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# **COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE: ORIGIN AND TYPES**

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## ***Abstract***

Collective violence, a disturbing societal phenomenon, continues to plague communities worldwide, leaving behind a trail of devastation and despair. This abstract delves into the origins and underlying causes of collective violence, unravelling its complex web of social, economic, and political factors. Examining historical contexts and contemporary incidents, the research highlights the multifaceted nature of collective violence, often rooted in deep-seated prejudices, economic disparities, and political instabilities. By understanding the intricate interplay of these elements, societies can address the root causes, fostering dialogue, tolerance, and social cohesion. This abstract emphasizes the urgency of comprehensive research and proactive interventions to mitigate collective violence, promoting peace, harmony, and understanding among diverse communities.

Key words – Collective violence, peace, riots, terrorism, genocide, revolt etc.

## **CHAPTER- I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Collective violence can be described as violence by number of people who identify themselves as members of a group against those of another to achieve social, political, economic, objectives. It involves use of force, coercion, aggression, violent action to achieve social, political, economic, cultural agendas or goals. As per World Report on Violence and Health, "Collective violence" is defined as "the instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group--whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity--against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic, or social objectives."<sup>1</sup>

There are different type of collective violence such as institutional, organised, symbolic, political, and structural. Apart from this there are different forms ranges from minor acts of violence such as riots to more organised and aggravated form of violence such as war, terrorism etc. These

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<sup>1</sup> Anthony B. Zwi; Richard Garfield; Alessandro Loretto, "Collective Violence" NCJRS 213-239 (2002).

forms came under the ambit of different types of collective violence.

It is caused due to many factors such as socio-economic, political, cultural and religious, psychological factors. Apart from this identity and group dynamic, media and communication also help in provoking collective violence. These factors result into infant mortality, communicable diseases, disability and also mentally affect the health of the individual.<sup>2</sup> In addition, results in demographic changes including large scale migration, refugees etc. These consequences create conditions conducive to the emergence of collective violence.

Understanding and addressing the underlying causes of collective violence is crucial for its prevention and effective response, as it has the potential to cause significant harm to law and order, undermine peace and stability and ultimately disrupt society. That's why it is important to have legal framework dealing with collective violence. But till today there is no uniform law expressly dealing with collective violence. It is in scattered form and different laws dealing with different perspective of collective violence.

## **HISTORY**

It is difficult to find the true origin of collective violence as the origin is much more complex and multifaceted. But with reference to various violent acts around the globe we can evaluate the development of collective violence. It can range from relatively minor acts of aggression, such as riots or mob violence, to more organized and systematic forms, such as ethnic conflict, war, terrorism, and genocides etc.

India the land where leader like Mahatma Gandhi born who is the believer of non-violence is not apart from the death, violence caused by the collective violence. 1947 Partition witness the greatest bloodshed in the century. Independence of two dominion state i.e India and Pakistan from the British crown after a prolong struggles, revolts and sacrifices embarked the disorganisation, chaos between Hindu and Sikhs on the one side and Muslim on the other side. People move from one place to another to become citizen of the country influenced by their own religion or the sentiments, love, care for the country. The partition of 1947 marked the greatest migration and violence in India's history. As Khushwant Singh notes- "By the summer of 1947, when the creation of new state of Pakistan was formally announced, 10 million people- Hindu,

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<sup>2</sup> George J. Bryjak, "Collective Violence in India" 13 AAAR 35-55 (1986),

Sikhs and Muslims were in flight. By the time the monsoon broke, almost a million of them were dead, and all of northern India in arms, in terror and in hiding.”<sup>3</sup>

After independence, there are many instances of collective violence in the country such as Gujarat riots (1969), Anti-Sikh riots (1984), Bhagalpur riots (1989), Kashmir violence (1989), Godhra train burning or Gujarat riots (2002), Muzaffarnagar riots (2013), Delhi riots (2020) etc. These all incidents contributed in the development of gravity of collective violence. As per the data of Government press, 1981, made a quantitative study on violence and crime in India from the year 1953-1977. The study clearly shows drastic rise in violence from 5.5 to 12.9 over the years.<sup>4</sup>

## **CHAPTER II**

### **TYPES OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE**

- **ORGANISED** – Such a form of collective violence that require violence by number of people belonging to a group or organisation which may or may not have legal sanction having common goal and objective. That means it may occur within or outside the bounds of legal authority, making it more diverse in nature. Unlike other form of collective violence this includes proper planning, leadership and strategies. Example – Terrorism, Insurgency.
- **INSTITUTIONAL** – Such a type of collective violence sanctioned by institutions or groups that have the authority or power to enforce their actions. This form of violence often involves the systemic use of force, coercion, or other oppressive tactics carried out by the institutions such as governments, paramilitary groups, other organized entities, etc. against individuals, communities, or other groups within the legal framework or governmental authority. Example- Ethnic cleansing by state. War.
- **SITUATIONAL** – It is unplanned, unorganised and spontaneous form of collective violence. The violence is result of the situational factor rather than outcome of pre-planned action by any organisation or the institution. This form of violence occurred when group of individual spontaneous response to immediate circumstances involving emotional factor such as anger, frustration etc. Example – Riot, Mob Lynching
- **SYMBOLIC** – Such a form of violence that isn't directly cause physical harm but associated with anything including idea, symbols, gesture, action, false consciousness that

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<sup>3</sup> K. Singh, *Mano majra* 56 (New York: Grove Press, 1<sup>st</sup> edn., 1956)

<sup>4</sup> B.R. Nayar, “Violence and crime in India : A Quantitative Analysis” 71 *APSR* 1715-1716 (1977)

cause violence. This form of violence operates on a psychological or emotional level and is intended to communicate power, dominance, or ideological superiority. The primary goal of symbolic collective violence is to create fear, anxiety, or a sense of vulnerability in the target or the wider audience. It can be used to manipulate perceptions and emotions. Example – Hate Speech, Racial slurs.

- **POLITICAL** – Such a form of collective violence carried out to gain some political objective and agendas. This form of collective violence used force, coercion to influence or disorganise political matters includes challenging existing political party, regime change, setting up new political party, autonomy, territorial control etc.

Example – Basque ETA in Spain (Separatist movement target to form independent states)

- **STRUCTURAL** – Such a collective violence caused due to making changes in the already existing structures within the society that may harm the people.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **UNDERSTANDING DIFFERENT FORM OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE**

- **RIOTS** – It is one of the form of collective violence where group of people indulge in mass mobilisation, disorder, violence in public places also damaging public property. It is unorganised, unplanned, spontaneous, violent behaviour. It is generally outbreak due to social, political, economic injustice including religion disputes, economic disparity, political repression etc. Example – Gujarat riot (2002), Aligarh riot (2006), Muzaffarnagar riot (2013). These all riots are result of tension between the Hindu Muslim communities.

Indian Penal Code doesn't define the term riot but mentioned the situation under which one can penalise for riot. It clearly states that “whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.<sup>5</sup> In addition, IPC clearly and expressly mentioned punishment with imprisonment for 2years along with fine and both for whosoever found guilty of rioting.<sup>6</sup>

- **REVOLT AND REBELLION** – It is a form of collective violence where group of people revolted and rise up against the existing authority. It can take various forms such as protest, strike. Example – French revolution (1789-1799).

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<sup>5</sup> Indian Penal Code, s.146

<sup>6</sup> Indian Penal Code, s.146

- **TERRORISM** – It is an unlawful act involving use of force, violence to create fear, terror against civilians in furtherance of political and ideological goal. Federal Bureau of Investigation define terrorism as unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce government or civilian population in furtherance of political or social objectives.<sup>7</sup>

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 deals with combating terrorism in India. The said Act define terrorist act as “Whoever does any act with intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, security, economic security, or sovereignty of India or with intent to strike terror or likely to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country” commits terrorist act.<sup>8</sup>

In *Hitendra Vishnu Thakur v. State of Maharashtra*,<sup>9</sup> SC held that it is not possible to precisely define terrorism but SC mentioned that terrorism can be describe as to create violence to impact long- lasting psychological effect on the civilian as well as the whole society. Court also mentioned that its objective is to create fear and terror among the people and ultimately affect the peace and tranquility in society.

- **WAR** – It is a state of armed confrontation between two nation state in order to achieve political, economic, territorial, ideological objective. It involve large- scale social, political, economic, humanitarian consequences. Example Indo- Pak war (1999). World War II (1945)

Rome Convention mentioned war crime means any act against person or property involving grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949 and other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law.<sup>10</sup>

- **GENOCIDE** – It is large scale or mass killing committed against human diversity or the individual belonging to a particular group. General Assembly resolution 96(1) declared, ‘Genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings’. Example – Yugoslavia Genocide, Rwanda Genocide.

The standard definition Genocide is contained in Article II of Genocide Convention,<sup>11</sup> which is

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<sup>7</sup> S.L Pomerantz, “FBI and Terrorism” 56 *NCJRS* 14-17 (1987)

<sup>8</sup> Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, s.15

<sup>9</sup> AIR 1994 SC 2623

<sup>10</sup> Rome Convention of the International Criminal Court, Art. 8

<sup>11</sup> The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime on Genocide, 1948.

later on adopted in ad hoc Tribunal and ICC Statute. "Genocide" means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:<sup>12</sup>

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

In *Prosecutor v. Goran Jelusic*,<sup>13</sup> an ICTY Trial Chamber stated that killings committed by single perpetrator is enough to establish the material element of the crime of genocide.

## CHAPTER IV

### CAUSES AND FACTORS BEHIND COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

- **SOCIO- ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES** – Unequal distribution of resources, wealth, education, opportunity, inflation, unemployment, poverty, discrimination is the root cause of social division and injustice to marginalised or disadvantage group.

Example- Naxalite- Maoist insurgency – The ongoing armed conflict deep rooted in communist and the Marxist ideologies. The Naxalites are largely active in tribal and rural areas of India. The Naxals feel themselves being eliminated, deprived, discriminated with basic human needs that result into increasing perception of discrepancy between what people have and what they feel they are actually entitled to enjoy. They believe authority, government are corrupt, oppressive, working for the interest of elite class only. In order to protect their interest, they start revolt against the authority and the government.

The Arab Spring Insurgency<sup>14</sup> – Protest broke out in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The region behind such protest is to change the long lasting authoritarian regime, corruption, economic stagnation, unemployment, poverty for great civil liberties, political freedom, cost of living.

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<sup>12</sup> Rome Convention of the International Criminal Court, Art.6

<sup>13</sup> IT-95-10-A

<sup>14</sup> An Empirical Look To The Arab Spring: Causes And Consequences available at : [https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/journals/tjir/v13i1/f\\_0033740\\_27513.pdf](https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/journals/tjir/v13i1/f_0033740_27513.pdf) (Last visited on Aug 30, 2023)

Russian Revolution<sup>15</sup> – The existing autocratic monarch government isn't addressing the needs and grievances of the common people. Russia participation in World War-I outbreak social-economic disparity. Ultimately result in shortage of food, bread riot.

Feeling of discrimination, deprivation take form of collective violence in all the above mentioned examples.

- **POLITICAL FACTOR** - Authoritarian regimes, political repression, lack of political freedoms, unequal distribution of power, and human rights abuses, suppression of dissent can lead to anger, frustration and resistance among populations seeking political change. And such frustration, anger result in revolt, rebel against the government. Example 1. Syrian Civil War – Syria is under authoritarian rule of Al- Assad family from decades. The regime was very brutal denies human rights, civil liberties. There is political repression, chaos all over the state and as a result people started protest against ruling government inspired by the Arab Spring Uprising in neighbouring countries. But government reacted with violence using police, military. Soon small scale protest turn into a great civil war in Syria. Later, ISIS developed and capturing significant territory of Syria. ISIS develop their own Caliphate by interpreting Islamic law. The new regime is more brutal and bloodthirsty. Whoever tries to oppose and against the rule of Caliphate is punished through mass killing, amputation, execution, forced conversion, sexual slavery and many more. It also responsible for flourishing terrorism not only in Syria but across the globe. ISIS become a threat and soon it can be realised by different nation state. Various coalition, air strikes made by different countries prominent among them is U.S that result in territorial losses and weaken ISIS. But still today the remains of ISIS is a concern for International security.

Example 2. Russia- Ukraine war – The accelerating tension is the result of political turmoil between Russia and Ukraine. Ukraine is part of USSR earlier. After USSR breakdown in 15 countries, Ukraine is one of them being independent in the year 1991. In the year 2014, Ukraine wanted to be part of European Union but Russia doesn't wanted so because member of EU become member of NATO. For protecting integrity, sovereignty and security of the country, Russia attacked Crimea (lower part of Ukraine) and over powered it.<sup>16</sup> After that Minsk agreement is signed in 2015 to end the ongoing conflict. But the situation is worsened when

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<sup>15</sup> **William M. Salter**, "The Russian Revolution" 17 *UCP* 301-316 (1907)

<sup>16</sup> Relation with Ukraine available at: <https://www.nato.int/> (last visited on Sept 7, 2023)

Ukraine declared to be part of NATO in the year 2017.<sup>17</sup>

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) is an alliance formed against Soviet Union in 1949 after World War II.<sup>18</sup> And we all know that there is a cold war going between Russia and USA. If Ukraine become part of NATO then military of NATO deploy in Ukraine and Russia will not allow any enemy country near its territorial boundry. Also any armed conflict against Europe and North America or any member is considered as attack against the all members of NATO.<sup>19</sup> Russia declared Donetsk and Luhask as independent country and deploy its military there. And by using Chapter 7 of United Nation Organisation, attack on Ukraine through Donetsk and Luhask mentioning it special military operation not a war.

So the political factor i.e political independence, sovereignty, integrity, liberty here lead to massive collective violence.

- **PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR** - Food, clothes, shelter are three basic human need. Likewise love, care, affection, security, self- esteem, collective identity are the psychological need. Social exclusion, denial of identity and group dynamics is most important factor that impact psychological behaviour of an individual or a group. Identity of one group over power another and develop a sense of being eliminated, lessen personal identity and responsibility towards another. Such Psychological factor lead to irrational decision making, anger, frustration and ultimately exaggerate violence.

Example – Rwanda genocide is the horrifying example of collective violence burst due to psychological hatred between the Hutu and Tutsi group. The hatred outburst to such an extent result into ethnic cleansing of Hutu community.

Earlier by 1700, Rwanda is ruled by Tutsi. After that invasion of European countries which was welcomed by Rwanda because Europeans were more prosperous at that time. Invaded colonies favoured Tutsi over Hutu and Hutu being side lined that develop anger, frustration among them. After end of World war-I, Belgium took control over Rwanda and gave authority in the hands of Tutsi till it favour their interest. But after World War -II, Hutu community shouted for their interest, supported by Belgium and overthrow Tutsi. The power now comes in the hand of Hutu community. And in the year 1962, Rwanda become independent. In 1994, the Genocide outburst

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<sup>17</sup> Id.

<sup>18</sup> Karl W. Deutsch, "Political Community and the North Atlantic Area: International Organization in the Light of Historical Experience" 63 *AHR* 375-376 (1958)

<sup>19</sup> Article 5, North Atlantic Treaty, 1949

due to aircraft bombing of Juvenal Habyarimana, President of Rwanda belonging to a Hutu community.<sup>20</sup> The incident spark long lasting revenge, anger, frustration among Hutus against Tutsi. The revenge lastly result finally in Rwanda Genocide.

- **CULTURAL AND RELIGIOS FACTOR** – Culture and religion is the belief that binds the individual. It develops a sense of togetherness, unity, brotherhood. But sometime this belief become the reason of hatred, aggression, frustration, anger that over turns into violence.

Example: Gujarat riot (2002) - The carnage is the result of ongoing tension between the Hindu and the Muslim community in the name of religion. It's not like the tension between the Hindu – Muslim was seen for the first time. Its traces found in the country's history. Gujrat riot is an outcome of such communal tension. It started when a train compartment of Sabarmati Express burnt at Godhra in Gujarat carrying pilgrim from Ayodhya.<sup>21</sup> Fifty- seven Hindus were burn alive.<sup>22</sup> And to take the revenge of such killing riot was outburst against the Muslims.

- **IDEOLOGICAL FACTOR** – Ideologies is the set of values, belief, principles, that governs individual action. And such ideologies become to justify violent action that lead to collective violence.

Example – Holocaust is one such example of ideological conflict between the Nazism and the Jews. It is the result of anti- sematic ideology of Adolf Hitler that believes jews to be inferior race and danger for the 'Aryan race'.<sup>23</sup> And also weaken the glory of Germany that lead to formation concentration camp for exploitation, persecution of Jews and mass killing of Jews ultimately result into the huge massacre "The Holocaust".

- **MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION** – Media is considered to be the fourth pillar of democracy. It plays an important role in shaping the minds of people, creating some perspective, views, narratives that govern their action. But sometimes media used this tool to spread hate speech, agenda, propaganda that cause tension, violence affecting public tranquility in the society.

Example – In Rwanda Genocide, media and plays a significant role in outbreaking hatred between

<sup>20</sup> The world reflects on Rwanda Genocide available at : <https://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/rwanda/historical-background.shtml> (Last Modified July, 2004)

<sup>21</sup> Pooja Bakshi, "Communal Riots in Gujarat: Examining State Power and Production of Marginality in the Attempt to Constitute the Past" 50 *EPW* 63-70 (2015).

<sup>22</sup> Christophe Jaffrelot, "Communal Riots in Gujarat: The State at Risk?" 17 *SAI* 5 (2003)

<sup>23</sup> John S. Conway, "The Holocaust and the Historians" 450 *AAPSS* 153-164 (1980)

the Hutu and Tutsi community.<sup>24</sup> Radio station named Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines (RTLMC) continuous broadcasting racial and revengeful statements, hate speech, obscene jokes, music against the Tutsi community. That provoke the feelings of anger, frustration among Hutu community is one of the factor responsible for Rwanda Genocide.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

There is no uniform legislation dealing with the collective violence. Laws are scatter and found under different Acts dealing different kind of collective violence.

- **Under Indian Penal Code**

Chapter 8, Section 141-160 dealing with the offence against Public Tranquility. Indian Penal Code doesn't expressly mentioned the provision for preventive collective violence but mentioned a chapter that indirectly punished the offenders involved in collective violence affecting public peace.

Section 143 – Punishment for 6 month and fine for the member of unlawful assembly.<sup>25</sup>

Section 147 – Punishment for 2 years, fine and both to person guilty of rioting.

Section 153 – Punishment for 6 month fine and both to person who wantonly giving provocation to any person intent to cause riot.

Section 153 A- Punishment for 3 years, fine and both for promoting enmity between the groups on the ground of religion, race, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.

Section 153B - Punishment for 5years, fine and both for making, asserting amputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration.

- **Under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967**

This Act provide more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals.<sup>26</sup> Over the years the said Act develop as an Act for prevention of terrorist activities. Section 15 define the terrorist act. And Chapter IV, Section 16 - 23 of the Act, 1967 deals with punishment for the terrorist activities.

Section 16 deals with punishment for terrorist activities that clearly states that whoever commits a terrorist act shall and such act resulted in the death of any person, be punishable with death or

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<sup>24</sup> International Criminal Tribunal Rwanda, available at: <https://unictr.irmct.org/en/tribunal> (last visited on Sept 5, 2023)

<sup>25</sup> Indian Penal Code, s.141

<sup>26</sup> Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967, Ins. by Act 29 of 2004, s. 2 (w.e.f. 21-9-2004).

imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine and in any other case, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 17 – Punishment for the term not less than 5years which may extend to life imprisonment and fine for raising funds for the terrorist activities.

Section 18 A - Punishment for the term not less than 5years which may extend to life imprisonment and fine for organising camps for imparting training in terrorism.

Section 18 B – Punishment for the term not less than 5years which may extend to life imprisonment and fine for recruiting any person for terrorist act.

Section 19 – Punishment for the term not less than 3years which may extend to life imprisonment and fine to harbour or conceal any person knowing to be terrorist.

Section 20 – Punishment for life imprisonment and fine for being a member of terrorist gang and organisation.

- **Under National Security Act, 1980**

This Act allows preventive detention of any person who resemble to threat to the security of the country. Indirectly related to causing collective violence in the country. Central and state government have power to detain any person in order to prevent him acting prejudicial to the defence, security, public order of India and relation with foreign power.<sup>27</sup> In addition also power of expulsion in respect of foreigner.

### **International legal framework for preventing collective violence**

- **Under Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**

Section 5 of the statute clearly gave jurisdiction to the International Criminal court in respect of following crimes: (a) The crime of genocide;<sup>28</sup> (b) Crimes against humanity;<sup>29</sup> (c) War crimes;<sup>30</sup>(d) The crime of aggression.<sup>31</sup>

- **Under Universal Declaration of Human Right and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.**

UDHR and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a milestone document in the

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<sup>27</sup> National Security Act, s. 3.

<sup>28</sup> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Art. 6

<sup>29</sup> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Art. 7

<sup>30</sup> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Art. 8

<sup>31</sup> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Art. 9

history consisting of 30 Articles and 27 Articles respectively dealing with various human, civil and political rights. The international document clearly talks about brotherhood,<sup>32</sup> Right to life,<sup>33</sup> prohibition of slavery,<sup>34</sup> prohibit torture and inhuman treatment,<sup>35</sup> right to recognition as a person before the law,<sup>36</sup> and prohibition of propaganda advocating war or national, racial or religious hatred.<sup>37</sup>

These all rights prohibit and prevent collective violence raised on the ground of ethnicity, culture, religion, ideology etc. And grant right to life to everyone irrespective of age, caste, sex, place of birth, religion etc.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **SUGGESTIONS**

There are some suggestions to prevent collective violence

1. Formation of a uniform legislation dealing with all existing form of collective violence.
2. Promote education and awareness teaching about valuing human rights of others, equal treatment and consequences of collective violence.
3. Establishment of a forum that deals with the factors responsible for collective violence also dealing with the rehabilitation of victims.
4. Develop idea of social cooperation and cohesion in the society.
5. Establishment of good governance and strengthen Rule of Law
6. Strengthen Fourth pillar of Democracy i.e Media. That means promote responsible and positive journalism.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **CONCLUSION**

Collective violence is the destructive aspect of human behaviour that brutally affect the life of people, community and the society. It contains different types of violent acts ranging from riot, revolt, rebellion, war to genocide guided by socio- economic, political, psychological,

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<sup>32</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Right, Art. 1

<sup>33</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 3; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 6

<sup>34</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 4; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 8

<sup>35</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 5; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 7

<sup>36</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 6; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 16

<sup>37</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 20

ideological, cultural and religious factors. Also role of media also plays a significant role in out-bursting collective violence that can be very well explained in the Rwanda Genocide.

It is a threat to human civilisation. It effects the life of humans in multi-facet way. It does not only physically harm but also mentally harm the people and left behind a deep scar in their minds. In addition, it had significant harm to law and order, undermine peace, security and stability of the country. Ultimately disrupt society. This is why it is important to have legal framework dealing with collective violence.

The crime not only effect the area where it occurs but have cross border impact on the minds of people. It creates fear and terrorise people and it is necessary that the government, International actors, members of society work together to destroy this crime from the roots. That's why laws both at National and International level working together in addressing the issue of collective violence. And try to make the society more peaceful and harmonious and a better place to live.

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