

Terrorism:

What is Terrorism

Various types of terrorism.

Fundamentals of Terrorism and Security

Areas of terrorist Psychology

Religion and terrorism.

Response to terrorism threats.

Tactics to counter Terrorism.

National response and Strategic for terrorism.

Cybermail Terrorism.

Investigative Techniques for terrorism.

→ - Terrorism is a socially constructed form with multiple definition that originate from variety sources.

Terrorism are intentionally act of violence that are intended to cause fear death or serious bodily injuries to one or more members of one population by another population with intent to provoke a state or compel a gov't or int'l org to do or abstain from something.

Terrorism acts are punishable by law.

Terrorism Themes (What Must be Present)

1. Mediation of terrorist attack.
2. It is motivated by some ideologies eg political, social, etc.
3. Terrorist target civilians or non combatants.
4. Terrorist are generally a distinctive group.

Causes of Terrorism.

1. Ethnonationalism

Desire of a population to break away from a gov't or ruling power and create a state of its own.

2. Alienation or discrimination.

It's much felt by those in diaspora since they face discrimination in countries they reside hence seeking individual out of communities who have cultures that are same with theirs in their home country.

This can lead to becoming and finally become extremist ideologies.

3. Religion - It plays a significant role.

This is because religious doctrines cause and encourage violent attack i.e. religious doctrine promise a reward in the after life. Therefore terrorist

are most likely to cause suicide bombing. It is not a tool but it justifies terrorism.

4. Socio-economic

Terrorist acts may be driven by a sense of relative deprivation and lack of upward mobility in the society. Economic development empowerment may be created. Economic deprivation leads to humiliation among the unemployed leading to terrorist organizations gain authorization and entry to the society that have felt wronged by perceived societies.

5. Political grievances / lack of political inclusiveness.
It may cause individuals to join or create a terrorist group.

6. Accidental Guerilla

- Terrorist organisations move into an area with poor governance or that is conflict ridden who then uses these safe havens to spread their ideologies to other areas as a base to carry out violent acts. When outside forces intervene to deal with the threat posed to them by this group the local population reject the foreign aiders and are with the local group thus creating more terrorists and popular gangs.

Invalid Myths:

Terrorism is caused by poverty. - Poverty is a weak and indirect

Terrorism is caused by madness. Terrorists are not insane or irrational.

Religion Fantasies. - Religion cannot propel or stir terrorism however some teachings justify it.

Old and New Terrorism:

Terrorism is a form of communication to propel political ideology and other secular ideology. The term terrorist was first used in 1975 as a policy to protect the fragile government.

In old terrorism bombing and assassination were used as a frequent weapon in their struggle against outcry and dictatorship. Terrorism became a tool to achieve colonial goal i.e. to withdraw the colonial power and establishment of a form of govt.

Old terrorism is divided into different types i.e. left wing and ethnonational terrorism.

They are classed to have secular motivation eg left wing aimed to use violence to politicise working class group to rise against capitalist system.

Old terrorism was seen to be discriminative from other terrorism group by selecting their target very carefully.

They can cause a precision attack on a well directed at a well defined highly surborit target of the authority. They proposed and therefore they caused minimal casualties as higher casualties will make them lose eligibility. Old terrorism has a clear hierarchy of the organization with fairly well defined ~~was~~ mark and control structure.

New Terrorism - Religious Inspired.

- Started in 1990s up in NY (USA) with first attack in New York. Supporters point prominence of the region mainly radical Islam which is primarily different from old terrorism which is secular oriented. It is linked to religious fantasies and rejects all the other ways and promotes uncompromising views of the world in accordance with religion. New Terrorism is the increasing willingness to use excessive discriminative violence. Religious terrorism uses violence as a divine duty executed in direct response to some theological demands. As a result they cause dehumanization to victims and consider members not to their groups infidels. They cause discriminative violence which may not be only morally responsible. New Terrorism use biological, chemical and nuclear weapons for destruction.

Weapons used in New Terrorism.

liberty. Precisely lack of state backers, willingness to use extreme violence therefore lacking sponsors from state. New Terrorism finances from illegal sources eg drug trafficking video selling flora and fauna, donations from warlords. lack of state sponsorship for new terrorism has made the terrorist come together to manage resources.

New Terrorism exploits the increase in intercontinental flight connection and the poor manner to get finances.

NT loses network and less hierarchy and some take terrorism as a part time job.

Goals and Motivation for terrorists.

- The ideology and motivation will influence the objectives of terrorist operation.

Groups with secular ideologies and non religious goals will often be selective and discriminate their acts of violence to achieve a specific political gain.

These often requires to keep casualty at the minimum amount necessary to achieve objectives. In contrast, religious oriented terrorism inflict as many casualty as possible because of their doctornation which refers loss of life as irrelevant and the more the casualties the better.

However, loses among their co-religionists are of little account because such casualties will leave the benefit of the after life. Likewise nonbelievers whether there are intended targets or collateral damage and killing them is considered as a ^{moral} religious duty. For groups prophesying secular, social, social ~~thera~~ motivation include their target are highly symbolic can attack govt offices, national corporations, airlines and also representative individual who associate with economic expectation

While religious fantasist (terror group) use much of these symbolism they attack affiliated individuals eg missionaries, religious activities to the very soft target

group)

Intent of the terrorist Group

A terrorist group commit to

- (1) Produce widespread fear
 - (2) Obtain worldwide, national or local recognition of their cause by attracting media attention.
 - (3) Harrass, weaken or embarrass the government, and security institution so that the gov't can overreact and appear powerless.
 - (4) To destroy facility or disrupt the line of communication.
 - (5) To steal and extort money and equipment
- Nital
- (6) To discourage foreign investors, tourism or assistance programs that can affect the target country economic support and development.
 - (7) Influence gov't decision and registration and the critical decision.

is happens

Radicalization.

Radicalization

Radicalization is the gradual process that employs the ideological conditioning of individual and group to socialize them into violent extremism and recruitment into terrorist groups or campaigns. Radicalization is a political concept which is essential contestable.

Extremism - a quality that is radical in opinion which can be secular or religious. Extremism is when you don't allow a different point of view and you only hold your view as the only right view.

Types of Violent Extremism

- Violent extremism is endorsement of violence to achieve extremist end. What you want can only be achieved by violence.

1. Ideological violence - Include political ideologies eg interpretation of ideologies and other beliefs
2. Issue-based violence - antiglobalization or capitalist movement
3. Ethno-nationalist violence - Use violence because of politics - want to separate themselves from others

* Drivers of Radicalization

1. Social economic factor - unemployment
2. Government - gov't fails to meet citizen's needs.
3. Discrimination ideology on the basis of ethnic and religion
4. Personal adventure
5. Geopolitical marginalization - areas with historical marginalization
6. Technological

Levels of Radicalization

1. Micro level - individual level involving identity problem, feeling of marginalization, discrimination, rejection, revenge, isolation. It affects psychology which develop terrorist propaganda
2. ^{Meso} ~~Meso~~ Level - there is a wider radical env't i.e. the supportive or social surround. Social surround serves as a rallying point whereby individuals look for reference group that are aggrieved like them
3. Macro level - the role of gov't and society at home and abroad and the party politics lead to mobilization and radicalization of the discontented some of which might take the form of terrorism. These levels of analysis deals among others with gov't

At the first stage the view of radicalization starts from psychological perspective which are identity and fairness which has been denied i.e. lack of education, job opportunities.

Those who are satisfied with their perception they climb to the second floor. ^{2nd floor} already experienced threatened identity and sense of injustice and now they display their aggression on terrorist group.

^{3rd floor} Individuals shift morally so that they come to believe that the end justifies the new and

they argue violence is justified to please God

^{4th floor} Individuals adopt categorical thinking that violence is good and their conduct are godly and those who are contrary to them are evils.

^{5th floor} Executing moral duty of engaging to terrorism activities and other violent acts that threaten the well being of combatants and non combatants