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Ethos of terrorism

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Abstract

The concept of terrorism is not a new phenomenon. The term originated in France and entered the English language in 1795 after the region of terror. Its usage dependent on the domain concern of particular age. Even in the very first century there was 'Shinrikyo' a terrorist group based on religion operating in Palestine.

Terrorism means an armed violent movement directed against government as well as non – government involving premeditated attacks with arms, ammunition and explosive against civilians and resorting to tactics of intimidation such as hostage taking and hijacking but not seeking territorial control. They are encouraged by some countries, external powers to create instability in other countries. They indulge in looting, kidnapping, murder, shooting, arson and other unlawful activities by serve their purpose to creating instabilities or deterring the innocents.

In the recent decades life in the world has become insecure because of global terrorism. The law and order enforcing agencies throughout the world find themselves helpless in meeting the growing challenge posed by global terrorism. One is exposed to the danger of becoming a victim of the terrorist activity. Terrorist are sometimes compared to snakes, which may be hiding at the most unlikely places, waiting for the targets most vulnerable to their attacks.

Keywords: English language, ethos, terrorism

Introduction

International Terrorism

International terrorism happens to be one of the most major problems currently being faced by international community. It has been posing a serious threat to the security of all states, particularly to the international peace and security. Since the last decade of 20th century, it has been a keen objective of mankind to bring an end to terrorism which has been adversely affecting the resources and power of such states as a result of directly facing this menace. It has several forms (cross border terrorism, fundamentalist, terrorism, Jihadi terrorism, Narco terrorism, ethnic terrorism, ISIS terror and some other forms). Terrorism has put strain immense on international relations. The term international terrorism is used to refer the about types.

Terrorism involves the use of force and violence in the form of killing of the people, particularly killing of officials and leaders of the states, abduction for ransoms, hijacking of aeroplanes, Narcotic smuggling and ethnic and selected killings. Terrorism has been the standard weapon of certain fundamentalists, extremists, militants, sub-nationalists, revolutionaries, Jihadis and revolutionary armed groups. These use terrorism for securing their narrow goals as well as projecting their Darochial interests. They believe that by creating fear and terror, they can be successful in their missions.

International terrorism also uses similar methods for highlighting its professed views and demands as well putting pressure for securing the release of terrorists being detained by some states. In fact terrorism in its all dimensions has been spreading in a big way for the past few decades and it has been assuming more and more dangerous proportions. In sports is especially important is especially important if you participate regularly. The purpose of the study was to find out the parental attitude towards female participation in sports.

Definition

Terrorism can best be defined as the systematic use of terror in a variety of ways as a means of gaining the desired ends by force.

The learners English Dictionary

“Terrorism: The policy of use of violence and intimidation for political purpose”.

The long man modern English Dictionary

“Terrorism: The policy of using acts inspiring terror as a method of ruling or conducting political opposition”.

The United States Department of Defence

“Terrorism: The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, of to achieve political, regions or ideological objectives”.

Classification of Terrorism

- 1. Nationalistic Terrorism:** These share the goal of self – determination and reject the label of ‘terrorist’ such groups are found originally all over the world. Ex Irish Republican Army (IRA) the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
- 2. Ideological terrorism:** This category aims to transform the social, economic and political system of the country in the light of their particular ideology. Ex. Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigade, the West German Red Army.
- 3. Single issue Terrorism:** This terrorism is committed by Individuals of small groups attempting to exert pressure on public authorities to concede some privilege to a large group with which the terrorists sympathies. This group may include animal’s rights activists ‘Right to litters’ and Jewish Defence League.
- 4. State terrorism:** The government itself uses terrorism illegitimately, violence on its citizens. This represents a deliberate strategy of domination, claiming as it does its rights to deny rights to everyone. Some argue that more people have been killed by state terrorism than by any other type of human conflict.
- 5. State Sponsored Terrorism:** This category may be called ‘state sponsored terrorism’ or proxy war or surrogate war. This is a special method of warfare in which a sovereign state uses surrogates to disrupt and create political stability. In another country this rarity of terrorism obtains in Kashmir the sponsor being Pakistan.

Causes for terrorism

- 1. Political Cause:** The terrorism arises out of political grievances or political ambitions some people or groups of people having political grievance or ambitions which they cannot get redressed or infilled through normal constitutional processes resort to terrorism methods as a short cut to success. In Assain and Tripura the political factors that led to insurgency cum-terrorism included the failure of government to control large scale illegal immigration of Muslim from Bangladesh.
- 2. Economic causes:** Some people take to the gun because they feel they have been economically exploited. Naxal terrorism largely belongs to this in some cases, failure to get justice through lawful means pushesh people in the lap of terrorist’s outfits. Sometimes young person’s become terrorists because they harbor a feeling of having been discriminated against and treated as second class citizens.

- 3. Religions causes:** In Punjab some Sikh elements belonging to different organizations took to terrorism to demand the creation of an Independent state called Khalistan for the Sikhs. In Jammu and Kashmir Muslims belonging to different organizations took to terrorism for conflicting objectives, some terrorism groups such as Jammu and Kashmir liberation front want Independence for the state including all territory presently part of India, Pakistan and China.

The basic factor behind terrorism

After second world war ushered the international system a new structure, the international community realized that an urgent need to preserve, protect, defined and pursue international peace and security. The U.N was established to safeguard global peace and security for this purpose collective security system was incorporated in charter however securing of these objectives came under a big strain. When a cold war broke out between two super powers. The USA and (erstwhile) USSR and their respecting blocks, followed by intense rivalry, arms race, Nuclear Arms races alliance politics and un healthy competition in the international relations resulted in the international system becoming stressful, conflictual and confrontational in which local wars, proxy wars, ethnic wars, use of violence, coercion and force and terrorism came to be the order of a day. Arms supply, sales and deployment were practiced as a means for increasing one’s Influence as well as disputes, local wars and war like tensions. In the process there developed a huge but illegal arms trade in International market which provided a good ground for emergence of international terrorism as these arms easily found their way in to the hands of terrorism.

Emergence of International terrorism

During 1960s some terrorist groups surfaced in Europe – Red Brigades in Italy and Red Army Faction in West Germany. Both these groups wanted destruction of the current political and economic system in their home countries for the development of new systems. In Northern Ireland, Roman Catholic and protestant Extremists started to use violence as a mean to secure their desired objectives. 1960 – 80 both the super power and their allies did not hesitate to use violent and terror tactics to achieve their respective goals. Their policies and actions gave a big boost to the production of weapons. The availability of more and more sophisticated arms and ammunition in the illegal market made it possible for several terrorist groups to acquire and use these for intensifying and spreading their terrorist activities. The arms race gave birth to the culture of violence with in every such society which was living with internal conflict and all states which were yet to develop politically stable systems of governance some states started using proxy wars by supporting, arming and funding the terrorist/military groups existing and operating in their rival states. All this made terrorism a hard and sad reality of international relations. During 1960-80 the terrorist groups became more trained and organized groups of terrorists. In 1980s a new dimension came to be added to the International terrorism with the emergence of religions, fundamentalist and Jihadis. The Jihadis adopted the goal of liberating regions which were once ruled by Muslims as well as tried to project themselves as groups trying to secure the rights of Muslims living in various states. Particularly in

non-Muslim states. These Jihadis began describing themselves as warriors of Islam with their major establishment in Afghanistan, Sudan, Egypt, Pakistan and some countries of central Asia, West Asia and Middle East. The Afghanistan crisis provided a rich and fertile ground for the origin and growth of Islamic terrorism in International relations. The Afghan jihadis (Taliban) were initially organized, trained, armed, funded and supported by some states like the USA and Pakistan for fighting the 'evil forces' of the USSR. They later on found it convenient and necessary to work as the warriors of Islam and crusader for spreading Islam and protecting the rights of the Muslims. After the soviet pulled out, these groups were successful in controlling the state and society in Afghanistan. They enforced fundamentalist Islamic rules and got big support from Pakistan ISI and several Islamic organizations.

Afghan – Pakistan region came to be the central place for training of Jihadis. This area became the head quarter of At Qaeda and Taliban's. These emerged as highly motivated, organized, terrorist groups and began operating in different part of the world. India, unfortunately came to experience the activities of these terrorist groups in two of its states – Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

Terrorism in its Dirty from

During the 1990 the world witnessed, with grave concern the spread of terrorism to several parts of the world. Kyrgyzstan, Russia, China, India, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Algerian part of Africa and South East Asia and other regions of the world became victims of terrorism. Terrorism became transnational and got the name International terrorism. Afghanistan – Pakistan region, and some states of Africa emerged as major breeding grounds for well-armed, trained, and organized, terrorist groups capable of striking in different parts of the world.

In 1990s India began facing a grave menace of cross – border terrorism. Egypt, Algeria, Russia and several other states also began living with serious threats to their security from several terrorist groups, several others like Harkat – Ul – Ansav, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Taliban's of Afghanistan emerged as highly motivated and organized terrorist group in addition Osama-Bin-Laden emerged as the top patron of terrorism in the world. All over the world around fifty terrorist groups got engaged actively in using terrorism for achieving their political and religion directed goals.

In 2001, the world witnessed with disbelief and horror the terrorist attack on the twin towers of World Trade Centre USA, in December 2001 Indian parliament experienced the ugly face of terrorism, Chechnya, Algeria, India, USA, UK, Spain and several other states came to experience the terrorist violence in a big way. On 7 and 21 July 2005 International terrorism struck terror in London, In 2013 it again surfaced in Boston, USA the world now realizes the urgent need to fight the forces of terror.

Cross border terrorism

The terrorism being a transnational enterprise is much prone to the viral spreading of conflict and violence in to the other countries. Several areas, with otherwise no relation to the conflict get drawn in.

1. Relative to conventional war, this type of terrorism has bar great reach in terms of damage done.
2. Terrorist incident may lead to open conventional war with very little warning times. Particular terrorist

incidents may be used by a state to launch what is infact a premeditated decision to go to war.

3. The blurring of lines between what is terrorism and what is war may also lead to rapid escalation in to war.
4. The closer co-operation apparent between terrorism and organized crime (e.g. Narco – terrorism) also points to a further erosion of authority of the state from within.
5. The just war panoply that under writes terrorism ensure that kind of action is set to continue and spread in to areas of low development and education.
6. Terrorist group can use the ideologies of right of determination, national liberation war, freedom movement, ethnic interest of minorities and human rights of particular ethnic groups. For justifying their resort to terrorism for securing their goals from a state, which is considered by them to be an enemy state.
7. A major power can use the opportunity provided by the operation of terrorist groups against states in the form of a war against a state as a cloak to intervene in this situation.

International terrorism knows no boundary. It can strike at Washington, New Delhi, Moscow, Madrid Bali, Cairo and London and in fact at any place. It is the enemy of all.

Efforts being made by the UN to meet the menace of International Terrorism

In 1970s that the international community became aware of the growing of international terrorism and consequently of the need to initiate steps for meeting this danger.

The UN adopted a text on international terrorism on 18th December 1972 in the 2114th plenary meeting of General Assembly. The text was prefaced as "measures to prevent International terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms of the underlying causes of these forms of terrorism and acts of violence which cause some people to sacrifice human lives. Including their own in an attempt to effect radical changes". Faith in the Declaration of principles of International law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the charter of the United Nations was reaffirmed and resort to violence and terrorism was condemned. The object of the text was to encourage co-operation among member states against terrorism. The resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly with roll call vote 80 members voted in favor 37 against, 17 abstained from voting and 5 remained absent.

UN Ad-hoc committee for defining terrorism

The UN General Assembly decided to establish an Ad-hoc community for considering, created by the president of the UN Central Assembly in 1973. Despite failing to agree upon a definition of International Terrorism this committee was however successful in suggesting some measures for preventing terrorism. Its report formed an important document as bar as several countries tried to discuss various dimensions of international terrorism and find the ways and means for preventing it. The subcommittee created by this ad-ho committee for examining the definition, cause and prevention of terrorism. The NAM group defined international terrorism as acts of violence committed by a group of individuals which endanger human lives or Jeopardize Fundamental Freedom the effort of which are not confined to one state.

France defined international terrorism as heinous act of barbarianism committed in foreign territory.

In the last decade of 20th century, the world witnessed a big increase in the acts of international terrorism. Several parts of the world became infested with the activities of several organized international terrorist outfits, religions terrorism, Narco – terrorism, cross border terrorism came to be a big menace. It started posing a grave threat to international peace and security.

On 9th December 1999 the UN General Assembly adopted in its resolution. The international convention for suppression on its financing of terrorism. Its purpose was to prevent states from providing a direct or an indirect financial or other help to international terrorist and fits. Each state under took the obligation to refrain from providing assistance to terrorists' organization. It was agreed that each will ball and control terrorist organizations carrying activities from their territory / region.

International legislation against terrorism

1. Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft, adopted at the Hague on December 1970.
2. Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil Aviation, Adopted at Montreal on 23 Sept 1971.
3. Convention on prevention and punishment of crimes against Internally protected persons, including diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of UN on 14th December 1973.
4. International Convention against the taking of Hostages adopted by the General Assembly of UN on 17th December 1979.
5. Convention on physical protection of Nuclear material, adopted at Vienna on 3rd March 1980.
6. Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts of violence at Airports serving international civil Aviation, supple monetary to the convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, done at Montreal on 24th February 1988.
7. Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
8. Protocol for suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, adopted at Rome on 10 March 1998.
9. International convention for the suppression of Terrorism Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of UN on 15th December 1997.

Terror attacks

On September 11, 2001 the ugly and very dangerous face of terrorism was seen when terrorist attacked against the twin towers of the world trade Centre New York and the Pentagon building in Washington which caused a heavy loss of life and property.

In India the terrorist struck first at Jammu Kashmir Assembly building on 1st October 2001 and then on 13th December 2001 against the Indian parliament.

On March 20, 2003 the US launched a new war against Iraq and described it as a coalition war against Terrorism and weapons of mass Destruction.

In 2004 Russia experienced two big and inhumane terrorist attacks which again brought in to focus the need for fighting international terrorism.

On 7th and 21th July 2005 International terrorism struck London when several bomb blasts were made in running trains and stations. This came in as a reminder and warning sojnal to the G-8 summit leaders who were meeting in Scotland on 7th July 2005.

May 2008 Terrorism serial bomb blasts in Jaipur Delhi as well as some other Indian cities again demonstrated the big danger being posed by terrorism.

The 26 November clearly showed that Pakistan was the CPI – Centre of International terrorism and most of the terrorism was flowing from Afghanistan – Pakistan area in to the other parts of the world.

The growth of International terrorism has become the hard and sad reality of contemporary times and has assumed very dangerous proportions as well as is posing a danger to International peace and security. The danger of International terrorism can be listed under as has been done by Tara Kartha (world focus, January 2000).

- a. Terrorism being a transnational enterprise is much prone to spreading the bacillus of conflict and violence in to other countries.
- b. Terrorism Incident may lead to open conventional war with a very little warning time. Particular terrorist incidents may be used by a state to launch what is in fact premeditated decision to go to war.
- c. The blurring of lines between what is terrorism and what is war may also lead to rapid escalation in to war.
- d. The closer co-operation apparent between terrorism and organized crime. (e.g. Narco – Terrorism) also points to a further erosion of the authority of the state, with one using force to achieve its objectives and the other corrupting the state from within.
- e. The just war panoply that under writes terrorism ensures that this kind of action in set to continue and spread in to areas of low development and education.
- f. Terrorism group can use the ideologies of right to determine National liberation war, freedom movement, ethnic Interests of minorities and human rights of a particular ethnic group for justifying their resort to terrorism for securing their goals from a state. Which is considered by them to be an enemy of the state.
- g. A major power can use the opportunity provided by the co-operation of terrorism group against state in the form of war against the state as a cloak to intervene in the situation, in the name of preserving peace, security and stability in the regions.

Today elimination of terrorism, particularly ISIS terrorism constitute the top item on the agenda of international relations, recently ISIS has suffered a defeat in Fallujah and it is expected that it will also face a defeat in other parts of Syria and Iraq. However there is every need to form a global coalition against terrorism. Which is the enemy of human kind.

Terrorism is the enemy of mankind and it needs total elimination. The international community must unite and act fast against this menace. An International convention against terrorism must be immediately adopted and operationalized for the purpose. However, at the same time, efforts must be made to guide all human beings, including the mis-directed, and misled young men and women related with terrorism towards the process of making a peaceful and prospers world – reinforcing terrorism cannot help any person or group, it can only harm and destroy its

protagonists, perpetrators, supporter & followers this lesson must be taught to the terrorists and their instigators helpers and for this purpose means and efforts must be undertaken.

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