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Human Right and Terrorism

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ABSTRACT

The human cost of terrorism has been felt in virtually every corner of the globe. The United Nations family has itself suffered tragic human loss as a result of violent terrorist acts. This research paper will specifically deal with various aspects about 'Human Right and Terrorism', which will include its meaning and scope of the topic underlined with various sub topics that include impact in the world and specifically in India due to the increasing fear within people around the world. Security of the individual is a basic human right and the protection of individuals is, accordingly, a fundamental obligation of Government. The paper will attempt to make a comprehensive study on the impact of Terrorism on culture and religion, how Modernisation and other factors are also affecting Quality of Human Right laws, how film industry is influencing thoughts of people globally on Human Right and increasing awareness and how media and Politics influence it. We will limit the time zone from 20th to 21st century with citing incidents from past that is reflected in current scenario too. The authors will make an ideology about morality and public behaviour and present a survey which would depict people's perspective on "what are the effects of Human Rights on Terrorism."

With an aid of the relevant literature, scholarly articles and case laws pertinent to the topic of the research project, an in-depth understanding shall be cultivated. Any, conclusion arrived at shall be further by applicable cases, as the interpretation of various international organisations is also very essential to better understand the laws in play. The relevant facts and figures shall also give weight-age for the better understanding about this socio-legal nuisance. This research paper is a mixed research paper, with suggestions from author's side and also includes the doctrinal and empirical research methodology on the given topic.

Key words: Media, Political Influence, Morality, Religion, Terrorism.

I. WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?

Every human is entitled with human rights from birth. Human rights are the rights given to every human being regardless of race, gender, caste, religion etc. Human rights include rights

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to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the rights to work and education etc. or we can say that these rights cannot be denied on the basis of nationality, tradition, culture, political orientation, social standing and many other factors. If substantial development goals are to be achieved then it is the foremost step to see that no human rights are being denied or restricted. Human rights can be found on various human rights treaties and different international instruments. The basic documents related to human rights are 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and two multilateral treaties, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (sometimes referred to as the “International Bill of Rights”), 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the 1980 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the 1984 Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the 2006 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

With the growth of international human rights instruments, there is a categorization of human rights:

- a) civil and political rights, sometimes called “first generation” rights,
- b) economic, social and cultural rights (“second generation” rights), and
- c) group or collective rights, often denominated “third generation” rights

First generation rights are primarily related to personal freedom and liberty from governmental interference and also individual rights including-

- “physical integrity rights” as right to life, liberty and security of the person, protection from physical violence.
- “due process rights” as protection against arbitrary decisions.
- “personal freedom rights” as protection of individual’s privacy and rights of ownership, freedom of expression and thought, conscience and religion
- “political participation rights” as right to stand for elections, to vote etc.

Contradicting, Second generation of human rights are related to necessity of society, for example, the rights to property, fair wages to labourers, a reasonable working time for them,

standard of living by providing basic needs, free from culture in the community etc.

Third generation rights is a combination of both “solidarity rights” (to protect specific groups) and “rights owing to global community, for example, right to development, right to peace or clean global environment.

II. CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF TERRORISM

The threat of terrorism has been multiplied manifold in recent years. The terrorist acts have become more dangerous with the advancement of technology. Only the little part of the world remained untouched and unharmed by the contemporary beckon of terrorism. Before we start discussing about human right affected by terrorism we have to understand that what do terrorism exactly means. Terrorism drives from the French word “terrorisme”, which is initially referred to State terrorism as implemented by the Government of France, at the time of “region of terror” during the period of the years of 1793-1794². We have seen that many people misunderstands the word terrorism, as according to them terrorism or terrorist attack is something which is committed by people from other country on their own country. Hence it is really important to first clear the misunderstanding amongst the people worldwide about what terrorism exactly means and include? Terrorism is any act which is criminal in nature which tend to be heinous and dangerous in nature and have a great effect on the people’s mind.

Terrorism is usually complex and controversial because of its violent and ferocious nature, not only this terrorist activities is kind of crime which is broad in nature as it includes many aspects like: political reasons , ideological differences , financial reasons , lack of infrastructure/ education, cultural differences and so on. However we cannot deny the fact that sometimes certain immoral and violent activity leads to good change in our society, few examples are- France revolution, American Revolution, Indian Freedom Struggle and so on. Since the 20th century the term has been applied most frequently to violence aimed, either directly or indirectly, at governments in an effort to influence policy or topple an existing regime.³

The word terrorism is very broad in its own nature, we tend to relate the word terror or terrorist attack to an international conflicts, although we tend to neglect the passive crime which takes place within a country by its own citizens over other due to ideological differences, cultural differences, political reasons and for their rights which has been suppressed in some or the other way. This kind of terror is known as domestic terrorism, this concept is not new to us as,

²John Philip Jenkins, Terrorism, Encyclopedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/terrorism#accordion-article-history>

³Suchatita Basu, History and Civics Class 8, (Frank Brothers & Company, Noida, 2011) https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

since 20th century we have seen many domestic terror crime like in Germany, Hitler spread a terror amongst the citizens of Germany specifically Jews by spreading hatred, Prejudice against the Jews; similarly in Rwanda there was a communal terror amongst two communities that is, Hutus and Tutsis which led to a mass killing or a homicide, the Rwanda incident was proved to be a big failure on the part of United Nations peace keeping force as they were unable to protect Human Rights. Currently in India we are also going through an abrupt distress which could led to Domestic Terror Attack.

We cannot deny the fact that, Terror is a necessary deed, as a government/sovereign needs to maintain its power over its citizen also for the maintenance of law and order by the citizens. It is an established fact that the government is by the people, for the people, of the people. Although when the leader of a country tend to be aristocratic then we experience an outrage by the people against its government in such scenario there is a skepticism in international as well as domestic level about whom to support and whom not to support.

In recent years we have seen a drastic change in the mindset of the people due to the rampant attacks over different countries all over the world, people get afraid and had developed a sense of hatred and prejudice against the people who possess different religion and have cultural difference⁴. Such type of attitude amongst the people of first world country which includes some parts of Europe, United States of America, Central Asia. This type of attitude is more prevalent in such type of countries because of homogeneity of culture. Some of the heartbreaking incidences from European countries are:

In Switzerland the government ordered to put a ban over the formation of any structure which is similar to minars as these structures symbolizes Islam, and due to the rapid terrorist attack in Europe by Islamic force led to manifestation of prejudice and hatred for the people who professes different religion from them mainly Islam, such fear is known as xenophobia⁵ but it is disheartening that xenophobia is converting into Islam-phobia rapidly amongst heterogeneous society. Another real life example of xenophobia can be seen in United States of America as after 9/11 attack the government stricken laws not only against the people from Islamic countries but also the people who possesses Islamic names one of the prominent example is Shah Rukh Khan, he was detained at US airport and was sent back because of his religion⁶, this instance is a prominent example of Islam-phobia amongst the First World

⁴ Mark burgees, a brief history of terrorism, pogo.org, 13th feb,2015,
<https://www.pogo.org/investigation/2015/02/brief-history-of-terrorism/>

⁵Mc.Cathay, Xenophobia, 9/11 attack and xenophobia, (2016)

⁶Rajneesh kumar, Shah rukh khan detained by US security at Airport, Times of India,20th april,2014

countries.

Although in 20th century we have also seen that domestic terrorism also had an effect on the reputation of a particular country domestically as well as internationally as we are aware of the incident where our current Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi was not issued a US visa because of his name in 2001 Gujarat Riots in which it was contended that the mass killing of Muslims in Gujarat had a political background⁷. Hence we can conclude by saying that Domestic Terror Crime can also affect a country's reputation internationally.

At individual level, we have sensed a kind of fear and prejudice amongst people because of the increasing terror crimes like in the 20th century during Hitler reign there was a sense of hatred among the Aryans against the Jews which led to communal dispute and terror was set in however this domestic terrorism is still discussed worldwide similarly, in France during French Revolution we have again experienced a domestic communal dispute among the Third estate people against the First estate people and the sovereign. The similar situation has been seen in 21st century, as in Hong-Kong we can see an abrupt outrage amongst the citizen against the government for their human right. Similar situation can be seen in India as well, the well-known cases such as beef ban, no namaz on loud speaker, homicide cases like Hamid Ansari case, Kerala case and so on are some of the domestic terrorist attack.

III. DIFFERENT ASPECT OF TERRORISM

United Nations Secretary General report described terrorism as “any act intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.

In spite of many definitions of terrorism we are unable to cover every aspect / type of terrorism not only this we as a society has narrowed down the aspect of terrorist attack by limiting its meaning to bomb blasts, hijacking, air strikes and so on, However due to the modernization and development of virtual world there are many other aspects of terror crimes which includes Cyber Terror Crime, Bio Terrorism, Environmental terror, nuclear terror, ethnic terror, political terror which includes (Right Wing, Left Wing) and States terror; It is our misfortune that about half of the world population is unaware about the different aspects/categories of terror crime which are in existence at present time.

⁷Ashok singla, Narendra Modi India's next Prime minister, Navbharat times, 15th February, 2013

(A) Cyber Crime Terror

In this type of terrorism, the terrorists utilize information technology to affect public at large and get attention to their aim⁸. In cyber terrorism, by using information technology like telecommunications, computers and internet, as a tool to organize a conventional attack⁹. Some of the recent cases of cyber terrorism are: ISIS post on social networking sites like YouTube and twitter about destructions, killing of journalists, citizens etc. Another very prominent case is from India where many people complained about getting registered in Islamic Terrorist Group by clicking on some link which contained certain kind of virus, not only this there was recent case of hacking of twitter account of Amitabh Bacchan, the hacker posted things in the support of terrorist group.

Due to the proliferation of such activities on large scale the European Union has passed a new Act known as GDPR, which will safeguard the Data of the people of Europe from getting misused by any other organization¹⁰. Similarly, recently in 2019 Indian Government has also introduced an Information Technology Amendment act which is intended to save-guard the Data of Indian Citizens¹¹.

(B) Environmental Terrorism

Environmental Terrorism is also known as eco terrorism, one of the prominent example for environmental terrorism was gulf-war where the American militants burnt oil wells in Kuwait amid the war between Iran, Iraq and US¹². Nuclear Wars are also a kind of environmental terrorism as we have noticed in Japan's Hiroshima, Nagasaki bomb blast not only land was destroyed but also the biological health of Japanese was disturbed as until today there are children who have some kind of abnormality since birth because of the Nuclear Attack.

However, in today's scenario Environmental terrorism has taken a back seat because of the mass destruction and reputations it includes with it.

(C) Narco- Terrorism

Use of violence by drug traffickers to prevent the Government to stop the drug trade is known as Narcotics Terrorism. In recent Decade Drugs has been used excessively by terrorist as a kind

⁸Bruce Hoffman, "Inside Terrorism", 34 (Columbia University Press, 2006)

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

⁹Terrorism and its types, https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

¹⁰Mark burgees, a brief history of terrorism, pogo.org, 13th feb,2015,

<https://www.pogo.org/investigation/2015/02/brief-history-of-terrorism/>

¹¹Michael Moran, terrorist group and political legitimacy, council of foreign relations, march,16,2016,

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/terrorist-groups-and-political-legitimacy>

¹²Mark burgees, a brief history of terrorism, pogo.org, 13th feb,2015,

<https://www.pogo.org/investigation/2015/02/brief-history-of-terrorism/>

of weapon or we can say a strategy to influence citizen of a country to commit certain crime/ act against his/her own country.

Narco- terrorism has a boom in under-world as it is an easy strategy to get there work done as they tend to get there prays with an ease.

(D) Political Terrorism

The terrorist groups usually use violence to overthrow or destabilize the government but in some cases, the dictatorial governments also use terror to maintain their power or to suppress their opponents¹³. Hence, we can say that “Political terrorism means use of violence in order to create fear in the civilians for political purpose.” It is really difficult to segregate certain acts which are influenced or backed by some political propaganda or they are really an individualistic crime of terror. Few opinionated examples to support such argument are: the attack on world trade center in U.S had a wide spread criticism, which also led to the birth of Islam-phobia, however, there are opinions from one side, which says that how could an alien body entered in the radius of the super power like U.S and no authority noticed it, hence they said that such attack had some political backing or had some business under the table. This could be true as, Taliban was formation of America against Russia and because Taliban was turning it’s back toward America, American leaders thought to taking a revenge and hence, 9/11 took place.

Another instance can be seen in Germany during Hitler’s reign when due to political ideologies there was an occurrence of Genocide of Jews. In recent times, we may see many politically influenced attack most recent is U.S and Iran conflict, in which many scholars have a view that such attack has been planned by U.S to gain its political support from citizens.

Right-wing terrorism

The aim of Right wing terrorists to overthrow government and to establish a nationalist or fascist government. The persons include in this type of terrorism are fascist skinheads, hooligans, youth sympathizers and intellectuals who deem that the government must send foreigners, out of country, for protecting its original citizens¹⁴.

Left-wing terrorism

In this type of terrorism, the terrorists want to remove the capitalist government and to establish communist or socialist based government. Left-wing extremists, universally known as Maoists

¹³Michael Moran, terrorist group and political legitimacy, council of foreign relations, march,16,2016, <https://www.cfr.org/background/terrorist-groups-and-political-legitimacy>

¹⁴Terrorism and its types, https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

and Naxalites they want to attack the established system in order to remove class distinction they are known or called Marxist-Leninist terrorism or revolutionary terrorism¹⁵. Communist Party of India (Maoist) in India, Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) in Nepal, Japanese Red Army in Japan, and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) are the examples of left wing terrorist groups.¹⁶

IV. TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

These separate bodies are connected to each other and the connection is being established by the international law.

Terrorism as Violation of Human Rights

The violation of human rights can be said if terrorism involves any political interference for generating fear in the minds of people of that jurisdiction by committing criminal activity and also for the purpose to threaten or try to harm the government and society of that jurisdiction then it can be said that fundamental rights have been violated. Mainly terrorist attacks happen aiming for weaken the government, civil society, disturbing peace and security and menacing the social and economical development. Terrorism also links with organized crimes.

It's the state's duty to protect their citizens against such terrorists' attacks which interfere in the enjoyment of their human rights and the rights here are called to be preeminent rights, without which other rights are meaningless and cannot be effective¹⁷.

And if the state is unable to provide help to victims of terrorism then it can be also taken as the violation of human rights itself. At international and regional level, the main focus is to protect the sufferers of terrorism. Also, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, member States focused "the importance of helping the victims of terrorism and of providing them and their families with support in their loss and grief."

Terrorism as Consequence of Human Rights Violations

Terrorism can be caused by variety of situations, circumstances and motivations. Terrorism can cause extreme poverty, social exclusion, economic privation, religious and ethnic discrimination. This can really impact on education system, social services and employment opportunities.

There can be some not most of conditions in which violations of human rights can lead to

¹⁵Terrorism and its types, https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

¹⁶12th Political Science, NCERT Book, 8thedn

¹⁷ Protected under international treaties such as International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

terrorism. It isn't just that individuals pick terrorism when they are simply attempting to address what they see to be social, political or verifiable treacheries, be that as it may, maybe more probable when they have no different choices, when they feel rejected from different methods for accomplishing their ideal changes. Individuals and groups who have been denied to their fundamental rights are appealed to terrorism because of no other option left in their hand. denial of human rights obviously powers that feeling of distance and prohibition that is regularly utilized to legitimize terrorists' acts.

Also because of some personal issues: marital difficulties, broken relationships, loss of employment, mental problems, etc. Sometimes an individual's psychological traits which are of anti- social behavior can lead him to do terrorist acts. Also, some see these acts can make hi hero in the eyes of others. They take it as the heroic feats of others.

Democracy system might be neither an essential nor adequate rampart against fear mongering (even from inside) yet it positively appears that the social and political networks that are generally agreeable with human rights standards will in general experience the ill effects of domestic ("home developed") terrorism. It likewise shows up that upgrades in local human rights conditions will in general lessen the level of terrorist violence.

Impact of counter- terrorism on Human Rights

There are many international instruments or bodies working on combating the terrorism.

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination¹⁸. A third-generation instrument foreliminating the racial discrimination among all the races.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁹, for respecting the civil and political rights of every individual like right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, electoral rights, and rights of due process and fair trial.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰, works towards in providing economic, social and cultural rights to the non- self-governing and trust territories and individuals.
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment²¹, known also as United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT),

¹⁸adopted on 21 December 1965, entered into force 4 January 1969

¹⁹adopted on 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976

²⁰adopted on 16 December 1966, entered into force 3 January 1976

²¹adopted on 10 December 1984, entered into force 26 June 1987

aims to prevent torture and other acts which includes ill treatment to any person around the world.

Similarly, as terrorism impacts on human rights and the working of society, so too can measures received by States to counter terrorism. As referenced above, in light of the fact that terrorism seriously affects a scope of crucial human rights, States have a privilege as well as an obligation to take powerful counter-terrorism measures according to the above-mentioned instruments. Compelling counter-terrorism measures and the insurance of human rights are correlative and commonly strengthening destinations which must be sought after together as a component of States' obligation to ensure people inside their jurisdiction. Sometimes using measures to curb terrorism leads serious challenges in violation of human rights. It is given that according to the international instruments a person who is being involved in any terrorist attacks should be punished but also mentioned that his human rights shouldn't be violated during any trial and interrogation. It is a important respect and abide by the human rights specially when we talk about counter- terrorism. There are some instances where it can say, that in way of dealing with terrorism state actually violates the individual's human rights to the depth. For example, at the time of 9/11 state the use of torture and the interrogative techniques were at the worst level. Also, the incommunicado detention at Guantanamo was totally not efficient way and also harmed the human rights at the apex level.

The US General assembly focused on the rights of the accused found in the terrorists' attacks, to give him the fair trail in the course of prosecution and conviction and also presume him to be innocent until proven guilty and not to tortured in any way²²²³. Because it is the utmost duty of everyone to protect each other's human rights and by torturing the person who is yet not being proven guilty is not the acceptable way and harming his rights which he has from birth. The UN Security council reaffirms that all the member states while using the measures of counter terrorism should be complying with all the obligations of international law regarding protection of human rights. On July 6, 2017, the European Parliament set up a special 12-month committee on the impact of EU anti-terror laws on fundamental rights.

The promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism is a duty of States. National counter-terrorism strategies should, seek to prevent terrorists' attacks, prosecute those responsible for such criminal acts, and promote and protect human rights and the rule of law.

It is important to highlight most of counterterrorism measures are adopted on the basis of

²² Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" in 2006

²³ protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in 2009

ordinary legislation. Ensuring both the promotion and protection of human rights and effective counter-terrorism measures nonetheless leads to serious practical challenges for States. One such example is the dilemma faced by States in protecting intelligence sources, which may require limiting the disclosure of evidence at hearings related to terrorism, while at the same time respecting the right to a fair trial and the right to a fair hearing for the individual. These difficulties are not outlandish. States can successfully meet their commitments under universal law by utilizing the adaptabilities incorporated with the universal human rights law structure. Human rights law permits for restrictions on specific rights and, in an extremely constrained arrangement of extraordinary conditions, for criticisms from certain human rights arrangements. These two kinds of confinements are explicitly considered to furnish States with the important adaptability to manage outstanding conditions, while at a similar time, gave various conditions are satisfied, consenting with their commitments under global human rights law.

V. TERRORISM AND GENDER JUSTICE

Justice and security are inextricably linked. A strong justice sector protects and enforces people's rights and deters would-be violators. Just as security needs may differ, so do experiences with the justice system, as well as how efficiently it functions – or does not²⁴. For instance, women often face barriers in accessing justice, and men are more likely to be imprisoned, these factors are the only reason because of which gender injustice set²⁵. This injustice is only because of the narrow mind set or patriarchal society play.

There are many cases in which we have seen that many women accused were not convicted and given punishment because of the thought process that women cannot commit crime. Hence, we can say that there is a gross violation of Human Rights because of such mind-set not only this we as a society somehow convicting an innocent for the crime which he/she has not committed.

Gender Injustice is a very broad concept in every sense, as in recent past we have seen many cases of migration or illegal migration towards European countries from middle-east and toward Asian countries like- India, china, Malaysia, Myanmar and so on from conflict inflicted states. We have seen that many countries like Britain, United States of America had restricted

²⁴Understanding the Role of Gender in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism Good Practices for Law Enforcement, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, May, 2019, <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/420563?download=true>

²⁵Understanding the Role of Gender in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism Good Practices for Law Enforcement, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, May, 2019, <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/420563?download=true>

the entry of migrants because of lack of infrastructural developments and strain on natural resources. However, if we go a little back in time like during formation of Bangladesh India welcomed many illegal migrants from conflicted areas and gave them proper living facilities. Similarly, in 1959 when China occupied Tibet, India once again extended helping hand and welcomed Dalai-Lama and other Tibetans' in India.²⁶

We cannot deny the fact that in the recent Decade we heard that many countries has denied the entry to migrants from war inflicted areas and another heart breaking reality is that many women and children were treated harshly as there were many cases of rape, assault, murder, prostitution which were not heard properly and hence, justice was a great violation of Human Rights.

Recent instance of India, is Citizen Amendment Act, 2019 in which is read as follows:

*"Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act;"*²⁷

We are aware of the fact that there is a retaliation by citizen of India against this amendment, because of the violation of Article 14, 15, 21, 19 of Indian Constitution and hence, it also led to the violation of Human Rights on the ground that exclusion/difficult process for the Muslim community from giving citizenship to such conflict inflicted migrants²⁸.

However, According to the interpretation of act done by the government, it suggests that the main reason for such provision is to save-guard the people from other countries who are in minority group there and as, the Muslim is the majority community in the counties like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and so on, hence, there is less atrocities over them as compared to other minority community. Although, we cannot deny that women and children are the most affected people from any kind of terror crime whether done by Political Leaders, Religious Groups and so on.

VI. INTERPRETATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The following survey has been done by the help of google forms, in the following survey we

²⁶ 12th class, political science, NCERT book

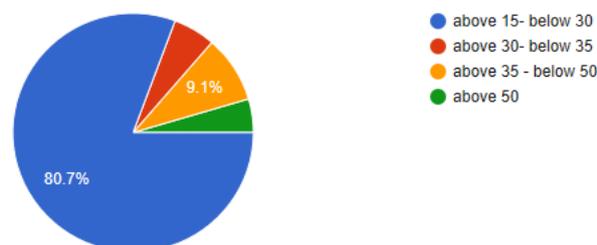
²⁷ Citizen Amendment Act, 2019

²⁸ Akansha Bhatia, Conflict on CAA, Scoop-whoop, 29th December, 2019

have taken the sample size of 100 people. Mainly from age 15 above, the majority of participants are from the age between above 15 below 35.

which age group do you fall under?

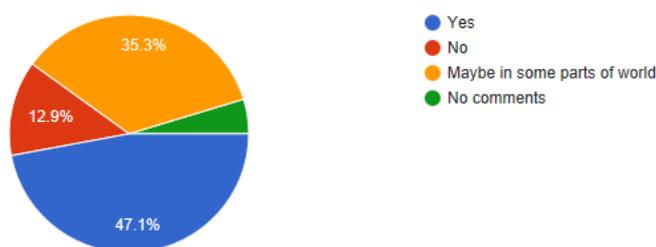
88 responses



The survey which is conducted by us, was attempted by majority of people that is, 80.7% falling under the age group of above 15- below 30. And then second highest age group who participated in this survey were from the age group above 35- below 50. Hence, the further survey's result is based on their answers on the following questions asked to them in the survey.

Do Religion and Culture is somewhere responsible for the increasing terrorism in the world

85 responses

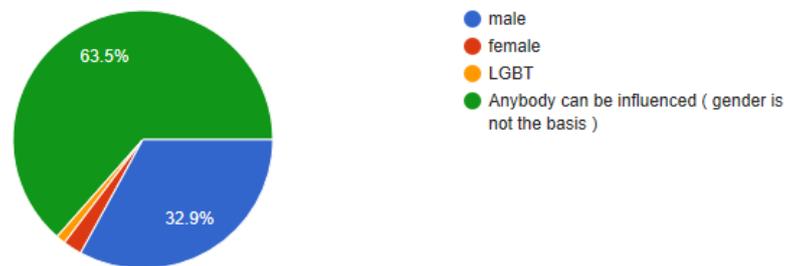


As per the survey 47.1% category of people think that religion and culture is somewhere responsible for increasing terrorism in the world. And 35.3% of people think that it is in some parts of the world. According to a report 18,000 deaths in 2013, a rise of 60% on the previous year. The majority (66%) of these were from mainly four groups: Islamic State (Isis) in Iraq and Syria, Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Taliban in Afghanistan and al-Qaida.

Most of the citizens think that there is a connection between politics and terrorism because it is seen in most of the part of world that during the election times only there has been a great number of attacks within the region. And as per the survey 72.9% people think that yes, there always any involvement of political agenda in the terrorist attacks. Also an example can be taken of Indians that most of the times, any attack done on India, Pakistani government is held liable for it.

which gender is more likely to get influenced to commit crime which led to terrorism

85 responses

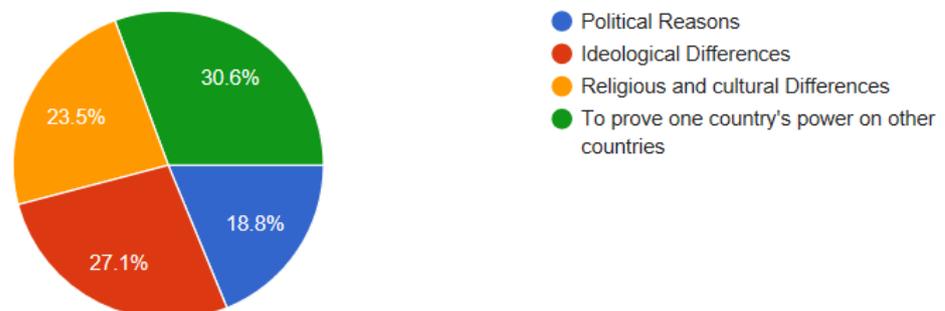


In the past some decades it was thought that only males or children are in the terrorist attacks but now the situation for recognising that who might be the terrorist has been worst. Now women also supporting the terrorism. As after the death of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, now women are seen to be in the groups of ISI.

Also an example of terrorist attack in Germany, A women, Sabine S. german who convert her religion to islam, also who fought in Irish was convicted in supporting terrorism and was sentenced to five years.

Which of the following reason led to terrorist attack at international level

85 responses



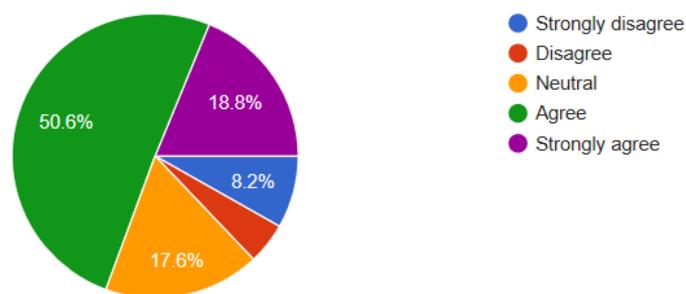
The main reason of terrorist attacks if countries are involved then it is for proving the power of one country's over the other one. Because each country wants to dominate the other country's government and to prove their government to be the best.

By the following survey, we can conclude that there is an increase in the hatred and prejudice amongst people who belongs to different community or profess different religion than others. In legal words we may say that there is a rapid expansion of Xenophobia around the world. As, we can also see the results of survey which clearly depicts that 43.5% people agree that xenophobia exist and 32.5% of people said that they highly agree with this concept.

There are many cases around the world where we saw that many Sikhs were beaten by the Christians in Australia, many people with Islamic name have difficulty in getting visas to first world countries.

Is there an existence of fear/hatred/dislike against the Islam/ Muslim due to terrorism around the world?

85 responses



According the results from the survey it is clear that around 50.6% of people think that due to the increasing terrorism by Islamic community, there is an expansion of sense of hatred/dislike and prejudice against the people belonging to Islamic community.

Which is somehow true in certain sense, there is an increase of Islam-phobia and we cannot deny the fact that Xenophobia is slowly converting into Islam-phobia.

According to the survey conducted, it is concluded that about 44.7% of people who participated in the survey think that the individuals above 18 but below 25 years of age get into the influence of terrorism and hence, commit terror crime. However, about 29.4% of people think that age is not the criteria for committing any terror crime. The people who are saying that Age is not a basis for committing any sort of crime are correct in their interpretation.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

Various measures can be taken in the issues coming in the context of human rights and-counter terrorism

- Firstly, it is important to recognize the violations of human rights because they only further lead to terrorist acts and for that right to participation in social, economic and cultural life, not discriminating any individual by his caste, race or religion.

- It is very important to see if counter terrorism policies and bringing the positive product as emphasized by the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin²⁹.

- Many countries should come together and working on the issue or the problems created by some other countries regarding terrorism or the countries which are more prone to terrorism such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Syria and Pakistan are the top five countries which are mostly affected by the terrorist.

- There can be a court globally for human rights and terrorism so that the problems which are not solved at regional level or within specific countries regarding terrorism can be solved there as we have International court of justice works globally.

- There is great need for increasing awareness amongst the people all over the world about the type of the terrorism and the reasons which led to terrorism.

- The rapid expansion of Xenophobia, around the world may led to more hatred and may also led to communal riots in future hence, to make a world a livable place it is necessary to make people aware about what is right and wrong.

- There is a great need to make stricter law implementation over the matters which includes terrorism, Human Rights, Gender Justice etc., As in the survey as well we saw that people are not happy with the implementation of laws.

²⁹<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/terrorism/pages/srterrorismindex.aspx>