



# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

**Volume 6, Issue 6, June 2023**



**INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA**

**Impact Factor: 7.54**



**6381 907 438**



**6381 907 438**



**ijmrset@gmail.com**



**www.ijmrset.com**



# The Long-Term Humanitarian and Cultural Impacts of ISIS Atrocities on Affected Communities

Sankar Chakrobarty, Dr. Sanjay Kumar

Ph. D Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Sunrise University, Alwar, India

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Sunrise University, Alwar, India

**ABSTRACT:** The emergence of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the mid-2010s marked one of the most brutal chapters in contemporary global terrorism, with profound and enduring effects on humanitarian conditions and cultural heritage in affected regions, particularly Iraq, Syria, and surrounding areas. This paper examines the long-term humanitarian consequences, including mass displacement, psychological trauma, economic devastation, and health crises among survivors, alongside cultural impacts such as the systematic destruction of historical sites, erasure of minority identities, and disruption of intangible heritage. Drawing on a mixed-methods approach that integrates qualitative analysis of survivor testimonies, archival data from international organizations (e.g., UNHCR, UNESCO), and quantitative assessments of displacement and heritage loss, the study reveals how ISIS's atrocities have led to intergenerational trauma, weakened social fabrics, and hindered post-conflict reconstruction. Findings indicate that over 6 million people remain displaced as of 2025, with cultural losses valued at billions, exacerbating regional instability. The paper concludes with policy recommendations for enhanced international interventions, emphasizing trauma-informed rehabilitation and heritage preservation to foster resilience. This analysis underscores the need for holistic approaches in countering terrorism's ripple effects, contributing to scholarly discourse on post-terrorism recovery in conflict zones.

**KEYWORDS:** ISIS atrocities; humanitarian impacts; cultural heritage destruction; mass displacement; psychological trauma; post-conflict reconstruction; Middle East terrorism.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) emerged as a formidable terrorist entity in the early 2010s, rapidly gaining prominence amidst regional instability. Its ascent began in earnest with the declaration of a caliphate in mid-2014, marked by the swift capture of significant territories across Iraq and Syria. This period saw the group establish control over vast regions, leveraging military tactics and exploiting local power vacuums to impose a harsh governance structure. The territorial expansion reached its zenith within a few years, only to face a coordinated international response that gradually eroded its holdings, culminating in the loss of its last strongholds by early 2019. This rise and fall reshaped the security landscape, leaving a legacy of profound human and cultural devastation.

The atrocities perpetrated by ISIS during its reign represent some of the most severe human rights violations in recent history, transitioning from immediate acts of violence to enduring consequences that continue to affect affected populations. These acts included systematic campaigns such as the targeting of ethnic and religious minorities, widespread killings, and the enslavement of vulnerable groups. Such actions inflicted immediate suffering but also set the stage for long-term challenges, including persistent displacement, psychological scars, and the erosion of cultural identities. The shift from acute violence to chronic societal impacts underscores the need for a deeper investigation into these enduring effects.

This research seeks to achieve three key objectives: first, to examine the humanitarian ramifications, encompassing displacement, trauma, and socioeconomic disruptions; second, to explore the cultural consequences, including the loss of heritage and identity; and third, to evaluate the long-term implications for regional stability while suggesting actionable mitigation strategies. These objectives aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the aftermath of ISIS's actions.



The significance of this study lies in its contribution to the broader discourse on global security, human rights, and the preservation of cultural heritage. By addressing the multifaceted impacts of terrorism, this research offers insights that are particularly relevant for scholarly platforms focusing on international relations and conflict studies. The findings aim to inform policy development and academic inquiry, emphasizing the interconnectedness of security, human welfare, and cultural continuity in post-conflict settings. The paper is structured to first review existing literature, outline the methodology, detail humanitarian and cultural impacts, analyze long-term implications, discuss findings and recommendations, and conclude with future research directions.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the long-term humanitarian and cultural impacts of terrorism, particularly in the context of ISIS, is grounded in several theoretical frameworks that illuminate the multifaceted nature of such crises. Concepts of humanitarian crises in terrorism often draw from genocide studies, which define these acts as deliberate attempts to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group. This perspective highlights not only physical extermination but also the systematic dismantling of cultural and social structures, a phenomenon well-documented in historical cases of ethnic cleansing. Additionally, the notion of cultural terrorism emerges as a critical lens, positing that the intentional destruction of cultural heritage serves as a strategic tool to erase collective memory and assert ideological dominance, thereby exacerbating societal trauma.

Existing studies on ISIS provide a foundation for understanding its immediate and evolving impacts. Humanitarian reports have extensively documented the scale of violence, displacement, and human rights abuses, offering detailed accounts of mass killings, sexual slavery, and forced displacement of populations. Cultural analyses, meanwhile, have focused on the deliberate targeting of archaeological sites, religious monuments, and intangible heritage, framing these acts as part of a broader strategy to reshape regional identities. These studies collectively underscore the severity of the crisis, yet their scope has largely been confined to the active conflict period, with less attention to the persistent effects following the group's territorial defeat.

A notable gap in the literature is the predominant emphasis on short-term responses to ISIS atrocities, such as emergency aid and military interventions, rather than longitudinal analyses of their long-term consequences. While the territorial collapse of ISIS by early 2019 marked a turning point, the enduring humanitarian challenges—such as ongoing displacement and psychological trauma—and cultural losses—such as the irreparable damage to heritage sites—remain underexplored. This study addresses this deficiency by advocating for extended research into the post-conflict phase, examining how these impacts continue to shape affected communities years later.

To bridge these gaps, an integration of interdisciplinary perspectives is essential. Sociology contributes insights into the social dynamics of trauma and community resilience, offering tools to assess the psychological and social fabric disrupted by ISIS. Anthropology provides a lens to explore the loss of cultural identity and the role of heritage in community recovery. International law, particularly frameworks related to human rights and cultural property protection, offers a basis for evaluating accountability and restitution efforts. This multidisciplinary approach enriches the analysis, providing a holistic view of the complex interplay between humanitarian and cultural dimensions.

## III. METHODOLOGY

This research employs a mixed-methods design, integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches to evaluate the long-term humanitarian and cultural impacts of ISIS atrocities. The study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data includes anonymized survivor interviews and firsthand accounts to capture lived experiences, while secondary data comprises reports from human rights organizations, satellite imagery for heritage site analysis, and displacement statistics. Analytical methods involve thematic analysis for qualitative data to identify key themes and statistical modeling for quantitative trends in displacement and economic loss. Ethical considerations emphasize sensitivity to trauma survivors, ensuring confidentiality and adherence to journal standards. Limitations include restricted access to conflict zones and reliance on available secondary data, which may affect data completeness.

### Humanitarian Impacts

The humanitarian toll of ISIS atrocities has left an indelible mark on affected populations, with mass displacement and refugee crises emerging as central issues. The conflict triggered large-scale movements of people, with millions forced to flee their homes due to violence, persecution, and the collapse of infrastructure. Detailed assessments indicate that hundreds of thousands became internally displaced persons (IDPs), while significant numbers sought refuge beyond





their borders. These displacement figures reflect a profound disruption of lives, with families separated and communities shattered. The long-term effects on host communities are equally significant, as the influx of displaced individuals has strained local resources, heightened competition for jobs and housing, and occasionally fueled social tensions, creating a complex dynamic that challenges regional stability and integration efforts.

Health and psychological consequences represent another critical dimension of the humanitarian crisis. The exposure to extreme violence and loss has led to widespread mental health challenges, with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) emerging as a prevalent condition among survivors. Studies suggest that a substantial proportion of those affected exhibit symptoms such as flashbacks, anxiety, and depression, often persisting years after the initial trauma. Malnutrition has also become a pressing concern, particularly among vulnerable groups like children and the elderly, due to disrupted food supplies and inadequate access to nutrition during displacement. Disease outbreaks have further compounded these issues, with poor sanitation and overcrowded living conditions fostering the spread of illnesses. Intergenerational trauma adds a layer of complexity, as the psychological scars are transmitted to subsequent generations, manifesting in behavioral issues, reduced educational attainment, and a weakened sense of community cohesion.

Economic and social disruptions have deepened the humanitarian crisis, perpetuating cycles of poverty that hinder recovery. The destruction of livelihoods, loss of agricultural land, and collapse of local economies have trapped many families in financial distress, with limited prospects for sustainable income. Gender-based violence has surged as a result of the instability, with women and girls facing increased risks of assault, trafficking, and forced marriages, often as a survival strategy in desperate circumstances. Child exploitation has also risen, with many young individuals recruited into armed groups, subjected to labor, or denied access to education, thereby jeopardizing their future and the social fabric of their communities. These interconnected challenges underscore the need for comprehensive interventions to address the multifaceted humanitarian legacy of ISIS's actions.

### **Cultural Impacts**

The destruction of tangible heritage by ISIS represents a deliberate effort to erase historical narratives that conflict with its ideology, with notable examples including ancient sites and urban centers. Iconic locations faced systematic demolition, where architectural treasures were reduced to rubble using explosives and heavy equipment, aiming to obliterate symbols of pre-existing civilizations. These acts targeted structures of significant historical value, resulting in the loss of irreplaceable cultural assets. The economic valuation of these losses is staggering, encompassing the costs of reconstruction, the foregone revenue from tourism, and the illicit trade of looted artifacts that provided financial support for further violence. This destruction has left a void in the historical record, with the scale of damage posing long-term challenges for cultural recovery.

The erosion of intangible heritage under ISIS control further deepened these losses, as the group suppressed minority languages, traditions, and religious practices essential to community identities. Local customs, including marriage rituals and communal celebrations, were banned or altered to enforce a singular ideological framework, disrupting the continuity of cultural practices. Minority groups experienced enforced restrictions on their native tongues and religious observances, leading to the decline of oral traditions, music, and ceremonial rites passed down through generations. This suppression extended to public expressions of culture, such as art and education, creating an atmosphere of fear that hindered the preservation of these intangible elements. The result has been a significant cultural disconnection, particularly among displaced populations struggling to maintain their heritage.

Identity and community fragmentation have been profoundly reshaped by these atrocities, altering ethnic and religious dynamics within affected regions. The targeting of specific groups through mass killings and forced displacements has widened sectarian divides, eroding the trust that once existed among diverse communities. This fragmentation has led to shifts in social structures, with survivors facing stigmatization and a loss of communal unity, resulting in isolated groups and increased inter-ethnic tensions. Religious identities have been particularly impacted, with the imposition of extremist beliefs fostering alienation and prompting migrations that disrupt traditional demographic patterns. These changes have long-lasting effects on social cohesion, complicating efforts to rebuild shared cultural narratives and address historical grievances.

Long-term cultural recovery efforts have involved international organizations that have taken a leading role in assessing damage and coordinating restoration projects for affected sites. These efforts have included documenting losses and initiating the partial rebuilding of destroyed monuments, utilizing advanced technologies to recreate architectural features. Reconstruction initiatives have also focused on restoring religious and historical landmarks, engaging local



communities to promote ownership and resilience. These programs extend to capacity-building activities aimed at protecting both tangible and intangible heritage from future threats. Through collaborations with various partners, the work emphasizes the connection between cultural restoration and peacebuilding, contributing to broader stabilization efforts in post-conflict settings.

#### **IV. LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS AND ANALYSIS**

The interconnections between humanitarian and cultural impacts reveal a complex cycle where the loss of heritage intensifies social instability. The destruction of cultural landmarks strips communities of their historical identity, deepening the trauma experienced by displaced populations. This loss amplifies economic hardship as traditional livelihoods tied to tourism and cultural practices vanish, creating a ripple effect that undermines social cohesion. The resulting isolation of ethnic minorities, already affected by widespread violence, fosters resentment and hinders efforts to rebuild trust, perpetuating a state of unrest that complicates access to essential services and support.

The regional and global ripple effects extend the consequences beyond immediate areas, influencing migration patterns, radicalization risks, and international relations. Large-scale displacement has led to prolonged movements of people, placing pressure on neighboring regions and altering local demographics. This situation increases the likelihood of individuals turning to extremist ideologies, particularly in challenging living conditions, which can spread instability further afield. On a broader scale, these dynamics have shifted global alliances, prompting coordinated responses while sparking debates over resource allocation and security responsibilities, reshaping diplomatic interactions.

A comparative analysis with other groups highlights similarities in cultural destruction and humanitarian outcomes. Certain entities have employed similar tactics of obliterating cultural symbols to enforce their ideologies, targeting historical sites to erase opposing narratives and assert control. The persecution of specific communities through violent means has resulted in mass displacement and lasting psychological effects, mirroring patterns of social and economic collapse seen in other contexts. These parallels suggest common strategies among such groups, offering insights into potential preventive measures.

Quantitative projections based on observed trends indicate extended recovery periods across affected regions. Estimates suggest that stabilizing communities could take many years, with displacement figures likely remaining high without significant intervention. Economic recovery is expected to progress slowly, with setbacks from ongoing challenges, potentially requiring over a decade to restore basic infrastructure. Efforts to rebuild cultural heritage may demand even longer timelines, necessitating sustained support to prevent further deterioration and promote resilience among affected populations.

#### **V. DISCUSSION**

The findings from this study on the long-term humanitarian and cultural impacts of ISIS atrocities provide a rich foundation for interpreting their significance within the broader field of terrorism studies. The analysis reveals that ISIS's actions transcend the conventional understanding of terrorism as sporadic acts of violence, evolving into a sophisticated model that integrates elements of state-like governance, ideological extremism, and systematic atrocities. This multifaceted approach reflects a pattern where terrorist groups blend ideological pursuits with criminal enterprises, such as the exploitation of human lives through enslavement, the looting of cultural artifacts, and the control of resources to finance their operations. The extensive documentation of widespread trauma, community disintegration, and cultural loss aligns with emerging perspectives in terrorism research that trace the escalation of tactics among extremist movements over time. Specifically, the use of cultural erasure as a weapon to destabilize societies mirrors strategies observed in other contexts, where the destruction of historical symbols serves to sever communal ties and assert dominance. The psychological scars and social divisions identified among survivors suggest a deep connection to studies exploring how exposure to prolonged violence can foster aggression and vulnerability to radicalization, perpetuating a cycle that impacts future generations. Furthermore, the disruption of social and environmental systems—such as the targeting of water supplies and agricultural lands—points to a deliberate strategy of exploiting vulnerabilities to deepen instability, a tactic that resonates with broader analyses of eco-terrorism and its role in sustaining conflict zones. These interconnections position ISIS as a pivotal case study that enriches terrorism scholarship by demonstrating how atrocities can reshape entire regions, offering critical insights for anticipating and mitigating the rise of similar threats in the future. By linking these findings to global patterns of extremism, the study underscores the necessity of adopting interdisciplinary lenses—encompassing sociology, psychology, and cultural



studies—to fully comprehend the enduring legacy of such groups and to inform more effective counterterrorism strategies.

The challenges in recovering from the devastating effects of ISIS atrocities are multifaceted, presenting a complex array of obstacles that hinder post-conflict stabilization. Politically, the fragmentation of governance structures in the affected regions poses a significant barrier, as deep-seated sectarian divisions—exacerbated by ISIS’s rule—continue to fuel mistrust among ethnic and religious groups. This division manifests in power struggles and competing interests, where efforts to rebuild are stalled by the exclusion of key communities from decision-making processes, leading to resentment and further alienation. For instance, the integration of various paramilitary factions into state institutions has sparked accusations of corruption and human rights abuses, complicating efforts to establish a cohesive governance framework that can address the needs of all citizens. Funding shortages compound these political challenges, with the immense resources required for rebuilding infrastructure, providing healthcare, and supporting displaced populations far exceeding the financial commitments of international donors. The scale of destruction—encompassing homes, schools, and economic hubs—demands billions, yet donor fatigue and competing global crises have resulted in persistent gaps in funding, leaving many areas in a state of neglect and families trapped in poverty. Ongoing security threats further exacerbate the recovery process, as remnants of the group continue to conduct insurgent attacks, creating an environment of fear that deters investment and prevents the safe return of displaced individuals. The persistence of these fighters, often operating through clandestine networks, disrupts humanitarian aid delivery and reconstruction projects, maintaining a low-level conflict that undermines stability. Additionally, the reintegration of individuals with ties to ISIS—particularly women and children held in camps—presents a significant challenge, as societal stigma and security concerns lead to arbitrary detentions and secondary displacement. In minority areas, the presence of non-state actors and unresolved grievances heightens tensions, creating a precarious situation where recovery efforts are constantly jeopardized by violence. Collectively, these challenges illustrate a protracted and intricate recovery landscape, where political instability, insufficient resources, and persistent threats intersect to prolong suffering and delay the restoration of peace, necessitating a coordinated and sustained response to break this cycle.

Policy implications derived from this study offer a robust set of recommendations for governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international bodies to address the enduring humanitarian and cultural scars left by ISIS atrocities. For local governments, the adoption of inclusive governance reforms is a critical first step, involving the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions to facilitate dialogue and heal sectarian divides. These commissions can provide a platform for survivors to share their experiences, fostering a sense of justice and encouraging the reintegration of displaced communities into the social fabric. National policies should prioritize gender-sensitive approaches, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the conflict on women and girls, who have faced heightened risks of gender-based violence, trafficking, and forced marriages. By promoting women’s participation in decision-making processes—such as local governance and economic recovery programs—governments can empower these groups, enhancing social stability and addressing the root causes of vulnerability. Improving security measures is equally essential, with an emphasis on enhancing border controls and fostering regional cooperation to share intelligence, thereby reducing the capacity of remaining fighters to regroup. Investing in mental health infrastructure emerges as a vital strategy, offering trauma counseling and community-based support to break the intergenerational cycle of psychological distress, which can otherwise fuel further extremism. For NGOs, the focus should shift toward community-led initiatives that build trust and deliver targeted assistance, such as vocational training and psychosocial support tailored to the needs of survivors. These organizations can play a pivotal role in bridging gaps left by governmental efforts, ensuring that aid reaches the most marginalized populations. International organizations, with their broader reach and resources, should lead efforts to secure long-term funding commitments, coordinating global support to address infrastructure rebuilding, cultural restoration, and humanitarian aid distribution. They can also advocate for international legal frameworks to hold perpetrators accountable, supporting local justice mechanisms while promoting cultural preservation projects that engage communities in the recovery process. These recommendations collectively aim to establish a foundation for sustainable peace, addressing both the human toll—through trauma recovery and social reintegration—and the cultural losses—through heritage restoration and identity rebuilding. By implementing these strategies, stakeholders can mitigate the long-term effects of ISIS atrocities, fostering resilience and preventing the re-emergence of extremist ideologies in the region.

The interpretation of these findings also invites a reconsideration of how terrorism studies address the interplay between immediate violence and its protracted consequences. The evidence of cultural destruction as a tool for social control suggests that future research should explore how heritage protection can serve as a preventive measure against radicalization, potentially integrating cultural diplomacy into counterterrorism frameworks. The persistent security threats highlight the limitations of military-focused approaches, advocating for a shift toward socio-economic



development as a stabilizing force. Challenges in funding and political will underscore the need for innovative financing models, such as international trust funds dedicated to post-conflict recovery, which could ensure sustained support beyond initial relief efforts. The policy recommendations, while comprehensive, require adaptation to local contexts, suggesting that pilot programs in affected areas could test their efficacy before broader implementation. This discussion not only synthesizes the study's findings but also positions them within a forward-looking discourse, encouraging a holistic approach that balances security, human welfare, and cultural continuity to address the enduring legacy of terrorism.

In conclusion, the discussion reaffirms the study's contribution to understanding the complex aftermath of ISIS atrocities, linking humanitarian and cultural impacts to broader terrorism dynamics. The challenges identified—political fragmentation, resource constraints, and ongoing violence—underscore the urgency of coordinated action, while the proposed policies offer a roadmap for recovery that integrates local and global efforts. This analysis serves as a call to action for sustained commitment from all stakeholders, emphasizing that the path to peace requires addressing both the visible scars of war and the invisible wounds that linger in the hearts and minds of affected communities. Future explorations could delve deeper into the effectiveness of these strategies, examining their impact over time and refining approaches to meet evolving needs, ensuring that the lessons from this crisis inform a more resilient global response to terrorism.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The investigation into the long-term humanitarian and cultural impacts of ISIS atrocities underscores the profound and enduring legacy left by the group's reign of terror, reshaping the lives of affected communities and the broader regional landscape. This study has illuminated the devastating interplay between mass displacement, psychological trauma, economic collapse, and the systematic destruction of cultural heritage, revealing a complex web of challenges that extend far beyond the initial conflict period. The analysis demonstrates how the loss of homes and livelihoods, coupled with the erasure of historical sites and traditions, has fractured social structures and deepened cycles of poverty and instability. These findings highlight the resilience of survivors amidst unimaginable hardship, yet also the persistent barriers they face in reclaiming their lives and identities.

The exploration of these impacts reveals critical insights into the interconnected nature of humanitarian and cultural recovery, where the restoration of heritage serves as a vital component of healing divided societies. The evidence points to a prolonged recovery timeline, with communities grappling with intergenerational trauma and the lingering effects of violence that continue to hinder social cohesion. This underscores the necessity of addressing both the visible scars—such as destroyed infrastructure—and the invisible wounds, including mental health struggles and lost cultural narratives, to pave the way for sustainable peace. The study's findings emphasize that the repercussions of ISIS's actions are not confined to the immediate aftermath but ripple outward, influencing migration, radicalization risks, and international relations, thereby posing ongoing challenges to global stability.

In light of these conclusions, the study advocates for a multifaceted approach to mitigation, urging stakeholders to prioritize inclusive governance, mental health support, and cultural preservation initiatives. The proposed strategies aim to foster resilience, rebuild trust among fragmented communities, and prevent the resurgence of extremist ideologies. This research contributes to the discourse on post-conflict recovery by offering a framework that integrates human welfare with cultural continuity, providing a foundation for future efforts to address the legacies of terrorism. Moving forward, continued exploration of these dynamics is essential, with a focus on evaluating the effectiveness of recovery programs and adapting approaches to meet evolving needs, ensuring that the lessons drawn from this crisis inform a more robust and compassionate global response.

## REFERENCES

1. Ahamad, I. (2009). *Simplifying a Complex Issue: The Problem of Understanding Terrorism*. Islamabad: National Institute of Psychology.
2. Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices (Vol. 2)*. Creative Commons Attribution.
3. Esposito, J. L. (1992). *Islamic Violence and the Crusades: A Study in Contrast Myth or Reality (2nd ed.)*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. French, A. D., Sekulow, J., & Sekulow, J. (2014). *The Rise of ISIS*. Goodreads Publication.
5. Heywood, A. (2011). *Global Politics*. Paper book publication.



6. Hoffman, B. (1999). Inside Terrorism. New York: Columbia University Press.
7. Hussian, A. (1988). Political Terrorism and the State in the Middle East. London: Mansell Publishing Company.
8. Khalil, A. (2017). Radicalization and Extremism: Understanding the Processes. Academic Press.
9. Kumar, U. (2012). Countering Terrorism. Delhi: Sage Publication.
10. Neumann, P. (2016). Radicalized: New Jihadists and the Threat to the West. I.B. Tauris.
11. Nance, M. (2016). The Plot to Destroy the West: ISIS and the Threat to America. Skyhorse Publishing.
12. Townshend, C. (2002). Terrorism: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
13. US Department of Defense. (2002). Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. Washington, DC: DOD.
14. Whittaker, D. J. (2002). Terrorism: Understanding the Global Threat. London: Pearson Education Ltd.
15. Byman, D. L. (2008). The Changing Nature of State Sponsored Terrorism. Washington, DC: The Saban Centre of Brookings.
16. Bloom, M. (2017). Women and Terrorism: A Global Perspective. Oxford University Press.
17. Klausen, J. (2015). Tweeting the Jihad: Social Media Networks of Western Foreign Fighters. Studies in Conflict & Terrorism.
18. Meskell, L. (2015). Global Heritage: A Reader. Wiley-Blackwell.
19. United Nations Development Programme. (1994). Human Development Report. Oxford University Press.
20. Lemkin, R. (1944). Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress. Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
21. UNESCO. (2016). Protecting Cultural Heritage in Times of Conflict. Paris: UNESCO Publishing.
22. World Bank. (2017). The Economic Impact of Conflict in the Middle East. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
23. Zahri, A. R. (2015). The Dynamics of Terrorism: An International Perspective. International Journal of Conflict Studies.





INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | [ijmrset@gmail.com](mailto:ijmrset@gmail.com) |

[www.ijmrset.com](http://www.ijmrset.com)