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## Terrorist attacks: Threatens more than a billion people

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### Abstract

Terrorist acts in Russia, for example, not only increased in fact just before the start of the presidency of Vladimir Putin (acts in Chechnya, Moscow, North Caucasus, Volgograd). Ethnic terrorism has been found to be the main reason behind global conflicts and trends in terrorism. It was also found that organizations professing a democratic ideology are significantly less likely to engage in terrorism, and organizations with the following characteristics are more likely to engage in terrorism: Separatism, rhetoric justifying violence, foreign support, state repression. An interesting topic was found that organizations that do not have a democratic ideology and have all of the above factors have an 89% chance of engaging in terrorism. The fact that 71 percent of American voters feared a terrorist attack on the U.S. homeland in the 2014 midterm elections is a sign that violent groups like al-Qaeda, the Islamic State and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula are still on their minds. Many Americans. Like it or not, terrorism will continue to be a problem for the United States, its allies, and the rest of the international community. Like narcotics or petty crime, terrorism cannot be eliminated - it can only be degraded and managed to a level that allows everyone to live their lives in relative peace. Two examples of the deadliest terrorist groups are operating today: the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, which is the most powerful and professional military in action in half the globe, and Boko Haram, which is a jihadist group in northeastern Nigeria. Yet Boko Haram has threatened communities in northern Nigeria for years.

**Keywords:** Terrorist Hotspots, Ethnic Terrorism

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### Introduction

Terrorism has always been a major concern of governments. The Bible advocates terror, assassination and extermination in several places (see the book of Numbers and the book of Joshua). Regicide, or the killing of kings by rivals and the subsequent brutal suppression of loyal people, has been an established pattern of political rise since Julius Caesar (44 BC). Zealots in Israel (100 AD) fought the Roman occupation in public places with hit-and-run tactics. Assassins in Iraq (1100 AD) fought the Christian Crusaders with suicidal tactics. Thuggees in India kidnapped travelers to sacrifice to their goddess of terror, Kali.

The Spanish Inquisition (1469-1600) dealt with heretics by systematic torture, and the entire Middle Ages was based on terrorizing the countryside. The Luddists (1811-1816) destroyed machines and any symbol of modern technology. The Serbian Terrorist (1914) started World War I. Hitler's rise to power (1932) included plans for genocide. Nations like Ireland, Cyprus, Algeria, Tunisia, and Israel would probably never have become republics if not for revolutionary terrorism, and more than a few people would say that the United States was founded on terrorism. However terrorism is defined, it is clear that it has helped shape world history in different ways and has long meant different things to different people. There is no good definition of terrorism. In fact, it can be impossible to define because it is intangible and fluctuates according to historical and geographical contexts. Some of its forms are indistinguishable from crime, revolution and war. Other forms are easily distinguishable. Anyone and everyone knows that one day they would somehow, under back-to-the-wall conditions, support some form of terrorism (as a tactic of last resort) in the name of some deeply held cause or value. You may already be a supporter of terrorism, or you may be living under a government that practices terrorism and you don't know it. There is no universally accepted definition of terrorism (Long 1990, *The Anatomy of Terrorism*). US State Department definition, USC Title 22, Chapter 38, Section 2656f(d): premeditated, politically motivated violence against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or secret agents, usually designed to influence audiences.

FBI definition: the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any portion thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives. Department of Defense definition: the calculated use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. United Nations definition: any act intended to cause death or serious injury to a civilian population or to any other person not actively participating in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, if the purpose, nature or context of such act is to intimidate the population or to coerce government or international organization to do or refrain from any action. Article 2(b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 5 May 2004 [1]

Terrorist activities were especially more frequent in the Middle East and Asia during this decade. Countries emerging as "terrorist hotspots" are not necessarily countries at risk of instability. According to Global Terrorist Attacks 1970-2007, from the end of the 20th century to the present, we can see an increase in terrorist attacks compared to fatal attacks and 10 fatal attacks. So since 2005 we can see a big jump in the frequency of all kinds of global terrorist attacks:

According to Emerging Terrorist Hotspots, we can learn that most of them in Asia (8), one in Africa and one in the Middle East: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Kashmir, Rwanda, Thailand, West Bank/Gaza [2]

For example, terrorist acts in Russia have not only increased. In fact, just before the start of Vladimir Putin's presidency, the number of terrorist acts in Russia during a single increase was not mainly limited to Chechnya, but the attacks also reached the current level. unaffected parts of the country, namely the capital Moscow, and assumed terrifying proportions. Although terrorist activities in the 1990s, rebels using terrorist tactics have since expanded their operational radius to almost the entire North Caucasus. The largest terrorist attacks that occurred in Russia since 1999, including attacks in Moscow, Volgograd, Nazran, Beslan and Nalchik. By the way: By cooperating with groups that openly promote the use of terrorist methods as a means to further their own political goals, such as the Palestinian Hamas, the Kremlin discredits and undermines the political legitimacy of its own anti-terror policy [3, pp. 7-10]

It was found that

#### **Ethnic terrorism is the main reason for global conflicts and trends in terrorism**

- There are more than 5,000 ethnic groups worldwide.
- Two-thirds of the world's countries have at least one minority that makes up 10% or more of their population
- The Minorities at Risk (MAR) project has identified nearly 2,000 socially significant ethnic groups that make up at least 100,000 people or 1% of the country's population.
- MAR estimates that nearly 1 in 7 people worldwide face some form of discrimination based on ethnic identity
- 7 of the 10 most dangerous organizations have a wholly or partly ethnically based ideology or membership (data from 1998-2005)

Organizations with a democratic ideology were found to be significantly less likely to engage in terrorism, and organizations with the following characteristics were more

likely to engage in terrorism:

- Separatism
- Rhetoric justifying violence
- Foreign support
- State repression

An interesting topic was found that organizations that do not have a democratic ideology and have all of the above factors have an 89% chance of engaging in terrorism [4].

The type of rhetoric often used to reassure the public when the national threat level is raised is: "You are more likely to be struck by lightning than killed or injured in a terrorist attack." Although the days of the Department of Homeland Security's color-coded rating system are long gone, the US government is still quick to warn the public when credible news of an upcoming terrorist plot against Americans emerges. Public concern about terrorism has certainly plummeted since September 11, 2001, and remains far behind the economy, job creation, and political polarization on the list of voters' concerns. Yet it only takes one mass attack on a victim or a single, publicized beheading of an American citizen to gain the attention of the American public. The fact that 71 percent of American voters feared a terrorist attack in the 2014 midterm elections

Homeland USA is a sign that violent groups such as al-Qaeda, the Islamic State and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula are still on the minds of many Americans. [5].

Like it or not, terrorism will continue to be a problem for the United States, its allies, and the rest of the international community. Like narcotics or petty crime, terrorism cannot be eliminated - it can only be degraded and managed to the point where everyone can live their lives in relative peace The most dangerous terrorist groups operating today and those that are undoubtedly at the top of Washington radar. Here's an example of two: Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant: It takes a special kind of terrorist organization to force the world's most powerful and professional military into action halfway across the globe. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ISIS, or simply the Islamic State) is exactly this type of organization: powerful enough to defeat several divisions of the national army, and rich enough to maintain its operations at an impressive pace. Estimated by the Central Intelligence Agency to be 31,000 fighters in size, ISIL alone has swept across an area of the Middle East roughly the size of Belgium. The quick and easy capture of Iraq's second largest city, Mosul, by several thousand ISIL fighters in June 2014 not only had the effect of embarrassing the Iraqi government in the eyes of its people, but also revealed how badly led and pathetic the Iraqi security forces had become. Absent President Barack Obama's decision to authorize targeted airstrikes against ISIL positions in early August, there was a very real possibility that several more divisions of the Iraqi army could have collapsed. The main difference between ISIL and the litany of other Islamist terrorist organizations that compete for funding and recruits is that the former is successful at a task that even Al Qaeda could not accomplish: capturing territory, holding that territory, and declaring Islamic Caliphate at its heart. the Arab world. And ISIL does it in the most brutal way imaginable: rounding up and executing anyone who shows the slightest resistance to its rule. At least four cases of mass killings by ISIL terrorists have been documented, including the execution of 250 Syrian soldiers in August after the group captured al-Tabqa air base.

A few weeks ago, over 200 Iraqi tribesmen were massacred west of Ramadi in what can only be described as an attempt by ISIL to extinguish any competitor, however passive, who dares to rise up and challenge its authority. Combined with a Treasury Department study that estimates ISIL's oil revenue at \$1 million a day, it's safe to say that the United States and the coalition it has built have a lot of work ahead of them. 2. Boko Haram: The jihadist group in northeastern Nigeria catapulted into the world's attention when a boarding school in the Nigerian border town of Chibok was attacked in the middle of the night. About 300 Nigerian schoolgirls have been captured by Boko Haram militants and threatened with forced marriage and forced conversion. Yet Boko Haram has threatened communities in northern Nigeria for years. Public reports say the organization was founded in 2002, but its activities only came into the global spotlight in 2009 when Boko Haram's new leader, Abubakr Shekau, launched what can only be described as an insurgency against the Nigerian government using only terrorist tactics. Boko Haram razed entire villages to the ground, often killing residents with bullets to the head or burning them alive. The Council on Foreign Relations estimates that at least 6,742 people have been killed as a result of Boko Haram violence since May 2011 – although the dark nature of the violence in Nigeria and the numerous claims of responsibility ensure that this is an incredibly conservative number. No target is off limits to Boko Haram either; last Monday, over fifty school children were killed in a suicide bombing that many speculate was by Boko Haram. This would not be all that surprising considering the group's history of destroying schools and burning students alive in their dormitories [6].

Creating awareness about the phenomenon of terrorism, in our opinion, requires knowledge of the largest terrorist groups. We should highlight the fact that 10 terrorist groups alone threaten the existence of more than a billion people in the world as follows

Terrorist groups, which have a harshness and adverse psychological impact, are the greatest threat to civilization itself. Their unparalleled barbarism, fueled by their warped understanding of religion and politics, places almost all of them high on the list of most wanted governments around the world.

### **These 10 terrorist groups alone threaten the existence of more than a billion people in the world [7]**

#### **1. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia**

This Marxist-Leninist terrorist group from Colombia is better known by its acronym - FARC and is considered the leader of the illegal drug trade around the world and terrorist activities in the Latin American country. This organization was founded in 1964 and currently unites approximately 12 thousand fighters with thousands of supporters from the countryside. The obtained extortion money from multinational corporations and the wealthier strata is invested in the betterment of poor nations.

#### **2. Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)**

The group, known by its Kurdish initials PKK, was founded on November 27, 1978 in Turkey and has been fighting for an independent Kurdish state ever since. The region of operation of the PKK, officially designated as an international terrorist group, consists of Turkey, Iran, Syria and Iraq. The PKK is currently the biggest aggressor in the global fight against the Islamic State, and for the same it is

celebrated by the Western powers. However, this does not diminish its official status, at least not in the eyes of the Turkish government.

#### **3. Hamas**

Short for "Harakat Al-Muqawama Al-Islamia", Hamas is a socio-political terrorist group of Palestine that was founded in 1987 as an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood. This organization was founded to wage Jihad against Israel and ensure the freedom of Palestine from Israeli "occupation". Known for its suicide bombers, this terrorist group is heavily supported by Hezbollah in operations against the Israeli government and civilians. The EU's Supreme Court recently ruled that Hamas will be removed from lists of terrorist groups in EU countries.

#### **4. Hezbollah**

This Lebanese terrorist group, supported by Iran and Syria, emerged from the Lebanese civil war in 1982 and is considered the biggest enemy of Israel and the Sunni Arab countries. According to a CIA report, the organization boasts the support of 41 percent of the Lebanese population and is involved in many humanitarian and social activities in the country.

#### **5. Al-Nusra Front**

The al-Nusra Front, or Jabhat al-Nusra, which means "Front of Support for the People of Al-Sham" in Arabic, is an offshoot of al-Qaeda operating in Syria and Lebanon. Led by Abu Mohammad al-Julani, the terrorist group's significance lies in being the strongest supporter of Syrian rebels fighting the Bashar al-Assad regime in the Syrian civil war. Although hailed by experts as "one of the most effective rebel forces" in Syria, the group has been designated a terrorist organization by the United Nations, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Turkey. . However, one of its main opponents is the Islamic State.

This Conclusions article paves the way for some ideas Criminological concepts, theories, and methods can help us begin to understand terrorism, but we must be flexible enough to incorporate differences into our theory, methods, and data collection efforts, and we must work well with others because terrorism is a big big problem that needs ideas from many people with different perspectives.

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