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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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TERRORISM IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A MULTIFACETED ANALYSIS

*¹Shanta Barman and ²Dr. Goutam Dakua

¹M.A., M. Phil. in Political Science, Raiganj University, West Bengal, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Raiganj University, P.O.-Raiganj, Dist.-Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal, Pin-733134, India

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism continues to be a critical global challenge with multifaceted implications in the realm of international relations. This research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the various dimensions and dynamics of terrorism within the framework of international relations. The study examines the evolution, motivations, and strategies of terrorist groups, delving into the complex interplay of political, social, economic, and ideological factors that underpin their actions. Using a multidisciplinary approach, this research integrates theories from political science, sociology, psychology, and security studies to elucidate the root causes and drivers of terrorism. Additionally, the study investigates the role of state actors, non-state actors, and transnational networks in fostering or combating terrorism, shedding light on the intricate web of relationships within the global landscape. Moreover, the research explores the impact of terrorism on state sovereignty, international security paradigms, diplomatic relations, and the broader geopolitical landscape. It also scrutinizes the effectiveness of counterterrorism measures and their implications for human rights, civil liberties, and global cooperation. By synthesizing empirical data, case studies, and theoretical frameworks, this research aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of terrorism in international relations, offering insights that can inform policies aimed at mitigating its impact while preserving the fundamental principles of a peaceful and secure global order.

*Corresponding author: Shanta Barman,

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INTRODUCTION

The origins of terrorism are complex and multifaceted, with historical, political, socio-economic, and ideological factors contributing to its emergence. Terrorism has existed for centuries, but the modern form often traces its roots to various historical events such as anti-colonial struggles, nationalist movements, religious extremism, political ideologies, and responses to perceived injustices or grievances. The term 'terrorism' itself has evolved and been interpreted differently over time. Its origins can be linked to acts of violence carried out by groups or individuals seeking to achieve specific goals through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear in populations or governments. The motivations behind terrorism often include ideologies, grievances, desire for power, resistance to oppression, or seeking attention for a cause. Understanding the origins of terrorism requires examining specific historical contexts, societal dynamics, geopolitical tensions, and the evolution of extremist ideologies. The complex interplay of these factors has contributed to the emergence and evolution of various terrorist movements across different regions and periods in history.

The word 'terrorism' has emerged from the Latin verbs 'terrere' and 'deterre' which means an act to tremble and frighten respectively. Terrorism is a form of violent or destructive behaviour aimed at creating fear, spreading panic, and coercing governments or societies for ideological, political, religious, or personal motives. It involves premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets, often to influence a wider audience beyond the immediate victims. Terrorist acts can vary widely, ranging from bombings, hijackings, and assassinations, to cyber-attacks, and they can be carried out by individuals, groups, or even state-sponsored entities. Terrorism is a complex and multi-faceted issue with significant global implications for security, politics, and societal stability. The term 'terrorism' has a strong negative connotation due to its inherent violence and ferocity, and definitions of it are frequently nuanced and contentious. The terms 'terrorist' and "terrorism" date back to the French Revolution of the late 1700s, but they were first used widely in the world during the Troubles in Northern Ireland, the Basque conflict, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict of the 1970s. The September 11 attacks in the United States in 2001 served as a prime example of the rise in suicide attacks that began in the 1980s. It was originally used in the 1790s to describe the terror that the revolutionaries employed against their opponents

during the French Revolution. Mass executions by the guillotine were a feature of Maximilien Robespierre's Reign of Terror, which was led by the Jacobin Party (Subramanian, 2008). Throughout the 20th century, the term 'terrorism' has been most commonly used to refer to acts of violence directed towards government influencing policy, even though the definition of terrorism in this context implies a state using violence against its citizens. Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman, identify over a hundred definitions but propose a comprehensive one: "Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons, whereby-in contrast to assassination-the direct targets of violence are not the main targets". (Ness, Immanuel, ed. 2009).

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of this study are to explore Terrorism in Contemporary International Relations: A Multifaceted Analysis. The major objectives of the study are;

- To highlight the overview on terrorism in international and Indian perspective.
- To impact of Terrorism on human rights and international relations.
- To combat terrorism on basis of international politics.

Methodology of the Study: The current study is basically based on secondary data. The research methodology in this study aims to explain the context of international terrorism. The research data has been collected through content analysis such as books, journals, newspaper records and various Web sources.

Terrorism: The term 'terrorism' often refers to violent acts committed against people to achieve political or ideological goals. Legally speaking, although the international community has not yet agreed upon a complete definition of terrorism, certain acts and essential components of the crime are defined by existing declarations, resolutions, and universal 'sectoral' treaties about particular facets of it. The General Assembly declared in 1994 that "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons, or particular persons for political purposes" constitute terrorism. The declaration, which was outlined in resolution 49/60, further stated that such acts "are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other nature that may be invoked to justify them". A decade later, "criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population, or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act" were mentioned by the Security Council in its resolution 1566 (2004). Later that year, the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) were cited as additional sources of information. The Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change defined terrorism as any action that is "intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act" and listed several essential components (O'Neill, William G., (2003).

The present goal of the General Assembly is to enact a comprehensive convention against terrorism, which would supplement the sector-specific conventions already in place against terrorism. "Unlawfully and intentionally" means causing, attempting, or threatening to cause any of the following: "(a) death or serious bodily injury to any person; or (b) serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a State or government facility, a public transportation system, an infrastructure facility, or the environment; or (c) damage to property, places, facilities, or

systems..., resulting or likely to result in major economic loss, when the purpose of the conduct, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act". The proposed article goes on to define it as an offence consisting of aiding and abetting, planning or supervising others, or providing material support for the commission of such offences by a collective acting for a shared goal. Divergent opinions on whether or not national liberation movements should be excluded from the draft comprehensive convention's area of application have prevented Member States from reaching a consensus on the adoption of the whole text, even though many of its elements have been agreed upon. The talks are still ongoing. Numerous States use varying degrees of these components to define terrorism under their national laws (Alexander, Y., 2011).

Theoretical framework: Theoretical framework of terrorism encompasses various perspectives that attempt to explain the causes, motivations, and dynamics behind terrorist activities. These focus on individual motivations and psychological factors that drive individuals to commit acts of terrorism. They explore concepts like frustration-aggression theory, social identity theory, and radicalization processes that influence an individual's decision to resort to terrorism. These examine broader societal, cultural, and structural factors contributing to terrorism. They include theories related to social alienation, inequality, marginalization, and the role of social networks or subcultures in fostering terrorist ideologies. Political theories emphasize the role of political grievances, ideologies, and conflicts as drivers of terrorism. They encompass ideas such as nationalism, separatism, revolutionary ideologies, state repression, and the quest for political power or autonomy. These frameworks focus on the strategic objectives of terrorist groups. They explore how terrorist organizations use violence as a tactic to achieve specific goals, including gaining attention, destabilizing governments, or influencing policy decisions. These theories examine the impact of globalization, technological advancements, and modernization on the spread and evolution of terrorism. They explore how interconnectedness, information sharing, and access to resources influence terrorist activities. These theories centre on religious or ideological beliefs as primary motivators for terrorism. They examine how extremist interpretations of religious or ideological doctrines can fuel radicalization and terrorist acts. These frameworks are not mutually exclusive and often intersect in explaining the multifaceted nature of terrorism. Understanding terrorism requires consideration of various factors, including individual psychology, societal influences, political contexts, and ideological motivations.

International Terrorism: An Overview: The Zealots and Sicarii were historical Jewish extremist groups active during the first century AD in the region of Roman Judea. They opposed Roman rule and sought to expel the Romans from the area through violent means. The Zealots were known for their militant resistance against the Roman occupation, while the Sicarii, a subgroup of the Zealots, employed guerrilla tactics and assassinations, targeting both Roman and Jewish collaborators. Their impact on history was significant as their actions contributed to the escalating tensions between the Jewish population and the Roman authorities, ultimately culminating in the First Jewish-Roman War (66-73 AD) and the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem in 70 AD. The revolt led to widespread devastation, and loss of life, and marked a turning point in the relationship between the Jews and the Roman Empire, resulting in severe consequences for the Jewish people and their homeland. Though these historical groups aren't directly linked to contemporary terrorism, their tactics and ideologies have been studied for their influence on the evolution of extremist movements and the use of violence for political or ideological aims. Understanding their history sheds light on the complexity and long-standing nature of extremist ideologies and their impacts on societies throughout history (Ghosh, P., 2016). Nardonaya Volya, which translates to "People's Will" in English, was a Russian revolutionary terrorist organization formed in the late 19th century. The group emerged as part of the populist movement aiming to overthrow the autocratic rule of Tsar Alexander II and bring about social and political reforms in Russia. Led by figures like Andrei

Zhelyabov and Sofia Perovskaya, Nardonaya Volya gained notoriety for its assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. The group believed that killing the Tsar would inspire a popular uprising and force the government to address the demands for social change. However, their tactics didn't lead to the desired widespread revolt. Instead, it prompted a severe crackdown by the government, resulting in the suppression of the movement and the execution or imprisonment of many of its members. The failure of the assassination to spark a revolution led to the decline of Nardonaya Volya as an organized terrorist group. Despite its short-lived existence, Nardonaya Volya is remembered for its role in the history of Russian revolutionary movements and the use of terrorism as a means to achieve political change. The group's actions and ideology left a lasting impact on subsequent revolutionary movements and the strategies adopted by various political factions seeking change in (Ness, Immanuel, ed., 2009). To scare political rivals and garner attention, the German Nazis and the Italian Fascists engaged in active right-wing terrorism in the 1920s. The Nazi regime in Germany under Adolf Hitler and the Fascist regime in Italy under Benito Mussolini were characterized by authoritarianism, extreme nationalism, and a commitment to their respective ideologies. While both movements predominantly espoused right-wing ideologies, their approaches to terrorism differed in certain aspects. In Germany, the Nazi regime, after coming to power in 1933, used state power to carry out state-sponsored terrorism, targeting political opponents, minorities (particularly Jews, Roma, LGBTQ+ individuals, among others), and anyone deemed as a threat to the regime's ideology. The Nazis employed systematic violence, intimidation, and persecution, culminating in the Holocaust, a genocidal campaign that led to the murder of six million Jews and millions of others. On the other hand, Italian Fascism, under Mussolini, didn't extensively use terrorism in the same systematic and genocidal manner as the Nazis (Ghosh, P., 2016). While they employed oppressive tactics and employed violence against political opponents, the Italian Fascist regime mainly focused on consolidating power through authoritarian means rather than widespread terrorism on the scale seen in Nazi Germany. However, both the Nazis and Fascists utilized propaganda, paramilitary groups, and intimidation tactics to suppress dissent and consolidate their control over their respective societies. Their ideologies and methods of governance were characterized by extreme nationalism, dictatorial leadership, and the glorification of the state, often at the expense of individual liberties and human rights (Subramanian, S., 2008).

There have been numerous terrorist groups throughout history, each with its ideologies, tactics, and impacts. Formed by Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaeda carried out the infamous 9/11 attacks in the United States in 2001. This event led to a global war on terror by the U.S. and its allies, shaping international relations and security policies worldwide. ISIS gained prominence in the early 2010s, seizing territories in Iraq and Syria. Their brutal tactics, use of social media for recruitment, and establishment of a self-proclaimed caliphate drew global attention and sparked international efforts to counter their influence. Originating in Afghanistan, the Taliban rose to power in the mid-1990s and enforced strict Islamic rule. Their sheltering of Al-Qaeda led to the U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan, impacting regional stability and international military involvement in the area (Ghosh, P., 2016). Hamas operates in Palestine, aiming to establish an Islamic state, while Hezbollah, based in Lebanon, focuses on confronting Israel and promoting its political and military agenda. Both have significant impacts on regional conflicts in the Middle East. Active in Nigeria and neighbouring countries, Boko Haram aims to establish an Islamic state. Their attacks on civilians, including abductions and suicide bombings, have led to regional instability and humanitarian crises. This Marxist guerrilla group in Colombia fought the government for decades, impacting the country's stability and leading to widespread violence and displacement. Operating mainly in Northern Ireland, the IRA sought to end British rule and reunify Ireland. Their actions over several decades had significant political and social impacts in the region. Each of these groups has left a mark on international relations, influencing policies, regional stability, global security, and diplomatic efforts to counter terrorism. Understanding these groups and their motivations is crucial in

addressing and preventing further acts of terrorism worldwide (Alexander, Y., 2011).

Types of Terrorism:

Terrorism can manifest in various forms, including:

- 1) **Political Terrorism:** In international relations, political terrorism represents a complex and significant challenge. It involves acts of violence or threats perpetrated by individuals or groups with political motives, aiming to influence governments, policies, or international affairs. Political terrorism can have various objectives, such as destabilizing regimes, promoting ideological agendas, seeking autonomy or independence for a particular group or region, or coercing policy changes through fear and intimidation (Khalil, A., 1998). The impact of political terrorism extends beyond national borders, often affecting global stability, diplomatic relations, and international security. Governments and international organizations collaborate to address political terrorism through various means, including intelligence-sharing, law enforcement cooperation, diplomatic efforts, counterterrorism strategies, and measures to prevent radicalization and recruitment. In international relations, responses to political terrorism involve a delicate balance between protecting national security and respecting human rights and civil liberties. Nations work together to combat terrorism while upholding international laws and norms, aiming to mitigate the influence and impact of political terrorist activities on the global stage (Alexander, Y., 2011).
- 2) **Religious Terrorism:** Motivated by religious beliefs, often seeking to impose a specific faith or ideology. Religious terrorism involves violent acts or threats carried out by individuals or groups motivated by religious ideologies or beliefs. These actions are often aimed at advancing, imposing, or defending a particular religious doctrine, ideology, or interpretation. Religious terrorists may target individuals, communities, or institutions that they perceive as threats to or incompatible with their religious beliefs. Examples of religious terrorism include attacks on religious sites, civilians, or other groups that do not adhere to their religious views. This form of terrorism can stem from various religious backgrounds, including but not limited to Islamism, Christian extremism, Hindu nationalism, or Buddhist radicalism.
- 3) **State Terrorism:** State Terrorism: When a state directly or indirectly aids violent acts in another state, it is called state terrorism. In this case, it helps terrorist groups to infiltrate certain areas by providing them with training, equipment, money, etc. For example, it is alleged that the United States has thus supported terrorist activities in various countries around the world. The United States carried out such terrorist acts in Afghanistan, Soviet Russia, Vietnam, and Cuba. This type of terrorism became widespread in the 20th century. The US invasion of Iraq is one example of such terrorism. Sometimes a country supports state terrorism in another country to overthrow the government in that country. Sometimes when the administration or government of a country takes repressive actions against the larger peaceful people in its own country, it is also termed as state terrorism. Allegations of such terrorism can be seen in Asia's Pakistan, the Philippines, Myanmar, and South America's Guatemala. There are instances of torture by the government in the name of suppressing mass movements. In this case, the state and administrative machinery that is the guardian of people's lives, property and rights, the state machinery takes repressive methods (Swamy, S., 2008).
- 4) **Cyber Terrorism:** Attacks carried out through digital means, targeting computer systems, networks, or information. Cyberterrorism refers to the use of digital technology, such as computers, networks, or the internet, to carry out deliberate, politically or ideologically motivated attacks aimed at causing widespread disruption, fear, or damage. It involves hacking, cyber-attacks, or the use of malware to target critical infrastructure, governmental systems, financial institutions, or

civilian networks. Cyber terrorists aim to compromise digital systems to steal sensitive information, disrupt services, sow chaos, or promote their agendas. The potential impacts of cyber terrorism can range from financial loss and data breaches to significant disruptions in essential services, posing a severe threat to national security and public safety.

- 5) **Domestic Terrorism:** Perpetrated within a country by individuals or groups against their citizens or government. Domestic terrorism involves acts of violence, intimidation, or harm carried out by individuals or groups within a country's borders, targeting their citizens, institutions, or government. The perpetrators of domestic terrorism often have political, social, ideological, or religious motives and seek to advance their agendas by instilling fear, influencing public opinion, or sparking social or political change. Domestic terrorism can encompass a wide range of ideologies, including extremism, nationalism, racial supremacy, anti-government sentiments, or other radical beliefs. Attacks associated with domestic terrorism can target various locations, such as public spaces, religious institutions, government buildings, or symbolic landmarks, to cause fear, and chaos, or further a particular cause or ideology.
- 6) **Narcoterrorism:** Narcoterrorism refers to the relationship or intersection between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism. It implies the use of drug trafficking or the profits generated from the drug trade to finance or support terrorist activities, either directly or indirectly. In international relations, the concept of narcoterrorism highlights the link between organized crime, specifically drug cartels or traffickers, and terrorist organizations. The profits gained from drug sales may fund terrorist activities, such as purchasing weapons, funding operations, or supporting terrorist groups. This intersection presents a complex challenge for governments and international bodies in addressing both terrorism and drug trafficking. The interconnectedness between these illicit activities complicates efforts to combat them individually, often requiring comprehensive strategies that encompass law enforcement, intelligence sharing, diplomatic efforts, and international cooperation to disrupt these networks and prevent their harmful effects on society (Subramanian, S., 2008).
- 7) **Ecoterrorism:** Involving violent acts against individuals or organizations perceived to be harming the environment. Ecoterrorism involves acts of violence, sabotage, or destruction committed by individuals or groups to further environmental or animal rights causes. These actions are typically targeted against corporations, industries, or entities perceived to be harming the environment or mistreating animals. Eco terrorists might employ tactics such as arson, vandalism, property damage, or threats to disrupt activities that they view as damaging to the environment. While the perpetrators justify their actions as a means of protecting nature or animal welfare, these acts are considered illegal and pose risks to public safety, property, and sometimes human lives.
- 8) **Biological/Chemical Terrorism:** Utilizing biological or chemical agents to cause harm or fear. Biological/Chemical terrorism involves the deliberate use of biological agents, such as bacteria, viruses, toxins, or chemicals, to cause harm, fear, or death in a population. Terrorists may disseminate these agents through various means, including aerosols, contaminated food or water supplies, or other methods, with the intent to inflict widespread illness, panic, or disruption. This form of terrorism poses a severe threat due to the potential for mass casualties, the challenges in detecting and responding to such attacks, and the long-term societal and psychological impact. Measures to prevent, detect, and respond to biological or chemical terrorism include enhanced surveillance, public health preparedness, and the development of countermeasures to mitigate the effects of such attacks.
- 9) **Nuclear Terrorism:** Nuclear terrorism in international relations refers to the potential threat posed by non-state actors or terrorist groups seeking to acquire, build, or deploy nuclear weapons or materials for malicious purposes. The concept

involves the fear of extremists or terrorist organizations gaining access to nuclear weapons, fissile materials, or radioactive substances to carry out catastrophic attacks, including detonating a nuclear device or dispersing radioactive materials in densely populated areas. The risk of nuclear terrorism raises significant concerns in global politics and security due to the potential for immense destruction, loss of life, environmental devastation, and long-term societal impacts. Efforts in international relations focus on preventing the proliferation of nuclear materials, enhancing security measures around nuclear facilities, promoting disarmament, strengthening international cooperation through treaties and agreements, and implementing stringent measures to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. Preventing nuclear terrorism requires multilateral cooperation, robust security protocols, and diplomatic efforts among nations to secure and control nuclear assets, reducing the likelihood of such catastrophic events (Alexander, Y., 2011). These types can overlap or evolve, and new forms may emerge due to changes in technology, ideologies, or geopolitical landscapes.

Causes of Terrorism

One of the major reasons for terrorism can be traced back to the ideological and power struggles that occurred between two strong nations in the 20th century, such as the Soviet Union and the United States. While the United States built counterparties to counter Soviet influence, the former Soviet Union funded Third World countries in the 1960s and 1970s, arming and training them to form militant groups. This created a Cold War-era atmosphere around the world. Vietnam encouraged the installation of puppet regimes and illicit activities in Latin American nations; China, meanwhile, created Maoist organizations to propagate its ideology across the globe. The 20th century saw the spread of this terrorism. After the Second World War, the Third World countries gradually became independent and the imperialist countries gave rise to terrorism for economic exploitation and neo-colonialism. One example of the US invasion of Arabia and Iraq, establishing control over oil resources, is notable in this regard. US control of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia was directed to the same purpose.

Terrorism in International Relations can arise due to various reasons:

- 1) **Political grievances:** Some groups resort to terrorism to address perceived injustices, lack of political representation, or grievances against governments or specific policies. Political grievances often serve as catalysts for terrorism due to various reasons. Some groups or individuals might feel marginalized, discriminated against, or oppressed by the political system, leading to feelings of anger, frustration, and a desire for retribution. When certain groups feel excluded from the political process or believe their concerns aren't adequately addressed, it can fuel resentment and drive individuals towards extremist ideologies. Aspiring to establish a separate state or seeking autonomy for a particular group or region can lead to violent actions as a means to achieve political goals. Conflicts over political ideologies, religious beliefs, or clashes in worldviews can spark terrorism, often when groups perceive their values or faith to be threatened by opposing political forces. Individuals may be radicalized through propaganda, manipulation, or exposure to extremist ideologies that exploit political grievances, using them as justifications for violent actions (Khalil, A., 1998).
- 2) **Religious extremism:** Extremist ideologies, often rooted in religious beliefs, can motivate individuals or groups to resort to terrorism as a means to advance their agenda or establish their interpretation of faith. Religious extremism involves an intense, rigid adherence to specific religious beliefs, often leading to intolerance and the rejection of differing views. When extremists use these beliefs to justify violence or coercion, it can result in terrorism. Religious fundamentalism can also be cited as one of the causes of terrorism. Declaration of Jihad, Hinduism, religious fundamentalism and fundamentalism in India have created

terrorism. The passion of Islam throughout the world is significant in this regard.

- 3) **Socio-economic factors:** Poverty, lack of education, unemployment, and social inequality can contribute to feelings of disenfranchisement, leading some to turn to terrorism as a perceived solution or means of empowerment. In many cases, social backwardness, lack of development, desperation and emotional ideologies give rise to terrorist groups. As a result of deviance, frustration and erosion of ideals and values among the youth community, the youth society has created new terrorist groups every day. Taliban groups in Afghanistan, youth groups of former minorities all over the world, and people of backward regions in different states of India are all involved in political activities because of these false values. American professor Batra commented, "Poverty and unemployment provide fertile ground for terrorism". The influence of Maoism in various states of India bears one of the examples of this. National and International terrorism are the results of social and economic inequalities....If access to resources is limited to few, global conflict and violence are bound to increase" (U.N. Report, The Inequality Predicament, 2005).
- 4) **Ethnic conflicts:** Ethnic conflicts often play a significant role in fuelling terrorism due to various reasons. Ethnic conflicts stem from deep-seated identity-based grievances. When certain ethnic groups feel marginalized, discriminated against, or oppressed by the dominant group or government, it can foster resentment and fuel a desire for retaliation or independence. This sense of injustice might lead some individuals or groups within marginalized ethnic communities to resort to terrorism as a means to address their grievances. Terrorist groups might exploit ethnic conflicts to further their agendas. They can use ethnic tensions to recruit members, incite violence, or justify their extremist actions by presenting themselves as protectors or representatives of a particular ethnic group. Ethnic conflicts often fracture social cohesion within communities, leading to mistrust, division, and sometimes radicalization. The breakdown of trust between different ethnic groups can create fertile ground for extremist ideologies to thrive, as individuals may seek protection or solidarity within their ethnic groups. Ethnic conflicts might also arise due to competition over scarce resources, such as land, water, or economic opportunities. When resources are limited, tensions can escalate, leading to violence and, in some cases, acts of terrorism aimed at asserting control over these resources (Khalil, A., 1998).
- 5) **State sponsorship:** State sponsorship of terrorism refers to when a government provides support, whether it's financial, logistical, or ideological, to non-state actors or terrorist organizations. This support can significantly contribute to the perpetuation and escalation of terrorist activities for several reasons. States can supply terrorist groups with funding, weapons, training, and safe havens, enabling them to carry out attacks and sustain their operations. Some governments use terrorist groups as proxies to advance their political or strategic interests, whether regionally or globally. These groups may serve as tools to destabilize rival nations or achieve specific geopolitical objectives. States might support terrorist organizations that share similar ideologies or goals, aligning with them to promote their own beliefs or agendas. States may sponsor terrorism as a means of retaliation against perceived adversaries or to coerce other nations into making concessions or altering their policies.
- 6) **Global power dynamics:** Global power dynamics can significantly influence the occurrence and motivations behind terrorism in several ways. Power struggles between nations or regions over political influence, resources, and territorial control can fuel regional instability. This instability can create environments conducive to the emergence and spread of terrorist groups, as well as generate grievances that these groups exploit to recruit members and garner support. Actions taken by powerful nations, such as military interventions, economic sanctions, or political interference in other countries' affairs, can provoke resentment and opposition. These interventions, particularly if perceived as unjust or imperialistic, might lead to anti-

government sentiments and acts of terrorism as a means of resistance or retaliation against the perceived aggressors. Global arms trade and the support of proxy wars often perpetuate conflicts in various regions. The proliferation of weapons and the involvement of powerful nations in supporting different factions can prolong conflicts, exacerbate instability, and create conditions that benefit terrorist groups. Power dynamics also encompass ideological competition between different political systems or religious beliefs. Conflicts arising from these ideological differences can lead to extremism and terrorism, as groups seek to assert their ideologies or resist perceived ideological threats.

Understanding and addressing these multifaceted causes is crucial in formulating effective strategies to counter and prevent terrorism in the realm of International Relations.

Impact of Terrorism on International Relations

Terrorism significantly impacts international relations in various ways;

1. **Strained Diplomatic Relations:** Terrorist attacks can strain diplomatic relations between countries, especially if the attackers have links to or receive support from another nation. It may lead to accusations, suspicions, and diplomatic tensions between governments.
2. **Global Cooperation and Security Measures:** Terrorism often necessitates international collaboration to counter the threat. It can lead to the formation of alliances, sharing of intelligence, and joint efforts to combat terrorist organizations. Initiatives like international treaties, conventions, and security arrangements may emerge to address these challenges.
3. **Impact on Foreign Policies:** Nations may alter their foreign policies in response to terrorist threats. This can include changes in military strategies, immigration policies, foreign aid, and diplomatic engagement with certain regions or countries perceived as hotbeds of terrorism.
4. **Economic Effects:** Terrorism can have adverse effects on global economies. It can lead to reduced investor confidence, increased security spending, disruptions in trade and tourism, and instability in financial markets, impacting the economic relations between countries.
5. **Humanitarian Consequences:** Terrorist acts often result in human casualties, displacement, and suffering. This can prompt humanitarian responses from the international community, necessitating cooperation in providing aid, resettlement, and supporting affected populations.
6. **Global Perception and Image:** Countries affected by terrorism might face negative perceptions internationally, impacting their image and soft power. Additionally, the portrayal of terrorism in the media can influence public opinion and shape international attitudes toward affected regions or countries.

In summary, we can say terrorism has far-reaching implications for international relations, affecting diplomatic ties, security cooperation, economic stability, foreign policies, humanitarian efforts, and global perceptions. Responding to terrorism often requires coordinated efforts and collaboration among nations to address the root causes, enhance security measures, and promote stability and peace on a global scale.

Terrorism in India

India is among the nations in the world where terrorism has the greatest impact. The Institute for Economics and Peace ranked India as the seventh most terrorized nation in 2018. In terms of the nations most impacted by terrorism, India is ranked seventh in the 2019 Global Terrorism Index. Terrorism in the Indian context, and political, ideological, and ethnic issues that pose a danger to the social fabric have served as inspiration for acts of terrorism. Therefore, it becomes necessary to stop terrorist activity so that people can

exercise their political, social, and economic rights. India has experienced numerous terrorist strikes in the past. The 2008 Mumbai attacks, the 2016 Uri attacks, and the 2017 Amarnath Yatra attack in Jammu and Kashmir were some of the deadliest terrorist acts carried out by terrorist organizations to terrorize Indian residents. India is home to several forms of terrorism, such as left-wing, religious, ethno-nationalist, and cross-border terrorism. Jammu and Kashmir, the states in north-eastern India, and regions of central India where Maoists are still active are among the areas of India that have been severely affected by terrorism (Swamy, Subramanian, (2008). India has repeatedly created legislation to combat terrorism. At present, the principal anti-terrorism legislation in effect in India is the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA).

To protect India's sovereignty and integrity, Parliament passed this law in 1967, allowing for the reasonable restriction of the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of speech and expression, and the creation of groups and unions. POTA was repealed in 2004, and only then were strict restrictions on terrorism added to the original Act, which was intended to address illicit actions of a general nature. After that, in 2008, it was changed in reaction to the terrorist events in Mumbai. The definition of a "terrorist act" was added to section 15 of the modified UAPA, along with new terrorist offences. It also introduced the strict clauses that POTA was previously criticized for, extending the length of incarceration without bail and shifting the presumption of guilt where certain requirements were met from that of innocent (Yakovlev, Alexander, (2011). The 2013 revisions were the most recent, and they mostly addressed the financial and economic components of terrorism. Even if an individual commits offence that are punishable by the Act outside of India, they may still face consequences under the UAPA. Such a provision is justified by the requirement that laws about acts of terrorism particularly account for the potential that the activities may have been planned or funded outside of India. Acts outside of India may nevertheless pose a threat to India's sovereignty, unity, integrity, security, or economic stability, which is what the definition of a "terrorist act" under section 15 calls for. In a similar vein, individuals serving in government service abroad, Indian residents living abroad, and occupants of ships and planes registered in India are all covered under section 1(5) of the Act.

Other Central and State legislation exist in addition to the UAPA that are designed to address certain public order and security issues in a restricted area. One such law, the contentious military Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (also known as "AFSPA"), was passed by Parliament to curb insurgency in the Northeast by granting the military forces more authority in areas designated as "disturbed areas." The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, which was passed in 1990, gave Jammu & Kashmir access to these provisions. Additionally, state legislatures have passed legislation aimed at combating militancy and organized crime. These laws include the Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam, 2005 [Chhattisgarh Special Public Safety Act] ('CVJSA'), the Karnataka Control of Organised Crime Act, 2000 ('KCOCA'), and the Maharashtra and Delhi-specific MCOCA (Kaura, V., 2017). India has always been at the forefront of international counterterrorism initiatives and has actively contributed to the growth and protection of human rights throughout the world. India, which has experienced cross-border terrorism, was aware of the issue long before the major international powers.

It violates the most fundamental human right—the right to life—and is, therefore, a crime against humanity (Article 21). India has attempted to form Joint Working Groups (JWGs) with other nations to talk about security and counterterrorism matters. With other nations, bilateral treaties or agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLATs) in Criminal Matters have been negotiated to make it easier to conduct investigations, gather evidence, relocate witnesses, discover and prosecute the proceeds of crime, and other related activities. India stressed its support for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) at the 73rd United Nations General Assembly in 2018 (UNGA).

The Impact of Terrorism on Human Rights

Terrorism often involves egregious violations of human rights, as it targets innocent civilians and undermines fundamental freedoms. Balancing security measures to combat terrorism with respect for human rights is a complex challenge faced by governments globally. Striking the right balance is crucial to uphold the rule of law and protect both individual liberties and collective security. South Asia is impacted by the actions of terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaida and Lashkar-e-Taiba (O'Neill, William G., 2003). Because of the growing links between terrorist groups, cross-border operations including financing networks, and the use of modern technologies, no country is immune to the effects of terrorism. The loss of civilian lives and the unpredictability of life security constitute grave violations of human rights. In conflict-ridden countries in 2017, terrorist attacks resulted in an average of 2.4 fatalities, while in non-conflict countries, the average was 0.84. Terrorist strikes typically result in higher death tolls in nations experiencing more violent conflict. In 2017, the average number of deaths per attack in war-torn countries was 2.97, while the average for non-combative countries was 1.36. Very little of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has been implemented in the actual world. A comprehensive treaty will provide a strong legal framework for counterterrorism. The five countries most impacted by terrorism—Pakistan, Nigeria, Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq—remain the same. All of these countries have routinely been ranked in the bottom five since 2013. Conflict continued to be the primary driver of terrorist activity in the countries most impacted by terrorism in 2017. This discrepancy could have multiple causes. Bomb-making equipment and small arms of the military grade are increasingly common in conflict-ridden countries (UNODC, 2018). The very destruction of democracy, the rule of law, and human rights is the goal of terrorism. It targets the principles that underpin the United Nations Charter and other international agreements, including the rule of law, respect for human rights, regulations controlling armed conflict and the safety of civilians, tolerance between peoples and nations, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The enjoyment of various human rights, particularly the rights to life, liberty, and physical integrity, is directly impacted by terrorism (O'Neill, William G., 2003). Terrorist attacks can disrupt social and economic progress, weaken civil society, overthrow governments, endanger peace and security, and have a particularly harmful impact on particular populations. Each of these directly affects how basic human rights are exercised. The Security Council, the General Assembly, the previous Commission on Human Rights, and the newly established Human Rights Council are just a few of the UN bodies that have acknowledged the detrimental effects of terrorism on security and human rights. Member states have specifically stated that terrorism;

- Threatens the safety and dignity of people worldwide, puts innocent lives in peril or takes them, ruins the freedom from fear of people, puts basic freedoms in danger, and strives to eradicate human rights.
- Hurts the development of the rule of law, threatens the foundations of democracy in society, erodes pluralistic civil society, and topples governments that are duly elected.
- Has connections to illegal transfers of nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, drug trafficking, money laundering, and arms trafficking. It is also connected to the commission of serious crimes like robbery, murder, extortion, kidnapping, and hostage-taking.
- Has detrimental effects on the social and economic advancement of States, imperils amicable ties between States, and poisons relations of collaboration between States, especially cooperation for development; and
- Poses a serious threat to international peace and security, jeopardizes the territorial integrity and security of States, and is fundamentally incompatible with the goals and tenets of the UN. As such, it must be suppressed to preserve these vital elements.

Human rights legislation, both international and regional, makes it abundantly evident that States have an obligation to safeguard citizens living under their authority against acts of terrorism. This is a result of States' general obligation to safeguard citizens living under their authority from interference with their ability to exercise their human rights. More precisely, this responsibility is acknowledged as a component of States' duties to guarantee respect for the rights to security and life. The right to life has been referred to as "the supreme right" since, absent its effective guarantee, all other human rights would have no significance. It is protected by both international and regional human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As a result, the State must defend everyone's right to life inside its borders, and even in cases of public emergency, the State is not allowed to violate this right. States should preserve the right to life by taking all reasonable and necessary measures to protect the lives of people under their authority (P. Stewart, David, (2018)). States are required, among other things, to establish efficient criminal justice and law enforcement systems, which include steps to prevent future violations, ensure that individuals suspected of committing crimes are prosecuted, offer victims adequate remedies, and investigate violations when they happen. International and regional human rights law has also acknowledged that, under certain conditions, States are required to take proactive operational measures to safeguard a person or people whose lives are believed to be in danger from the criminal activities of others, including terrorists (UNODC, 2018). It's also critical to emphasize that States have to protect the personal safety of people living under their authority when there is a known or suspected threat. Terrorist threats are included in this, of course. States must safeguard the lives and security of people under their control by following human rights law. As such, they have a right and a duty to implement efficient counterterrorism measures, to avert and discourage future terrorist attacks, and to bring criminal charges against those who carry out such acts. Simultaneously, combating terrorism presents significant obstacles to upholding and advancing human rights. All actions taken to combat terrorism must also abide by the requirements of States under international law, including international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law, as part of the duty of States to protect those under their authority.

The Central Role of Human Rights and State Obligations when Countering Terrorism

Human rights and State obligations are crucial in the fight against terrorism. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, and it represents the commitment of the international community to enact measures that guarantee respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. Member states have committed to take action against the factors that encourage the spread of terrorism, such as an absence of the rule of law and human rights abuses. They also want to make sure that any action taken to combat terrorism complies with their legal responsibilities under international law, particularly as it relates to international humanitarian law, human rights law, and refugee law. The High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change stated in 2004 that frustrations nourished by foreign occupation, poverty, and the lack of democracy and human rights contributed to the recruitment of international terrorist groups (UNODC, 2018). The 2005 General Assembly adopted the World Summit Outcome, which addressed the issue of upholding human rights while combating terrorism. It concluded that international cooperation in the fight against terrorism must adhere to international law, including the United Nations Charter and pertinent international conventions and protocols. States' obligations under international humanitarian law, refugee law, and human rights law must be adhered to in whatever action is taken to combat terrorism, as stressed by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (P. Stewart, David, (2018)). The Security Council has also followed through on its resolution 1456 (2003), which declared that "States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures

following international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law." The Security Council made this declaration while convening at the level of ministers for foreign affairs. Resolution 1624 (2005) of the Security Council reiterated this stance (O'Neill, William G., 2003). The United Nations Secretary-General stressed that effective counterterrorism measures and the protection of human rights were complementary and mutually reinforcing goals rather than conflicting ones in his 2006 report "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counterterrorism strategy" (A/60/825). The Secretary-General described human rights as essential to the fulfilment of all aspects of a counterterrorism strategy. International human rights law must be followed by counterterrorism measures for them to be legal, as noted by numerous universal and regional treaty-based bodies (UNODC, 2018). The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy places respect for the rule of law and human rights at the centre of national and international counterterrorism activities, reiterating the inextricable linkages between security and human rights. As the cornerstones of the war against terrorism, Member States have pledged to uphold respect for human rights and the rule of law through the Strategy. For this to be effective, national counterterrorism strategies should be developed to prevent acts and address the conditions that facilitate their spread; prosecute or lawfully extradite those responsible for such criminal acts; encourage the active involvement and leadership of civil society; and pay appropriate attention to the rights of all victims of human rights violations. States must make sure that any counterterrorism measures they take adhere to their international human rights commitments, as the promotion and protection of human rights is crucial to combating terrorism. Since December 1972, the General Assembly has passed several resolutions on terrorism that address both the nexus between terrorism and human rights as well as steps to eradicate international terrorism. It has underlined that States must make sure that whatever action they take to fight terrorism complies with international law, particularly international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law (O'Neill, William G., (2003)).

The Security Council is primarily in charge of upholding international peace and security under the UN Charter, including taking action against terrorism when it poses a danger to these conditions. The Security Council has taken several counterterrorism measures, most notably the imposition of sanctions against countries thought to have supported specific terrorist acts (mainly during the 1990s) and later against the Taliban and Al-Qaida, along with the creation of committees to oversee the sanctions' execution. It passed resolution 1373 (2001) in 2001, which calls on the Member States to take steps that support and foster international cooperation among nations, including enlisting in international counterterrorism instruments, and requires them to take several actions to prevent terrorist activities and criminalize various forms of terrorist actions (UNODC, 2018). The Counter-Terrorism Committee must receive regular reports from member states detailing their progress. As can be seen above, in a number of its resolutions, the Security Council has urged States to make sure that counterterrorism measures adhere to international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law. This request was reaffirmed by the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its report to the Security Council (S/2005/800). Additionally, it emphasized that the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee should consider this when conducting its operations (P. Stewart, David, (2018)). Apart from the inherent duty of states to operate consistently within a human rights framework, it is noteworthy that the global treaties on counterterrorism explicitly mandate adherence to multiple facets of human rights law. Articles 15 and 17 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, for instance, explicitly allow States to refuse extradition or legal assistance if there are good reasons to believe that the requesting State intends to prosecute or punish an individual based on prohibited discriminatory practices. Article 21 of the Convention, on the other hand, requires the "fair treatment" of any person taken into custody, including the enjoyment of all rights and guarantees under applicable international human rights law.

Combating Terrorism

It was not until the 1970s that significant international initiatives were taken to combat terrorism. Global terrorism did not spread then. Besides, terrorism was limited within the specific geographical boundaries of a state. Therefore, the United Nations, by its Charter, did not interfere in the internal law and order affairs of member states. International terrorism has emerged as an evil force in front of the entire world today. States of all kinds and all corners of the world are today agreeing to jointly confront this enemy. The heads of state of various countries are discussing the issue of countering terrorism with importance in various conferences and meetings. At present international activities are observed in controlling and suppressing terrorism. Currently, any state or group terrorism is considered a crime under international law. The General Assembly of the United Nations has said that foreign aggression across international borders will also fall under the scope of international terrorism, any kind of terrorist act against innocent civil society will be considered a criminal offence. It will be tried in the international court. Thus, since the 70s of the last centuries, the United Nations has been taking various initiatives to suppress terrorism (Ghosh, P., 2016). There are several international conventions focused on combating terrorism. Some prominent ones include:

1. **International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism:** The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism is a significant international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1999. Its primary aim is to prevent and combat the financing of terrorist activities globally. This convention obligates participating countries to criminalize the provision of funds for terrorist activities, whether directly or indirectly, and to take appropriate measures to freeze and seize assets used for financing terrorism. It also encourages cooperation among nations in investigating, prosecuting, and extraditing individuals involved in financing terrorism.
2. **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings:** It addresses the criminalization and suppression of acts of terrorism involving explosives. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1997. Its main objective is to combat and prevent acts of terrorism involving explosive devices or bombs.
3. **International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism:** This convention aims to prevent nuclear terrorism by criminalizing various acts related to the use of radioactive materials. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005. This convention aims to prevent and combat acts of nuclear terrorism by addressing the unauthorized use or threat of using radioactive materials or nuclear devices for terrorist purposes.
4. **United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Counter-Terrorism:** While not conventions per se, these resolutions provide frameworks for member states to prevent and combat terrorism. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has passed several resolutions addressing counter-terrorism measures. These resolutions provide a framework for member states to combat terrorism collectively. Some key UNSC resolutions on counter-terrorism include;
 - a) UNSC Resolution 1373 (2001): This resolution was passed in response to the 9/11 attacks and requires member states to take various measures to combat terrorism, including criminalizing terrorist financing, sharing information, and enhancing border security.
 - b) UNSC Resolution 1624 (2005): This resolution addresses incitement to commit terrorist acts and urges member states to prevent and combat incitement to terrorism.
 - c) UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014): Focused on foreign terrorist fighters, this resolution calls on countries to prevent the travel

and recruitment of individuals for terrorist activities abroad and to enhance border controls.

- d) UNSC Resolution 2396 (2017): It emphasizes the need for member states to strengthen aviation security and prevent terrorist travel.

These resolutions aim to provide a unified approach to combat terrorism globally by urging countries to adopt measures to prevent terrorist activities, cut off funding, address radicalization and recruitment, and enhance international cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts. The United Nations (UN) plays a crucial role in addressing the issue of terrorism globally. It has established various mechanisms and initiatives to combat terrorism and promote international cooperation in this regard. The UN has developed several conventions, such as the ones we discussed earlier, focusing on various aspects of terrorism, including financing, bombings, nuclear terrorism, and more. These conventions provide a legal framework for countries to enact laws and cooperate internationally in combating terrorism. The UN Security Council has passed resolutions aimed at addressing different facets of terrorism, urging member states to take specific measures to prevent and combat terrorism, such as disrupting financing, countering radicalization, and strengthening border security. The UNOCT plays a crucial role in coordinating the UN's counter-terrorism efforts. It supports member states in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and facilitates cooperation among various UN entities and international partners in combating terrorism. The UN has adopted a comprehensive Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, focusing on four pillars: addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism, building states' capacity to prevent and counter-terrorism, and ensuring respect for human rights while countering terrorism (Ghosh, P., 2016). Overall, the UN serves as a platform for countries to come together, share information, enact legislation, and collaborate on strategies to prevent and combat terrorism while upholding international law and human rights principles. These agreements seek to establish a unified global approach to tackling different aspects of terrorism, such as prevention, prosecution, and suppression of terrorist acts.

Recommendations

Tackling terrorism involves a multifaceted approach, which includes addressing root causes such as socio-economic disparities, political grievances, ideological extremism, and lack of education. Strategies often encompass intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, diplomatic efforts, counter-radicalization programs, community engagement, and addressing grievances to reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies. Additionally, international collaboration and a focus on addressing underlying issues are essential in the global fight against terrorism. The solutions to terrorist activities are not easy to find. However, several steps need to be taken in this case.

- **Firstly**, all societies, nations, religions, castes and all groups and countries of the world need to establish cooperation based on a liberal and pluralist perspective instead of narrow political ideologies. Marxism, capitalism or fundamentalism cannot be the only extremes in the history of human civilization. In the era of the 21st century, the people of the whole world need to be assimilated into the term Global village.
- **Secondly**, the solution and assessment of the socio-economic problems of a particular population or area are essential. In underdeveloped societies in India as well as in the world, sustainable development is necessary to overcome depression. The avenues of social mobility need to be opened up. Because social backwardness and frustration are one of the causes of terrorism.
- **Thirdly**, the resurgence of moral values is essential in solving terrorism. All the activities that are in favour of the self-interested objective are liberation struggle and the activities that are not in favour of it are terrorism suppression, and oppression, these values need to be changed. All actions need to be justified based on the interests of the majority of

common people and not narrow personal, group or group interests. However, actions arising out of the anger and frustration of the majority need to be rationally judged.

- **Fourth**, counterterrorism is only possible if an atmosphere of cooperation among nation-states is established. Besides, strict laws and administrative action along with government action are essential. In this regard, NCTC organizations in the United States and India are particularly significant. In 2004, the National Counter Terrorism Centre was formed in the United States. The NCTC plans all counterterrorism operations in the United States. However, in the case of India, due to the lack of social and economic development of the poor people by the government, the people indulged in anti-state activities. Therefore, national interest needs to be given importance instead of just military operations and poll politics. However, the identification of a particular social act as terrorism and its solution requires judgment analysis from a multifaceted and social perspective.

CONCLUSIONS

International terrorism arises when connections between terrorist organizations from different nations become international. Terrorism can take several forms, both domestically and internationally: (a) indiscriminate and discriminating terrorism; (b) terrorism by the right and left wings. (c) Separatists and Nationalists. After addressing these, consideration has been given to the various patterns of international terrorism. "Modern international terrorism began in the Middle East and progressively extended to nations like the United States and Western Europe. Terrorists' weaponry has become more mobile and dangerous due to technological advancements. Different countries have seen different manifestations of terrorism, and different governments have responded in different ways. After doing this, research on international terrorism has been conducted from both an urban and rural perspective. There is a clear order to how these two aspects of terrorism should be evaluated and countered. Lastly, recommendations have been made regarding ways to prevent terrorism worldwide. Since there are different types of terrorism every generation, action needs to be taken to stop mass casualties and foster good relations between the public and government authorities. The United Nations can have a significant impact on peacekeeping efforts. Nations should work together to make this entity fiscally sustainable so that it can be useful during times of crisis. Aside from this, as they will ultimately be impacted, the world's most powerful countries, especially the United States, should enact strong rules and regulations to combat the threat of terrorism. Global legislative reform should be prioritized, and strict resource management measures should be put in place.

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