & International Studies.

Akhgar, B. & B. Brewster (eds.) (2016), *Combating cybercrime and cyberterrorism: challenges, trends and priorities*, Switzerland: Springer.

Reich, P. C. (eds.) (2012), *Law, Policy, and Technology: Cyberterrorism, Information Warfare, and Internet Immobilization: Cyberterrorism, Information Warfare, and Internet Immobilization*, New Zealand: IGI Global.

Singer, P. W. & A Friedman (2014), *Cybersecurity: What everyone needs to know*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CTS2.4. Dissertation

Students are advised to select their topic in consultation with their guide. Dissertation will evaluate by expert in concern field and marks will be given by the quality of research work. Dissertation may publish in Book form without permission of students. It will be the copy right and property of Department of Defence and Strategic Studies and University of Pune.

Format of Submission:

(a) Students are required to submit TWO Copies of the dissertation, duly typed and bound.

(b) Use A 4 size paper and use Times New Roman script with 12 font size and one and a half spacing for lines.

Evaluation

1. The evaluation shall be done by the Internal Examiner (Guide) and one External Examiner from within the Department. (Evaluation done in a combined manner for 50 marks)

2. Students would have to make a presentation in the Department. (Evaluation done by the Guide and the External Examiner who evaluates the written report in a combined manner for 20 marks)

3. Evaluation: Dissertation: 80 marks. 20 Marks: Viva – Total: 100 marks.