TERRORISM: BRUTALITY TOWARDS SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT: The United nations General Assembly in 1994 defined terrorism as the criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them. Bruce Hofmann, a political analyst in his book "Inside terrorism" defines terrorism in a prescribed manner. He stated that by distinguishing terrorists from other types of criminals and terrorism from other forms of crime, we come to realize that terrorism is ineluctably political in aims and motives, violent – or, equally important, threatens violence, designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target, conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or identifying insignia) and perpetrated by a sub national group or non-state entity. Terrorism eventually consist of fear and violence, damage to property, loss of life, mental damage to the effected person, loss in finance, large effect on society and political effects. The shadow of terrorism, which is since 1793, has covered a long distance from its origin and has continued its growth today. Different countries along with their defence mechanism all over the world are constantly keeping an eye on the terrorist groups and are developing the new ways to tackle the threat of terrorism by finding the roots of this problem and also by making all efforts to protect innocent people from its effects.

Key Words: Terrorism, Brutality, Society

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is somewhat considered a threat that have caused a damage to all the individuals existing in the society. It has created a fear to everyone's mind of human causalities and other damages after seeing the endless streams of violence around them. No one can forget the 9/11 attacks which had a tremendous impact upon the psyches of all the Americans and the people around the globe. Presently, number of militants groups exist whose main objective is to spread terror in the society. The leaders of this group brainwash the mind of young people in the name of religious theories, they are made the part of these terrorist group and finally, all the joined members turn out to be a terrorist. Till date, different terrorist groups have been established in different regions around the world raising the issue of terrorism in the society. The threat from the terrorism is presently continued and remains the tremendous issue for the nations. With days going, there are evidences of many more extremists group who had become active and continue to spread violence in states especially in South-Asia. It is onerous to have knowledge about the new terrorist groups as compared to the earlier radical Islamists group which were inspired by the teachings of Egyptian thinker, Sayyid Qutub and followed the practical theology of the Afghan warlord, Jalaluddin Haqqani. But at present, the terrorists seem to belong to different genre of terrorism. The techniques and strategy used in 2008 Mumbai terror attacks and September 11, 2001 attack in New York City were almost similar. However, series of recent harms caused by terrorist in Europe and parts of Asia from 2015 to 2017 starting from attacks on Charlie Hebdo offices in Paris in 2015 the major incidents at Brussels and Istanbul Ataturk airports as well as the Bastille Day attack in Nice, France, all in 2016, to the string of attacks in London, Stockholm, Barcelona and New York, in 2017 — are very different in structure and the morphology from attacks of an earlier period. All the above attacks responsibility in these last 3 years has been taken by IS (Islamic State), a new terror organization which have its root in Syria,

who in 2014 referred themselves as worldwide caliphate. In response to the issue of terrorism, a lot of steps have been taken by different nation in their own perspective way against various terrorist groups. From 2001 to 2014, ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) destructed certain al-Qaeda and Taliban militant training camps, invaded and occupied Afghanistan, drone strikes in the tribal areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan, killed and captured over two thirds of Al-Qaeda's operative and one of the most finest achievement was the death of Osama Bin Laden in 2011 by the US Navy Seals. But the growth and rise of ISIS along with Al Qaeda and their associate and cross groups continue to threaten the global security. Governments and different nations have channeled towards finding best methods of security and safety of its people. By present, over 62 nations including European Union and Arab League have joined the US-led alliance against the ISIS. Uniting of nations can be said as a biggest weapon to demolish these terrorist communities and to lead this globe to peace and harmony.

ORIGIN OF TERRORISM

The set-up of terrorism date backs to 1793 which comes from the Reign of Terror instigated by Maxmilien Robespierre following the French Revolution. Robespierre was one of the state head who killed his enemies and established a dictatorship in the country. Robespierre's sentiment laid the foundations for modern terrorists, who believe violence will usher in a better system. For example, the 19th century Narodnaya Volya hoped to end Tsarist rule in Russia. But the characterization of terrorism as a state action faded, while the idea of terrorism as an attack against an existing political order became more prominent.

By 1950s, the rise of non-state terrorism began which included several factors which were ethnic nationalism, anti-colonial sentiments in the vast British, French and other empires and also the rise of new ideologies named communism. In some countries, terrorist group was formed with a nationalist agenda. Like Irish Republican Army grew from the quest by Irish Catholics to form an independent republic, rather than being part of Great Britain. Similarly, the Kurds, a distinct ethnic and linguistic group in Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq, have sought national autonomy since the beginning of the 20th Century. The Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK), formed in the 1970s, uses terrorist tactics to announce its goal of a Kurdish state. The Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are members of the ethnic Tamil minority. They use suicide bombing and other lethal tactics to wage a battle for independence against the Sinhalese majority government.

By 1970s, terrorism became international. In 1968, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijacked an El Al Flight. Twenty years later, the bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, shocked the world. The era also gave us our contemporary sense of terrorism as highly theatrical, symbolic acts of violence by organized groups with specific political grievances. The bloody events at the 1972 Munich Olympics were politically motivated. Black September (Palestinian group), kidnapped and killed Israeli athletes preparing to compete. Black September's political goal was negotiating the release of Palestinian prisoners. They used spectacular tactics to bring international attention to their national cause. Terrorism in the United States also emerged. Groups such as the Weathermen grew out of the non-violent group Students for a Democratic Society. They turned to violent tactics, from rioting to setting off bombs, to protest the Vietnam War.[1] With the beginning of the 21st century, the prospective behind terrorism have turned out to be religious. Groups that justify their violence on Islamic grounds- Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah—come to mind first. But Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism and other religions have given rise to their own forms of militant extremism. The best example is the 9/11 attacks of USA whose responsibility was taken by Osama bin Laden, the member of Al Qaeda.

WHAT TERRORISM ACTUALLY MEANS?

The definition of terrorism is quite difficult to determine. Sometimes an organization is called as a terrorist group by its enemies but on the other side they are called freedom fighters by its followers. In 1994, the

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[1] AmyZalman,*"The History of Terrorism."* ThoughtCo., (Feb.02, 2019, 9:48 PM), https://www.thoughtco.com/the-history-of-terrorism-3209374

United nations General Assembly has continually condemned terrorist acts using the following political depiction of terrorism as criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them.

Bruce Hofmann, a political analyst in his book "Inside terrorism" defines terrorism in a prescribed manner. He stated that by distinguishing terrorists from other types of criminals and terrorism from other forms of crime, we come to realize that terrorism is: ineluctably political in aims and motives, violent – or, equally important, threatens violence, designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target, conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or identifying insignia) and perpetrated by a sub national group or non-state entity.[2]

Terrorism has been used by many political organizations to achieve their aims. It has been used by religious groups, revolutionaries, ruling governments and both rightwing and left-wing political parties. The characteristic of terrorism is use of violence against innocent peoples for the purpose of gaining publicity for their group and objectives. The violent acts of terrorism can exploit human fear to gain these goals.

EFFECTS OF TERRORISM

Terrorism eventually consist of fear and violence, damage to property, loss of life, mental damage to the effected person, loss in finance, large effect on society and political effects. Let us understand the different kind of effects that arises due to the spread of terrorism in the society:

1) Psychological Effects

The most effective thing is someone's mental status which had a great impact by the actions of terrorism. Somewhere it automatically creates a fear in mind of the person who was not involved in the assaults. The fear based oppression can mentally influence individuals who have no immediate association with a psychological oppressor assault. A man who is harmed in a fear based oppressor assault is not any more liable to experience the ill effects of mental issue than a man whose alone association with the assault was seeing it on TV. The broad media scope of fear monger assaults can in this manner truly hurt individuals' mental prosperity. For instance, following the 9/11 assaults, 52% of Americans said that they couldn't focus on their work because of those assaults. The fear based oppressor assault has hazardous effect particularly on young people. It influences their examinations and a few adolescents begin appreciating fear based oppressor exercises. Psychological warfare, in this way, significantly affects individuals' regular daily existences, regardless of whether they are straightforwardly presented to it.

2) Economic Effects

The terrorism affects the economy in two ways, associated with the destruction caused by an act of terrorism, and its indirect costs, which affect nearly every aspect of a targeted state's economy. The most direct economic effect of a terrorist attack is the damage caused to life and property at the site of the attack. The indirect impact of terrorist attacks on economy, are more dangerous than direct impact. The indirect economic effects of terrorism are many and different and are very difficult to accurately count. Terrorism can affect an economy in numerous ways. A long-running terrorist campaign can definitely impact a state's GDP, as happened to Israel during the second Intifada.[3] Also the terrorism effects significantly on the tourism industry of a country since tourist destinations can be easily substituted and terrorist affected areas usually become instantly unattractive to foreign tourists. Even a small risk of terrorism leads potential

[2] Bruce Hoffman, "*Inside Terrorism*", 41,(Columbia University Press, 2006).
[3] Zvi Eckstein and Daniel Tsiddon, *"Macroeconomic consequences of terror: theory and the case of Israel"*, 971 (51 JME 2004).

tourists to travel elsewhere. Thus, the more reliant a country's economy is on tourism, the more it will be affected by terrorism.

3) Social Effects

The Social Impact of terrorism means how people suffer due to Terrorism. The social impact of terrorism is very dangerous and far reaching, influencing many different aspects of a society. The impact of terrorism on a society is the effect upon people's beliefs and attitudes. Major events influence people's beliefs and attitudes.[4] The threat of terrorism increases the stereotypes, leading to more negative stereotyping by members of the targeted society. There have been numerous instances of this such as the rise of "Islamophobia" in the United States following the 9/11 attacks, and the increase in anti-Arab sentiments in Spain in the wake of the 2004 Madrid train bombings. Likewise, in Israel during the second Intifada, Israelis held extremely negative stereotypes of Palestinians, viewing them as dishonest, violent, and having little regard for human life. Same is the case of India-Pakistan, Indians held negative stereotypes of Pakistan for cross-border terrorism.

4) Political Effects

The social effects of terrorism mentioned above have also political implications. The unifying effect that terrorism had upon Israeli-Jewish society during the second Intifada is typical of what is known as the "rally around the flag" syndrome, which is common to societies experiencing terrorism. The "rally around the flag" syndrome generally leads to a silent the public criticism of the government and its policies. This public reaction to terrorism is also in line with system justification theory, according to which threats increase social conservatism. The role that terrorism can play in strengthening conservatism was shown in a study that compared Spanish attitudes before and after the Madrid train bombings, which found that the bombings increased adherence to conservative values. The impact of terrorism on public opinion, however, is not straightforward and predictable. There is no uniform public response to a terrorist attack. Numerous factors affect how a public responds to a terrorist attack, such as the nature and scale of the terrorist attack, and the context in which it occurs. Moreover, different groups within the general public respond in different ways to a terrorist attack. People with different political aim are likely to have different responses since existing political orientations serve as a mechanism through which new information is received and processed.[5]

CONCLUSION

Somewhat it's been observed that the terrorism have always left the gloomy image among the individuals who are part of this society. Different countries and their defence system around the world always keep on trying the new ways to tackle the threat of terrorism by finding the root of this problem and also by protecting and defending the people from its after effects which we discussed above. Like what USA did by ending the master mind behind the 9/11 attacks was in fact an appreciable glory for all the people around the world against the terrorism. The shadow of terrorism, which is since 1793, has covered a long distance from its origin and has continued its growth today. However, the alliance of nations, creation of counter-terrorism organizations and the governments of the different countries are constantly and actively following the activities of various terrorist groups so that they can take various precautions for the protection of the society and also for putting a deterrent to the threats before it arises from their side.

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[4] KerenSharvit et al., *Jewish-Israeli attitudes regarding peace in the aftermath of terror attacks: the moderating role of political worldview and context*, (Israeli Sociological Society, TelHai, Israel, 2005).
[5] Asher Arian, "Opinion Shifts among Israeli Jews, 1987-2004," 83 (11 Palestine-Israel Journal 2005)