Terrorism: concept, consequences and causes

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When it comes to arriving at a definition of terrorism, those definitions have been written by governmental agencies that have invariably steered the question away from the actions of a nation state's military, and towards the actions of non-governmental actors who have resorted to asymmetrical warfare to achieve their political goals.

In the United States, terrorism has been defined under Title 18 of the Federal Criminal Code. Section 2331 of Chapter 113 (B) sets out the following definition of terrorism:

Involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the Unites States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction if the United States that appears to wielded with the intent:

- To intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
- To influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
- To affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping

The United States Criminal Code also goes further, and assigns geographical distinctions between international and domestic terrorism. The former occurs primarily outside the political jurisdiction of the United States, while the latter applies to attacks within its geographic boundaries.

For instance, the 1983 bombing of the United States Marine barracks in Beirut was an example of an international terrorism strike, while the attacks of 9/11 were examples of types of domestic terrorism.

" Democratic Nations must try to find ways to starve the terrorist and the hijacker of the oxygen of publicity on which they depend. –Margaret Thatsher (former Prime Minister U.K[1]

Terrorism has become a big national and international problem all over the world. It is a global issue which has affected almost all the nations throughout the world directly or indirectly. Opposing terrorism has been tried by many countries however; terrorists are still getting support by someone. Terrorism is a violent act of terrifying the common public anytime in the day or night. Terrorists have many objectives such as spreading threat of violence in the society, fulfilling political purposes, etc. They make civilians of the country their primary target[2].

Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence as a means to create terror, fear, to achieve financial, political, religious or ideological aims

The Latin verb *terrere* means: to frighten. The English word 'terror' just like the French *terreur*, derives from that Latin word and means from of old: fright, alarm, anguish, (mortal) fear, panic. The word 'terrorist' (French: *terroriste*) was invented in the year 1794, during the French Revolution. The first meaning of the word 'terrorist' was then: adherent or supporter of the Jacobins

By distinguishing terrorists from other types of criminals and terrorism from other forms of crime, we come to appreciate that terrorism is:

- ineluctably political in aims and motives;

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[1] AIR FLAIR TALK ON TERRORISM
[2] IndianAcademy.com

- violent – or, equally important, threatens violence;
- designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target;
- conducted either by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or identifying insignia) or by individuals or a small collection of individuals directly influenced, motivated, or inspired by the ideological aims or example of some existent terrorist movement and/or its leaders;
- Perpetrated by a sub national group or no state entity.[3]

UN security council resolution 1566 (2004) defines terrorism as criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intend to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in general public or in a group of persons or particular person intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing an act.

Terrorist: - A terrorist is a person who uses violence, especially murder and bombing in order to achieve political aims[4].

Terrorist Attack: - A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians in the hope of attaining political or religious aims[5].

CAUSES OF TERRORISM

Social and political injustice: - people choose terrorism when they are trying to right what they perceive to be a social, political and historical wrong and when they have been stripped of their rights.

> **Belief that violence and its threat will be effective**: - Terrorist choose violence after long preparation and deliberation because they believe that it would be effective to harm the humanity and they will achieve their goals easily with this.
> **Religious**: - Religion plays as a driving force for terrorism because terrorist misunderstood the concept of religion, and on the name of their god they kill people of the other religions just to make a rule of their religion in all over the world.
> **Illiteracy:** - Illiteracy is also one of the reason for terrorism as illiterate people are easily persuaded to commit crime because they donot have high ability of thinking.
> **Injustice:** - when people get offended by the justice system or they do not get the justice, they start involving in terrorist activities to protest against the whole justice system[6].

TYPES OF TERRORISM

The history of modern terrorism began with the French revolution and has evolved ever since. The most common causes or roots of terrorism include civilizations or culture clashes, globalization, religion, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, or the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. More personal or individual-based reasons for terrorism are frustration, deprivation, negative identity, narcissistic rage, and/or moral disengagement.

Five Types of Terrorism

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[3] Williyard k.yard

[4] Collins English Dictionary

[5] Vocabulary.com

[6] https;//www.slideshare.net

- **State-Sponsored terrorism**, which consists of terrorist acts on a state or government by a state or government.
- **Dissent terrorism**, which are terrorist groups which have rebelled against their government.
- **Terrorists and the Left and Right**, which are groups rooted in political ideology.
- **Religious terrorism**, which are terrorist groups which are extremely religiously motivated and
- **Criminal Terrorism**, which are terrorists acts used to aid in crime and criminal profit.

The use of violence to physically and psychologically terrorize a population by an individual or a group in order to draw attention to a cause, enact political change, or gain political power.

State Terrorism

State terrorism is the systematic use of terror by a government in order to control its population. Not to be confused with state sponsored terrorism, where states sponsor terrorist groups, state terrorism is entirely carried out by the group holding power in a country and not a non-governmental organization. It is the original form of terrorism. The 1793 French Revolution and the thousands of executions that resulted are often cited as the first instance of state terrorism, though rulers have plausibly been using it for centuries to control their subjects.

Examples: The aforementioned French Revolution is the most prominent example, however state terrorism is wide spread. Just about every dictator in history has arguably utilized state terrorism as a way of controlling his or her populations. For more contemporary examples one could look to the use of violence by Saddam Hussein against the Kurds or even the suppression of democratic protestors in Syria.

Religious Terrorism

Terrorism can be motivated by religious ideologies and grievances. Religious terrorism is particularly dangerous due to the fanaticism of those who practice it and their willingness to sacrifice themselves for the cause. Religious terrorists are more likely to use "all in" tactics such as suicide bombings. This is made possible by religious teachings used to justify and even encourage this kind of self-sacrifice. Bruce Hoffman discuss religious terrorism at length in his book <u>Inside Terrorism</u>.

Examples: Al-Qaeda is perhaps the most prominent example of a group that can be characterized as religious terrorists. As well religious terrorism has a long history from Catholic-Protestant violence in Ireland to Muslim-Hindu tensions in Pakistan and India.

Right Wing Terrorism

This type of terrorism aims to combat liberal governments and preserve traditional social orders. Right Wing terrorism is commonly characterized by militias and gangs; many times these groups are racially motivated and aim to marginalize minorities within a state.

Examples: Modern right wing terrorist groups include the Klu Klux Klan and Neo-Fascists. Many such groups are present not only in the U.S. but also in Germany, Russia, and others. Foreign Affairs has published an article titled <u>A Nazi Legacy: Right-Wing Extremism In Postwar Germany</u>.

Left Wing Terrorism

These groups seek to overthrow capitalist democracies and establish socialist or communist governments in their place. They want to attack the established system in order to do away with class distinction. While these groups still exist they are not as prominent as they were during the Cold War.

Examples: The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front in Turkey, Revolutionary Organization 17 November in Greece, and The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC) are all current examples of left wing terrorist groups.

Pathological Terrorism

This describes the use of terrorism by individuals who utilize such strategies for the sheer joy of terrorizing others. Pathological terrorists often operate alone rather in groups like the others on this list and often are not true 'terrorists' as they lack any well-defined political motive.

Examples: Pathological terrorism is most commonly seen in school shootings and serial killing scenarios. The shootings at Columbine High School and of Congresswoman Gabby Giffords all serve as examples of pathological terrorism since those who carried them out sought to use violence to terrorize for their own pleasure.

Issue Oriented Terrorism

This type of terrorism is carried out for the purpose of advancing a specific issue. Commonly these issues are social in nature or deal with the environment. Here this definition is used to include environmental terrorism.

Examples: The bombings of abortion clinics and the assault of whaling ships are the best examples of issue-oriented terrorism. Perhaps the best documented example of an ecoterror group is the Environmental Liberation Front (ELF) due to their attacks on ski resorts and logging operations. A summary of ecoterrorism can be found here.

Separatist Terrorism

Separatists seek to cause fragmentation within a country and establishment a new state. This type of terrorism is typical of minorities within a nation-state that desire their own, commonly due to discrimination from the majority group.

Examples: The most prominent examples are the ETA Basque separatists in Spain, the Chechen terrorists in Chechnya, the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, the Kurdish PKK in Turkey, and the Quebec Liberation Front in Canada.

Narco-Terrorism

This term originally refers to organizations that gain funds through the sale of drugs. It can also deal with the use of violence by those groups or gangs designed to make the sale of their drugs easier. Check out this article for more information

Examples: The cartels in Mexico have carried out beheadings, mass burials, and other severe acts of violence. Many times this violence is carried out to intimidate populations into not cooperating with authorities. Pablo Escobar also enacted the assassinations of Colombian politicians during the height of his power in order to intimidate the government into not interfering with his drug trafficking activity.

Countermeasures

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon for policy makers and so are the responses. Some strategies are more usefully for dealing with specific types of terrorism than others.

When combating religious terrorism, coordinating with religious leaders and building a relationship with them will encourage better cooperation. Treating all the members of a religious group as if they are terrorists will only alienate that group and make them more prone to violence in retaliation.

Similarly, separatist terrorism can be combated with more inclusive political processes that allow outlets for political dissent.

Since narco-terrorism and right wing terrorism is usually characterized by gangs, a concentration on regular policing is the most advantageous.

Taking out leaders and members of terrorist networks with specific skills is always a good approach for combating terrorism in general. Targeting terrorist funding is also a crucial strategy.

Finally, facilitating the exit of individual low-level terrorists from these networks and easing their peaceful reintegration back into society is an important step in ending terrorism.

What is Bioterrorism? The history of bioterrorism goes back as far as human warfare, in which there have always been efforts to use germs and disease as weapons. In the late 20th century, violent non-state actors began seeking to acquire or develop biological agents to use in attacks on civilians. There are very few of these groups, and almost no recorded bioterrorism attacks. Nevertheless, the reported risk has led the U.S. government to expend immense resources for biodefense in the early part of the 21st century.

What is Bioterrorism?

U.S. Government

Bioterrorism refers to the intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political or other cause.TheU.S. Center for Disease Control has classified the viruses, bacteria and toxins that could be used in an attack. Category A Biological Diseases are those most likely to do the most damage. They include:

- Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)
- Botulism (Clostridium botulinum toxin)
- The Plague (Yersinia pestis)
- Smallpox (Variola major)
- Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)
- Hemorrahagic fever, due to Ebola Virus or Marburg Virus.Example: The bombing of abortion clinics[7]

IMPACTS OF TERRORISM

Impact can be social, political and economic

The impact of terrorism and war is always negative for the economy, and physical destruction is a large reason why. Productive resources that might have generated valuable goods and services are destroyed, while other resources are almost invariably diverted from other productive uses to bolster the military and   defense

Effects on the living condition of the people
There is an old saying in the study of political economy that reads "war is the health of the state." It means that during times of conflict, reactive governments and nervous citizens are far more inclined to give   up   economic   and   political   freedoms   in   exchange   for   security

Effects on productivity
Even if you do not live anywhere near terrorist attacks, you might still be negatively impacted indirectly. This is because all kinds of markets hate uncertainty, and terrorism creates a lot of it. The financial markets literally shut down after Sept. 11, and did not really recover until months after the 2003   invasion   of   Iraq.

Loss of property
The most immediate and measurable impact of terrorism is physical destruction. Terrorists destroy existing plants, machines, transportation systems, workers and other economic resources. On smaller scales, acts of terrorism may blow up cafes, churches etc.

Effects on tourism
Conflicts and crisis are part of our everyday lives. They have always been here and they always will. The impact of terrorism on a state's economy may be enormous, leading to unemployment,

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[7] Handofreason.Com

homelessness, deflation, crime and other economic and social ills." The contribution of tourism and travel to both industrialized and developing countries is now so great that any downturns in the level of activity in the industry are a cause of concern

Effects on financial market

The effect of terrorist attacks on financial markets with the impact of other extreme events such as financial crashes and natural catastrophes. The results of our analysis show that a non-parametric approach is the most appropriate method among the three for analyzing the impact of terrorism on financial markets.

Instability of existing government.

Terrorism lead to the instability of Government as it affects the economy and the policies of the existing government, Due to this there is lot of variations in the existing system and at the end it well lead to instability.

Anti-Terrorism Acts in India
The terrorist and disruptive activities(prevention) Act 1987 (TADA)

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act Commonly known as TADA was an Indian Anti-Terrorism law which was in force in 1987 under the background of the Punjab insurgency and was applied to whole India

The prevention of terrorism act, 2002 (POTA)

Was an act passed by the Parliament of India in 2002 with the objective of strengthening anti-terrorism operations? This act was enacted due to several terrorist attacks that were being carried out in India especially in response to the attack on Parliament.

1. ### The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) act, 1967

   Is an Indian Law aimed at effective prevention of unlawful activities association in India? Its main objective was to make powers available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.

   ### Maharashtra control of organized crime act (MCOCA)

   Mcoca is a law enacted by Maharashtra state in India in 199 to combat organized crime and terrorism.

   ### Gujarat control of Terrorism and organized crime (GCTOC)[8]

   Is a controversial anti-terrorism legislation passed by the state legislature of Gujarat, India, in April 2003? It is awaiting presidential approval.

MAJOR TERRORIST ATTACK

Air India flight 182 was an Indian passenger plane flying from toranto Canada to Delhi, India the plane was destroyed with a bomb in mid air.

1. 2014 Gambou nagala attack it took place on may 5 to 6 2014 in Nigeria.
2. 2016 Karrada bombing it took place in Baghdad on july 8. 2016
3. Beslan School hostage crisis: It began on September 1, 2004 and lasted for three days and holding hostage to more than 1,100 people including777 children.
4. July 2013 Iraq Attacks: It took place in the first two weeks of July 2013
5. The world Trade Centre Attack in U.S

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN INDIA:

2001 Attack on Indian parliament

1. Mumbai attack 1993
2. Pathankot Attack
3. 2005 Delhi Bombing

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[8] AIR FLAIR TALK

4. 2010 Varanasi Attack
5. 26/11 Attack Mumbai

CONCLUSION

Terrorism, like propaganda, is a form of persuasive communication. Like propaganda, it is a pejorative term. Some have referred to it as propaganda of the deed. It is hard to define because its definition depends on whether one agrees with the message. If one does, neither propaganda nor terrorism is the term that is normally used to describe such activity.

The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world from 1970 through 2016 (with additional annual updates planned for the future). Unlike many other event databases, the GTD includes systematic data on domestic as well as transnational and international terrorist incidents that have occurred during this time period and now includes more than 170,000 cases. For each GTD incident, information is available on the date and location of the incident, the weapons used and nature of the target, the number of casualties, and--when identifiable--the group or individual responsible.
Statistical information contained in the Global Terrorism Database is based on reports from a variety of open media sources. Information is not added to the GTD unless and until we have determined the sources are credible. Users should not infer any additional actions or results beyond what is presented in a GTD entry and specifically, users should not infer an individual associated with a particular incident was tried and convicted of terrorism or any other criminal offense. If new documentation about an event becomes available, an entry may be modified, as necessary and appropriate.
The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) makes the GTD available via this online interface in an effort to increase understanding of terrorist violence so that it can be more readily studied and defeated.Contains information on over 170,000 terrorist attacks
Currently the most comprehensive unclassified database on terrorist events in the world
Includes information on more than 83,000 bombings, 18,000 assassinations, and 11,000 kidnappings since 1970
Includes information on at least 45 variables for each case, with more recent incidents including information on more than 120 variables
Over 4,000,000 news articles and 25,000 news sources were reviewed to collect incident data from 1998 to 2016 alone

After considering various definitions and examples of what is and is not terrorism, this paper looks at the symbiotic relationship that exists between terrorism and mass media. Each exploits the other and terrorism has no meaning without media coverage in this age of mass communication. Terrorists use mass media for both tactical and strategic purposes.

While the mass media do, generally, cover terrorism at a rate of at least nine incidents per day worldwide, according to a pilot study undertaken for this paper, the press uses the term "terrorist" sparingly, preferring such neutral terms as guerrilla, rebel, and paramilitary, or using no value-laden adjectives at all. (Each country in the study, except Egypt, did, however, have its pet terrorists.) This raises the question of the effectiveness of terrorism. The press gives terrorists publicity but often omits the propaganda message that terrorists would like to see accompanying reports of their exploits, thus reducing terrorism to mere crime or sabotage.'[10] (The media's role in international terrorism
L. John MartinCollege of Journalism , University of Maryland , College Park , Maryland)