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Email –

[editor@ijlra.com](mailto:editor@ijlra.com)

Website – [www.ijlra.com](http://www.ijlra.com)



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# **“Role of terrorism in destruction of Harmony in society”**

**By - Pranjali Kedar Ranade (B.A.LL.B.**

**DCIPRL)Modern law College, Pune**

## **Abstract**

Terrorism has an impact on the societies that it affects or targets. While this impact can be one-off or limited, nowadays with the terrorism of radical Islamic groups such as al-Qaeda and, more recently, ISIS it tends to be heavy and long lasting, even if it does change over time. Terrorism aims to create terror, a feeling of insecurity, and the idea that leaders can no longer protect those they lead. It leaves people stunned, and has an emotional impact that lives on through its political implications. These political implications relate first and foremost to democracy and the separation of powers, and can lead to the unravelling and abuse of existing structures, in ways that work to the government's advantage. They can also benefit the causes of populists or nationalists, playing out in favour of authoritarianism. If the impact of terrorism is lasting, it becomes cultural: individuals change their habits and behaviours, learning for example not to be passive in the event of a terrorist attack, and going about their daily lives keeping in the back of their minds the possibility that a terrorist attack could take place. They also consume differently, which has a number of effects, including considerable economic ones. Terrorism changes people's understanding of reality. Tourist flows are also affected by terrorist attacks, and new investments are generated, particularly in

security. It obliges companies to take new measures, prompting them to monitor their staff in new ways and based on criteria, notably religious criteria, that can be highly contentious.. Terrorism affects some groups more than others, such as Jews and Muslims in societies in which they are the minority by making the public believe that members of these groups are complicit in this terrorism and are therefore criminals.

**Keywords: - *Terrorism, destruction, society, harmony, peace***

### **Introduction:-**

Terrorism, the calculated use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective. Terrorism has been practiced by political organizations with both rightist and leftist objectives, by nationalistic and religious groups, by revolutionaries, and even by state institutions such as armies, intelligence services, and police. Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the use of intentional violence to achieve political aims<sup>1</sup>. It is used in this regard primarily to refer to violence during peacetime or in the context of war against non-combatants (mostly civilians and neutral military personnel)<sup>2</sup>. The terms "terrorist" and "terrorism" originated during the French Revolution of the late 18th century<sup>3</sup>, but became widely used internationally and gained worldwide attention in the 1970s during the conflicts of Northern Ireland, the Basque Country, and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. The increased use of suicide attacks from the 1980s onwards was typified by the September 11 attacks in New York City, Arlington and Pennsylvania in 2001.

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<sup>1</sup>Fortna, Virginia Page (May 20, 2015). "Do Terrorists Win? Rebels' Use of Terrorism and Civil War Outcomes" International Organization. 69 (3): 519–556.

<sup>2</sup>Wisniewski, J. Jeremy, ed. (2008). *Torture, Terrorism, and the Use of Violence* (also available as Review Journal of Political Philosophy Volume 6, Issue Number 1). Cambridge Scholars Publishing. p. 175. (ISBN 978-1-4438-0291-8).

<sup>3</sup>Stevenson, Angus, ed. (2010). *Oxford dictionary of English* (3rd Ed.). New York: Oxford University Press. (ISBN 978-0-19-957112-3).

## **TYPES OF TERRORISM**

State terrorism –

State terrorism may refer to act of terrorism conducted by state against foreign state or people, it may refer to, act of violence by state against its own people and State terrorism is system of domination based on the spreading of terror in the society.

### - Bio Terrorism

Bioterrorism is terrorism involving the intentional release or dissemination of biological agents. These agents are bacteria, viruses, or toxins. Bioterrorism is the term used for terrorist activities in which biological substances are used to cause harm to other people. Example: They can be contaminated water, food, air and packages to create infectionan to harm members of society on large number.

### - Cyber Terrorism

In this Terrorist use Information Technology to attack civilians. In this Terrorist use Computer System and Telecommunications as a tool to attack. Example: The internet worms and viruses that are designed to take down some of the systems that the government uses.

### - Eco Terrorism

Eco terrorism is a recently coined term describing violence in the interests of environmentalism.

### - Nuclear Terrorism

Nuclear terrorism refers to a number of different ways nuclear materials might be exploited as a terrorist tactic. Nuclear terrorism is any different way that nuclear weapons might be

used for terrorism. Example: Use of Radioactive materials through explosion or Use of nuclear reactor method.

- Narco Terrorism

In Narco terrorism, terrorists making, transporting, and selling illegal drugs to fund terrorists activities. Narco terrorism has denoted violence used by drug traffickers to influence governments or prevent government efforts to stop the drug trade Example: Making, transporting, and selling illegal drugs to fund terrorists' activities.

### **CAUSES OF TERRORISM**

By the proper analysis the following causes for the various insurgent/terrorist movements in India can be deduced –

Political Causes : In Assam and Tripura it is seen that due to the failure of the government to control large scale illegal immigration of Muslim from Bangladesh, to fulfill the demand of economic benefits for the son and daughters of the soil etc<sup>4</sup>.

. The economic factors include the absence of land reform, rural unemployment, exploitation of landless labourers, etc. These economic grievances and gross social injustice have given rise to ideological terrorist groups such as Maoist groups operating under different names<sup>5</sup>.

Ethnic Causes - It is seen mainly in northeastern states such as Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur due to feelings of ethnic separateness which has given rise to terrorist groups like ULFA etc<sup>6</sup>.

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Religious Causes - This causes seen mainly in Punjab before 1995 and in Jammu and Kashmir since 1989. In Punjab, some Sikh leaders allege during the 1970 that the Sikhs were being ignored in Indian society. On the said backdrop in the 1980, there was an armed movement and it turned violent. The name Khalistan was resurfaced to that effect and sought independence from the Indian Union. The Babbar Khalsa, a Sikh terrorist group, consequently blew up Air India's aircraft killing the innocent passengers in the year 1985. In Jammu and Kashmir, Muslims belonging to different organisations created terror for religious purposes. Hizbul Mujahidin want Indian's Jammu and Kashmir State to be merged with Pakistan. The terror which loomed large in Jammu and Kashmir is due to feelings of anger amongst the section of the Muslim youth over the Government's perceived failure to safeguard their lives and interest or due to Pakistan's attempt to cause religious polarisation<sup>7</sup>.

### **ORIGINS, CHARACTERISTICS, AND DYNAMICS OF TERRORISM**

To develop individual-level background profiles of terrorists, using as many samples of terrorists as can be made available. Entries in these profiles could include data on family background (parents' occupations or economic circumstances, size of family, place in sibling order), education, job history, political history, circumstances of recruitment and indoctrination into terrorism, and career history as a terrorist. Such research must rely on multiple unrepresentative samples, including populations of detainees, terrorist suspects garnered from intelligence sources, and writings of terrorists themselves if available. Comparisons with like populations—persons engaged in illegal international drug trafficking, members of religious cults and extremist movements might also prove of some use.

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<sup>7</sup> The Journal of UGC - ASC Nainital IndianJournals.com Volume 5, Issue 2, November 2011,

To assess the motivational dynamics of terrorists and the characteristics of their value systems. Extremely difficult to conduct, this kind of research could tap data dealing with past psychological histories of terrorists, attitudes toward authority, religiosity, and history of mental disturbance, as well as psychological measures of narcissism, ambivalence, and different types and levels of psychological commitment to terrorist activities. Information could come from some of the same samples that would yield individual-level background profiles. Also useful would be applications of cognitive analysis in the field of computer science and facets of artificial intelligence to untangle and structure the constituent elements of value structures. To examine the evidence regarding impacts of values on actions, in order to derive knowledge about factors that serve as critical drivers to transform potential or latent terrorists into overt terrorists. To determine the types and range of structures, processes, and organizational careers of terrorist organizations.

- With respect to structure, comparative studies could yield structural typologies of terrorist organizations—hierarchical or flat structure, religious or secular, types of sanctions holding them together, and types of leaders, including level of internal differentiation of leadership. Estimates of organizational effectiveness and vulnerability according to type could also be generated.

- With respect to group processes, empirical study could reveal typical communication processes and breakdowns, bases of internal conflict, competition among leaders, breakdown and restoration of social control, formation of sub cliques, coordination of attacks and other operations, conduct of relations with other groups and networks, and modes of contending with pressures from outside, including states in their host societies.

- With respect to the careers of organizations, study could yield knowledge about conditions facilitating the formation of groups; patterns of recruitment; the role of religious

and nonreligious leaders; the impact of terrorist success, failure, and inaction on organizational moral and momentum; tendencies to transform into lobbies or political parties; schismatic tendencies and their consequences; and conditions contributing to the stagnation and extinction of terrorist organizations.

- With respect to the power base, it is important to determine the resources available to terrorist organizations as a way of understanding their capabilities in terms of funding, training, information, and refuge.

To develop estimates of the probability of selection of different patterns of action and different types of targets by terrorist groups. Factors to be taken into account in generating such estimates include symbolic resonance with the ideological emphases of terrorist organizations (in the Middle East, anti-Christian, anti-Israel, extreme Jewish fundamentalist, antiglobal capitalism, antiseccular), terrorists' own thinking about what kinds of events induce terror, their own strategic assessments about what kinds of events are maximally disruptive, the hoped for political and military effects of attacks, and the degree to which different attacks are spectacular and news-generating. These kinds of estimates will be facilitated by gaining access to and systematizing work on the communication patterns, language, and idioms used by terrorists themselves.

To develop through comparative research knowledge about the relevant audiences for terrorism and modes of communicating with these audiences as a way of determining the impacts of audience on the content of communication.

To elucidate the effects of host states harbouring or giving rise to terrorists, in terms of the impact of type of state (according to wealth, poverty, and political culture) and state policies (support, benign neglect, attempts to domesticate or coopt, political repression) on the

sources of terrorist groups, their potential for recruitment, and the careers and effectiveness of terrorist organizations

To survey and monitor demographic trends in fertility, mortality, and nuptiality in societies likely to develop terrorist activity; to draw out implications of these patterns for their potential to generate economic and educational development and to produce classes of idle, poverty-stricken, and frustrated youth.

To develop further work on the cultural and social backgrounds to terrorism, especially different types of Islamic revivalism this could be broken down into subtopics, such as transnational or global Islamic movements; linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors; local or regional movements; conditions that promote different types of revivalism; implications for Muslim communities in the United States; and case studies of religious-based terrorism in particular countries (Islamic as well as non-Islamic).

### **HYHPOTHESIS**

1. Terrorist organisations brainwashes young members and recruits them.
2. Terrorists pursue their own agendas with encouragement of such organizations.

### **CONCLUSION**

It is argued that extraordinary laws are a response to extraordinary situation that emerge primarily because of the openness and freedom which democracy allows. They are integral to its functioning and serve important restorative, curative and corrective purposes. There is also a growing international consensus to combat terrorism. There are existing international treaties and anti-terrorist provisions under the United Nation but these remain ineffective as most of the governments go by their own self-interest which they are not willing to

compromise. I think there is a need for stringent provisions for the prevention of terrorism. In a country like India if a law regarding terrorism is enacted it should be made so stringent that the culprit is brought to book and does not go scot-free just because of loopholes or lacunas in the ordinary law. Also, we need to consider that our neighbouring nation Pakistan which is the cause of perpetrating terrorism in India has also enacted stringent laws something which India also needs to follow diligently. The most important change brought about recently is the establishment of the National Investigation Agency Act (NIA), 2008 as the first step towards effective handling of terrorism related offences. Combating terrorism is a joint responsibility of central, state and local governments. This Act envisages centre- state partnership in the investigation of terrorist cases.

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