

**TERRORISM AND ITS COMPLICATION ON GLOBAL
SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY.**

BY

ADESANYA MORENIKE BUKANLA

MATRICULATION NO: 17012222035

COMBINATION: POLITICAL SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES

**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF
ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**TAI SOLARIN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OMU-IJEBU OGUN STATE,
NIGERIA.**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD
OF NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION (N.C.E).**

JANUARY 2021

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work was carried out under my supervision by Adesanya Morenike Bukanla, Political Science/Social Studies combination in thye Department of Political Science, School of Arts and Social Studies, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu.

MR. AGORO F. A.

SUPERVISOR

DATE

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God who is the pillar of strength and support. In Him alone I can do all things, God has been my source of inspiration and wisdom for writing this project work. I am greatly indebted to Him alone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A project work of this kind definitely would not have carried out without the support of some people.

First and foremost, my profound gratitude coming from the deepest of my heart to the Almighty God who has been my fountain of knowledge, understanding and wisdom. God has been my pillar of strength and support from the beginning to the end of my three years (3) program in Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu. Though the program seems unending I wish to give Almighty God all the glory, honour and praises for His abundance grace over me since my existence on earth.

I am most grateful to my Parents, Mr & Mrs. ADESANYA who stood firmly by me financially, morally and spiritually throughout my academic pursuit, may Almighty God reward you greatly.

I will like to express my deep and sincere appreciation and thanks to my able and ever supporting supervisor Mr. AGORO, F.A for going through this project and making necessary correction, I pray may God Almighty bless you and reward you abundantly.

To my great grandma Mrs. Olajumoke, Osibogun, Aunty Kemi, Aunty Yomi, Aunty Bolu, Aunty Tutu and all my brother, brother Segun, and those who stood by me throughout my academic pursuit, I really appreciate you all.

Lastly, to all lecturers in the Department, of political science and social studies F.A AGORO, Dr. Okedele, Mr. Akinmeji, Mr. Otelaja, Dr. (Mrs) Ogundipe O.G (**D.E.O Social Studies**), Dr. Adebajo Y.A, Mr. Ogunfowokan O.A, Mrs Balogun, T. May God bless you all for your sacrifice and love. I also express deep love and appreciation to my family

and friends I say thank you all.

My sincere appreciation goes to my colleague in the school both in the department and School at large, such as Esther, Dammie, Ify, Joke, Ife, and to Adegbesan Oluwabukola M. (De-Boy) who did typing of this project work. I say thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
CHAPTER ONE	
Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1-8
1.2 Statement of the Problem	9
1.3 Objective of the Study	9-10
1.4 Research Question	10
1.5 Research hypothesis	10-11
1.6 Significance of the Study	11
1.7 Scope of the Study	11
1.8 Limitation of the Study	12
1.9 Definition of Terms	12-13
CHAPTER TWO	
2.0 The History of Sudan	14-16

2.1 The Genesis of the on Going Terrorist Movement
 In Sudan 16-22
2.2 The Nature of Terrorism 23-29
2.3 Implications on Global Security 29-31
2.4 Theoretical Frame Work 31-34

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Impacts of Terrorism in the Sudan 35-44

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Terrorism and Global Security in the Twenty
 First Century 45-54

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation 55-61
References 62-65

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the world has become increasingly aware of the terrorist activities that have been taking place and their impacts on the lives of people as well as the social, economic, and political stability of nations. The negative impacts of terrorism in the world can no longer be underestimated and their understanding has never been more important than it has become, especially after the world became aware of what happened in the United States on September 11, 2001. Terrorist attacks have claimed the lives of many people destroying property worth millions of dollars (Drakos & Kutan, 2003). Industries have been decimated and countries have cautioned their citizens against visiting terrorism destinations that have been associated with terrorism, which harms the entire industry.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Terrorism is violence or threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear or alarm and thereby bring about some social and political changes. This definition is in line with the explanation offered by a South American Jurist more than 30 years ago, according to him “Terrorism consists of acts that are in themselves may be classic-crimes, murder, arson, the use of explosives, but that differ from classic crimes in that they are excited with the deliberate intention of causing panic and terror within an arranged or organized society¹. It is the use of violence and most especially the fear it causes among people for political objectives.²

It was also defined by the Terrorism Research Center as “the systematic use of physical violence against non combatants but with an audience greater than the immediate victim in mind to create a general climate of fear in a large population in order to affect some kind of political and social changes”³.

The United States Federal Bureau of investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or

property to intimate or coerce a government, the population or any segment thereof in furtherance of political and social objectives”⁴. In basic terms, terrorism is an act of inflicting terror upon the people in the process of achieving personal or political objectives⁵.

Although from the above definitions, it can be rightly concluded that there is no precise or widely accepted definition of the concept of terrorism, it is generally believed that terrorism is the use of covert violent actions in order to achieve certain objectives. It is a form of covert attack directed at targets that are outside a certain range of clearly military targets. Though the terrorist attack on the world trade centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington DC constitute a prime case, most terrorist attacks are aimed at domestic regimes or other targets within the terrorist own country⁷.

Terrorism is not new on the world stage. Northern Ireland had been dealing with terrorists for more than forty years, Israel with Palestinian terrorists for much the same period and Spain with Basque terrorists.

Although the use of terrorism as a political tool extends far back into history, recent decades have seen a rise in the practice for

several reasons. One is the overwhelming advantage in weapons that governments usually have over dissident groups. Because many governments are armed with aircraft and other high tech weapons that are unavailable to opposition forces, it has often become nearly suicidal for armed dissidents to use conventional tactics.

Second, terrorists' targets are now more readily available than in the past: people are more concentrated in urban areas and even in large buildings; there are countless airline flights, and more and more people travel abroad. Third, the mass availability of instant visual news through television and satellite communications makes it easy for terrorists to gain an audience. This is important because terrorism is not usually directed at its victims as such; rather it is intended to frighten others. Fourth, technology has led to the creation of increasingly lethal weapons that terrorists can use to kill and injure large numbers of people. These technological "advances" include biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons⁷.

Terrorists attacks are relatively regular event. In 2000 there were 423 international terrorist attacks – many of these carried out across national borders and there were many other incidents of

domestic terrorism. However, through this time, Americans worried little about terrorism for example, in a survey conducted in 1999 that asked Americans to name two or three top foreign policy concerns, only 12 percent of the respondents mentioned terrorism as a worry.⁸

This American's sense of security was shattered by the September 11, 2001 terrorists attacks which included the destruction of the World trade Center, major damage to the pentagon, the crash of a hijacked airliner in Pennsylvania, and the deaths of over 3,000 people.

Soon thereafter President George W. Bush responded by announcing a war on terrorism⁹. An American led coalition of forces intervened in Afghanistan, toppling the Taliban government that had supported Al Qaeda and attacking Al Qaeda forces in the country. Later President Bush charged that Iraq, Iran and North Korea constituted an "axis of evil" that, among other things were guilty of state terrorism. In March 2003, the United States, in alliance with Great Britain and other countries known as the coalition of the

Willing attacked Iraq, arguing in part that Iraq's support of terrorism made it an international threat and an outlaw nation.¹⁰

Terrorist make use of various means in achieving their aims, irrespective of whether it is individual group or state sponsored terrors. Some of which are briefly stated as follows:

Kidnapping: Seizure of one or more victims are then moved to a hideout. This method is regularly abducted by the Niger Delta Terrorists Movements.

Barricade Hostage: Seizure of a facility with whatever hostages available, these is made cotangent on meeting terrorist demand.

Bombing: Major bombing is the use of any type of explosives or device for terrorist purposes, including those delivered through mail when sufficient demand or casualties occurs, the terrorists group claims responsibility. Example Commuter bombing in 2004 March that killed 191 people and wounded 1,8000. and July 7: London bombings – Bombs explode on one double-decker bus and three London Underground trains, killing 56 people and injuring over 700, occurring on the first day of the 31st G8 Conference. The attacks are the first suicide bombings in Western Europe.

Hijacking: An attempt to seize an airplane, ship or other vehicle with whatever hostage maybe in it, to force some actions or movement to another country upon an agreement by authorities involved to terrorists demand.

Armed attack: An attempt to seize or damage facility with no intent to hold for negotiating purposes.

Assassination: An attempt whether successful or not to kill a pre selected victim usually with small arms or letter bombs, are executed form this small category, in many cases, there is a specific intended victim.

Sabotage: this is willful destruction of properties by any means including bombing.

Exotic Pollution: The use of exotic substances such as atomic, chemical or biological to contaminate materials of the targeted state. For example, the introduction of mercury into orange shipped form Israel.

Threat for hoax: The stated intent by a terrorist group to carry out an attack or a false alert of authorities about the coming of terrorists attack by a named group.

Most of these means terrorists adopt in carrying out their activities are becoming obsolete because of the fact that most governments that are more effective in combating terrorist elements.

Few governments are as inclined as they were some years ago to release captured terrorists simply to avoid further terrorists attacks. Most government have adopted non concessions, non negotiations politics in dealing with hostage cases or situation.¹¹

Physical security around likely target has increased for example, it has become more difficult now, although it is still possible to smuggle weapons abroad through airlines. Embassies are becoming virtual fortress (especially after the terrorists attack on the United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998).

Diplomatic and top executives often travel in armored limousines with armed body guards (for example, the coming of former United States President Bill Clinton into Sudan and Ghana with armored limousines and several CIA and FBI agents). But despite these undeniable achievements, the total volume of terrorist's activities in the world has increased. At the same time terrorism has become bloodier and the terrorist seem to be less reluctant to inflict

casualties. The latest fear exercise after the September 11th incident is the fear of terrorist making use of instruments of mass destruction in achieving their aims¹².

One aspects of the problem of definition of the term terrorism is the difficulty in distinguishing between terrorism and a freedom fighter for example, the man who attacks a plane and proceeds to kill some or all the passengers.

The man who wrap bomb around his waist and drives into a shopping mall causing maximum damages of government may well be a freedom fighter to his kith and kin.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Terrorist has been a big problem Sudan has faced these recent years. Terrorism was introduced in Sudan in the year 1990; though the federal government of Sudan has put in much effort to eradicate terrorism from their boarder and within the country, the major problem is that the united state of America has labelled Sudan among the place for terrorist recruitment; though the Sudanese government has put a stop to terrorism in their boarder.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The core and central point of this research work goes to the research topic itself, as the objective of this work, to ascertain terrorism and its implication on global security in Sudan. Other objectives of this research work are listed below.

1. To evaluate the danger that's behind terrorism to the development of Sudan.
2. To establish possible solutions for the negative impacts of terrorism on the tourism industry.
3. To establish the specific impacts that terrorism has had on tourism in Sudan.
4. Finding out the implications of the dual strategy employed by the Sudan, in the war against terrorism.

1.4 Research Question

This research work is guided with five four research question which will be administered and distributed to the research respondents.

- What are the danger that's behind terrorism to the development of Sudan?

- What are the possible solutions for the negative impacts of terrorism on the tourism industry?
- Are there issues of terrorism in your area and how has it affect your security guarantee?
- How can terrorism be eradicated or reduced in our country Sudan?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis are:

- H_0 – there is a significant relationship between terrorism and security threats.
- H_1 – there is no significant relationship between terrorism and security threats.
- H_0 - The war on terrorism has had serious negative impact on global security.
- H_1 - The war on terrorism had no negative impact on global security.
- H_0 – terrorism has jeopardizes the safety and guarantee of our security in Sudan.

- H₁ – terrorism has not jeopardizes the safety and guarantee of our security in Sudan.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This thesis is significant in various ways to various sectors, as will be seen below; Studies in this subject have exhaustively pinpointed the negative impact of terrorism on global security, which no doubt has so far affected the peace and stability of the international community. It will present in a precise manner, the effects of terrorism to security threats in the Sudan and the nation at large. It is believed that the findings of this research work should provide detailed information on how to tackle with the issue of terrorism in our nation. It is also expected that the study will be of benefit to all the citizens of this country, as it will create awareness of the implication of terrorism in our country Sudan.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This thesis will cover terrorism, its implication on global security of the 21th century. The Study concentrates on areas of on which terrorism has effected and its degradation to the nation, while the case study was chosen at Sudan.

18 Limitation of the Study

During the course of performing/researching this project work, the researcher encountered a lot of challenges as well as opposition which ranges from financial constraints, time factor, sourcing of material etc. this factors in their own ways, slowed down the speed progress of this work that resulted to the researcher not being able to finish the research work on time as is required

1.9 Definition of Terms

- **TERRORISM:** “Terror” comes from a Latin word “terrere” meaning “to frighten”. The terror cumbrous was a panic and state of emergency in Rome in response to the approach of warriors of the cumbri Tribe in 105BC.
- **WAR:** War is a behavior pattern exhibited by many primate species including humans.
- **GLOBAL SECURITY:** Global security consists of the measures taken by nations and international organizations, such as the United Nations, to ensure mutual survival and safety

- **POLITICS:** The struggle for power which itself is the authority to determine or formulate and execute decisions and policies, which must be accepted by the society.
- **HIJACKING:** An attempt to seize an airplane, ship or other vehicle with whatever hostage maybe in it, to force some actions or movement to another country upon an agreement by authorities involved to terrorists demand.
- **PLURALISM:** Implies the existence of many groups of people, whether tribal, ethnic, political or religious. Therefore, a religious pluralistic society will refer to an environment where there are many religious beliefs, concepts or ideologies.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 THE HISTORY OF SUDAN

Sudan, in northeast Africa, measures about one-fourth the size of the United States. Its neighbors are Chad and the Central African Republic on the west, Egypt and Libya on the north, Ethiopia and Eritrea on the east, and South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Democratic Republic of the Congo on the south. The Red Sea washes about 500 mi of the eastern coast. It is traversed from north to south by the Nile, all of whose great tributaries are partly or entirely within its borders.

What is now northern Sudan was in ancient times the kingdom of Nubia, which came under Egyptian rule after 2600 B.C. An Egyptian and Nubian civilization called Kush flourished until A.D. 350. Missionaries converted the region to Christianity in the 6th century, but an influx of Muslim Arabs, who had already conquered Egypt, eventually controlled the area and replaced Christianity with Islam. During the 1500s a people called the Funj conquered much of Sudan, and several other black African groups settled in the south, including the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer, and Azande. Egyptians again

conquered Sudan in 1874, and after Britain occupied Egypt in 1882, it took over Sudan in 1898, ruling the country in conjunction with Egypt. It was known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan between 1898 and 1955.

The 20th century saw the growth of Sudanese nationalism, and in 1953 Egypt and Britain granted Sudan self-government. Independence was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1956. Since independence, Sudan has been ruled by a series of unstable parliamentary governments and military regimes. Under Maj. Gen. Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri, Sudan instituted fundamentalist Islamic law in 1983. This exacerbated the rift between the Arab north, the seat of the government, and the black African animists and Christians in the south. Differences in language, religion, ethnicity, and political power erupted in an unending civil war between government forces, strongly influenced by the National Islamic Front (NIF) and the southern rebels, whose most influential faction is the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Human rights violations, religious persecution, and allegations that Sudan had been a safe haven for

terrorists isolated the country from most of the international community. In 1995, the UN imposed sanctions against it.

On Aug. 20, 1998, the United States launched cruise missiles that destroyed a pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in Khartoum which allegedly manufactured chemical weapons. The U.S. contended that the Sudanese factory was financed by Islamic militant Osama bin Laden.

2.1 THE GENESIS OF THE ON GOING TERRORIST MOVEMENT IN SUDAN

The causes and origin of terrorism are complex, although one can point to the grievances of specific groups, there is no simple explanation. An account of the causes of Islamic terrorism would as mentioned above, involve attention to a complex of factors including colonial legacies, the Palestinian issue, the political economy of the Sudan oil industry, control of water resources, the politics of Islamic groups versus the state (and vice versa) in right wing, pro US regimes in the Arab world, the conditions of post-colonialism and so forth. The anti state projects of say, Basque and Irish Republican Army (IRA) groups also have their different histories, although they can be

classified together to some extent in that they both belong to minorities that have historically suffered oppression at the hands of a state controlled by another group. On the other hand, there is the phenomenon of state sponsored terrorism in which a state takes an active, or covert role in organizing terrorist activities against another state or group within a state even within their own state. The US has pointed a finger at a number of states over the years, including Libya, Syria, and Iran as well as Afghanistan.

But the US has frequently been accused of sponsoring terrorism too, both at the level of the state as well as of resistance groups, in protecting its perceived interests in Latin America, Africa, the Sudan and Asia.

There are several types of terrorism when classified by their different objectives and origin. The first is restorations terrorism aimed at the restoration of an elite group opposed to an occupying authority in order to gain control. Secondly there is also anarchist terrorist which is aimed to eliminate all institutionalized political arrangements. It view authority relationships as unnecessary and illegitimate³. The objective of the egalitarian insurgency or terrorist

movement is to impose a new system based on distinction equality and centrally controlled structures to mobilize the people transform the social structure and radically transformed within an existing political community while that of pluralist insurgency is to displace the political system in favour of individual freedom and liberty. There are also the secessionist, reformist, preservationist and nationalist groups aiming at secession reformation, preservation of the orthodox and national liberation respectively through the use of covert military actions⁴.

Sudan example is best described as a restorationist terrorist as it is designed to restore an elite group opposed to an occupying authority, in order to regain political authority⁵.

It is a hybrid of urban conspiratorial and protracted popular insurgency strategies, designed to create the conditions where the current ruling authority forced on Iraq by the United States is forced to overreact and lose credibility.

The methods applied are acts of urban terror against population, infrastructure, and security services, as well as guerilla attacks against conventional military forces in rural areas.

Demonstrations and propaganda events are supporting methods to influence national, regional and international opinion to discredit the imposed government⁶.

Al Qaeda has also been accused of series of international crime among which are the attack on US soldiers in Somalia in 1993 killing eighteen people, the attack on the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 which killed two hundred and twenty four and injured nearly five thousand persons.

The attack on USS COLE on October 12, 2000 in which seventeen crew members were killed and forty others injured as well as causing and acquiring nuclear and chemical explosives for use as terrorist weapon to mention but a few.

The United States relationship with Afghanistan and Osama Bin laden in the past years is also a factor in the rise of terrorism in the Sudan. Soon after he graduated with a degree in Business administration on January 11th 1979, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, Bin laden leaving his family business, deployed his fortune to funding, recruitment, transportation and training of

volunteered force of Arab nationals through the support of the US against the Russian invaders.

In 1980, not long after the Soviet invasion, President Jimmy Carter signed the first and for many years the only President “finding” on Afghanistan, the classification – Directive required by the US government to begin a covert operation. The carter finding sought to aid Afghan rebels in “harassment” of Soviet occupying force in Afghanistan through secret supplies of light weapons, monetary assistance, intelligent services, training of Bin Laden and his forces. With these aids from the United States to fight the soviet, Islamic Salvation Front rooted out Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

However, the relationship between Bin laden and the US became greatly soaked in 1990 after which following of American troops poured into Saudi Arabia following Iraqi’s invasion of Kuwait. Denouncing the desecration of the prophet’s homeland by infidels, he began agitating against Saudi Monarchy and the west. The relationship further worsened with the persistent persecution of Palestinians by the Israelis and the enormous US support for the Israel’s government.

It has been argued by the affected parties as well as observers in the Sudan that the United States' one sided policy in the region had brought so much hatred to the country and whatever represents it all over the world. For instance in may, 1998, when Bin laden was interviewed by a reporter named John Miller of ABC talk why he seeks to attack America, he declared:

For over a century, Muslims in Palestine have been slaughtered and assassinated and robed of their honour and their property, their houses have been blasted, their crops destroyed...¹³

So we tell the Americans as people and tell the mothers of soldiers and American that if they value their lives and the lives of their children, to find a patriotic government that will look after their interest and not that interest of the Jews.

Analyst have pointed out that many Israelis massacres of the Palestinians, the torture of thousands of prisoners, the assassination of political enemies, the bombing of refugee camps and the expensive wars launched by the Israelis against their Arab neighbors, all these inhuman acts are completely dependent on unconditional American

aids. It has been further observed that since its establishment a total of the US 94 billion dollars on foreign aids including the recently approved 2.8 million dollars for 2001 fiscal year, since 1992, the US government has offered Israel an additional US 2. government.

Unfortunately, the Palestinians and many other Arab allies have been taught of a half century of unrelenting Israel terrorism. In the late 1940's, the Zionist took over Palestine state and drove out more than 700,000 people from the homes through wide spread act of terrorism. Among those events were the massacre of 254 Palestinians which included many of the old men, women and children.¹⁴

Apart from the US involvement, the Sudan politics Washington has been accused of several terrorist interest. What do we say about 150,000 persons who died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki? What about the Vietnam occurrence which resulted into dispassion, maiming and poisoning of foods. Villages were turned into concentration camps overnight and more than half a million people were forcibly disposed.

The list of America atrocities around the globe is endless and in actual act we might never be able to know them all.

2.2 THE NATURE OF TERRORISM

Terrorism has long exercised a great fascination especially at a safe distance, but it is not an easy topic for discussion and explanation.

According to Laqueur (1997:2); The fascination it exerts and the difficulty of interpreting it have the same roots: it is unexpected, shocking and outrageous in character (Laqueur, 1997:2).

Where as civil war is predictable in many ways, it occurs in the light of day and there is no mystery about the identity of the participants; the distinguishing features of terrorism are anonymity and violation of established norms. Terrorism has always engendered violent emotions and greatly divergent opinions and images.

In order to appreciate the nature of terrorism, it is necessary to look at the definition of terrorism. According to Evans (1979:3), in as much as studies of the phenomenon of terrorism have been consistently plagued by vague and political definitions, the first step is to define the subject matter. He defined terrorism as a strategy

whereby violence is used to produce certain effects in a group of people so as to attain some political end or ends. Jenkins (1975:2) posited further that, one of the effects of such a strategy is often fear, however, there can be, and usually are other effects. Thornton (1964:73) asserted that terrorism is the use of terror as a symbolic act designed to influence political behaviour by extra normal means, entailing the use of threat of violence.

The use of terror according to Wardlaw (1964:10) may be placed in the upper levels of a continuum of political agitation, above political violence such as riots. It is in the extra normal nature of the use of terror that distinguishes it from other forms of political violence. Cronin (2002:121) posited that, the term terrorism has evolved in centuries since terrorist tactics were first used. Terrorism, thus, at a minimum as posited by Freg and Morris (1991:3), contains three important elements; the creation of fear, the seemingly random use of violence, and attacks on the innocent. Terrorism may achieve political ends by either immobilizing the forces of the incumbent authorities.

This is because the authorities have a certain initial advantage of the inertia which characterizes the normal political relationship between authority and citizenry.

Terrorism no doubt is a strategy whereby violence is used to produce certain effects upon a group of people. This strategy according to Evans (1979:4), is one of four ideal type strategies, whereby a group out of power can effect violent social change, the other three being coup d'état, insurrection, and guerilla warfare. Terrorism is not, according to Laqueur (1997:5) in his contribution, as frequently believed, a subspecies of guerilla or revolutionary warfare and its political function today is also altogether different. The nature of terrorism has changed greatly, this goes not only for its methods, but also for the aims of the struggle and the character of the people that were and are involved in it. It is further characterized by high symbolic content which contributes significantly to its relatively high efficacy. According to Thornton (1964:77);

If a terrorist comprehends that he is seeking a demonstration effect, he will attack targets with maximum symbolic value (Thornton, 1964:77). According to Rapoport (1984:658-659),

apparently cyclic in nature, terrorism seems to guise in relation to major international political watersheds, giving would-be terrorists a sense of opportunity as well as an increased vulnerability of societies to their methods and messages.

Terrorism is not merely a technique; those practicing it have certain basic beliefs in common. According to Laqueur (1997:6), they may belong to the left or the right, they may be nationalists or, less frequently, internationalists, but in some essential respects their mental make-ups are similar. Those practicing terrorism are often closer to themselves or others. Terrorism is one of the most important and dangerous problem facing mankind today. It is not an ideology, but rather an insurrectional strategy that can be used by people of very different political convictions. While there is a clear historical lineage which may be traced between contemporary terrorism and its forebears in the French Revolution and the political movement of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, there are now evident significant departures from the nature and tradition.

According to Laqueur (1997:2), the popular image of terrorists some eight years ago was that of bomb throwing, alien anarchist, and fanatic, immoral, sinister and ridiculous at the same time. Social and technological changes have wrought their own direct effect on terrorist operations and their potential utility of effectiveness corresponding to these changes in the nature of terrorism; have been significant evolutions in terrorist philosophy and tactics. In his contribution, Walter (1969:310) said the changing nature of terrorism have resulted in a different threat to stability than that posed by it some centuries ago. Thus, an act of terrorism may have many aims, the primary effect is to create fear and alarm, but the objectives may be to give concessions, obtain maximum publicity for a cause, provoke, breakdown social order, build morale in the movement or enforce obedience to it.

The troubling nature of terrorism is the coupling of it with ideological zeal and the technological means to make the tactics potentially devastating to mass civilian population. That volatile combination effectively severed a state's populace from the direct or indirect control of a state. The gradual transition of the nature of

terrorism at the end of the fifteenth century away from direct state sponsorship of terrorism, according to Simon and Benjamin (2001:48), and towards more amorphous groups often having access to state resource but less likely to be under the control of the state itself, is a potentially serious development. Obviously, states are far from helpless, but in increasingly globalized international environment, the traditional state centric means of responding to such a threat will not work and may even be counter-productive.

In the age of terrorism according to Guelke (1995:47), this threat will be as much psychological as physical, requiring both resolve and subtle responses that modern democracies have found difficult to master or sustain. In this age, the nature of terrorism will be a struggle over ideas, and the out come will determine whether U.S leadership in the global system will continue. If the United States and its allies are to prevail, we must according to Cronin (2002:120), adjust our understanding of the predominant paradigm of international security, including the nature of terrorism, the most promising response to it and the likely counter attacks by terrorists

that may occur in this new conflict and also revise our assumptions about the making of a successful strategy in response.

2.3 IMPLICATIONS ON GLOBAL SECURITY

According to Cronin (2002:130), in the twentieth century American strategic thinking was primarily shaped by the growth of first; airpower and then nuclear power. And by the end of the twentieth century, the United States became accustomed to facing the prospect of major interstate wars, especially after the Vietnam War. The ultimate purpose was to raise the enemy's costs and risks and lower those of the U.S; either by deterring the use of force to begin with or massively responding with overwhelming force when aggression did occur. In his contribution, Gordon (2001:17) posited that the U.S is now facing an entirely different type of threat, one that cannot be approached with familiar American strategic thinking. It is no doubt extremely difficult to raise the costs of terrorism significantly, since terrorists only need a free success on the margins to make a political point. In the case of Al Qaeda network for example, the symbolic benefit of the massive attack on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon outweighed any

individual rational man calculus of costs, as was seen in the willingness of the hijackers to die with their victims. Ultimately therefore, terrorists are spoilers. Nobody can be safe everywhere, all the time. The U.S war on terrorism has so far suggested that the future of the international system is at stake. Attacking and destroying the regime in Afghanistan was a relatively easy task. Attempting to take the war against terrorism forward against other countries which have no intention of attacking the United States and have far greater capabilities, would be not only far more difficult but positively dangerous.

The war on terrorism is being perceived in some quarters, particularly the Al Qaeda network, as a war against Islam by Christian and Jewish faithfuls. According to Freedman (2001:63), Al-Qaeda does not claim to be fighting a war for terrorism but one that depicts true Islam against Christianity and Judaism. This statement has serious negative implications on global security, due to the fact that majority of the attacks by terrorist groups are targeted against innocent Christians. A notable case is the Osama Bin Laden's "Fatwa" published through a London based Arabic newspaper in

1998, urging Muslims to kill Americans and their allies, Christians especially so as to liberate the Al-Aqusa mosque in Jerusalem and the holy mosque in Mecca from their grip. Laden stated further that, the driving away Jihad against the U.S does not stop with its withdrawal from the Arabian peninsular but rather it must desist from aggressive intervention against Muslims in the whole world.

2.4 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

The theoretical frame work under which this study was examined is within the perspectives of the power theory. The power theory is one of the most frequently used in the study of political science, especially in international relations. The absence, according to James and Robert (1981:87), of adequate institutions and procedures at the international level for resolving conflict comparable to those in most domestic political systems makes the so called power element more obvious than at the domestic level. Schuman (1969:27) in his contribution posited that an international system lacking a common government, each unit necessarily seeks safety by relying on its own power and viewing with alarm the power of its neighbors.

This is exemplified in the United States' war on terrorism and the denial of, especially the Arab nations, the right to develop nuclear weapons. According to Sponeck and Halliday (2001:34); All civilized life rests in the last instance on power; power is the ability to move men in some desired fashion, through persuasion, purchase, barter and coercion (Sponeck and Halliday, 2001:34).

According to the power theory, power is conceptualized both as a means and an end. In other words, power is man's control over the minds and actions of other men. The power of a state therefore is said to consist of capabilities, some of which are economic in nature, such as levels of industrialization and productivity, gross national product, national income on a per capita basis. This no why explains why the United States can attack any sovereign state perceived to be in possession of nuclear weapons, or at the worst, it will claim that the sovereign state or legitimate government is supporting terrorists' activities, as was the case of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

Burton (1942:46) in his contribution to the power theory, posited that; There is probably no greater common factor in all thinking on international relations than the assumption that states

depend for their existence upon power and achieve their objectives by power, thus making the management of power the main problem to be solved (Burton, 1942:26).

Wolfers (1970:103) posited that power should be distinguished from influence. According to him, power is the ability to move others by the threat or infliction of deprivations, while influence on the other hand, means the ability to do so through promise or grant benefits. This assertion of Wolfers is not realistic because it may be difficult to distinguish between power and influence, bearing in mind that influence is a product of power.

The attributes of influence according to James and Robert (1981:90), consists of;

- i. Human resources
- ii. Economic strength or wealth
- iii. Technology
- iv. Trade and
- v. Military strength

The use of power to exert influence over another, it has been suggested, is the employment of power most effectively. In such a

conception, it is not the actual use of power, as in a military campaign, but rather the political shadow alleged to be cast by its perceived possession. Therefore, power has become the cutting edge of diplomacy; it can intoxicate and also be an illusion. Power is therefore, as the theory posits strength capable of being used efficiently, which is, strength plus the capacity to use it effectively. In contemporary times, Russia is not an enemy of the United States; Against this background, how does America's war capture the fight on global terrorism in relationship to Afghan conflict? Based on current realities, power theory as reviewed here provides a very good explanatory tool in view of the fact that America is a superpower and has used their enormous military and financial strength to wage war on terrorism in Afghanistan. This has not been easy for U.S particularly in terms of human and financial cost. In this regard, power theory forms a very important theoretical basis from which we can capture the superior military might which U.S has exercised through-out its war on terrorism, not just on Afghanistan but in Iran, etc.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 IMPACTS OF TERRORISM IN THE SUDAN

The Sudan Terrorist Movements have greatly affected the people in many ways. First, it has prevented a suitable atmosphere for economic growth and development. With acute shortages and steeply rising prices, in Iraq for example the economy continues to degenerate¹. In Iraq for example, during the terrorist hostilities of 2005, particularly as a result of the massive United State bombing campaign against foreign targets destroyed or damaged most modern means of life support and “relegated Iraq for some time to come to a pre industrial age but with all the disabilities of post-industrial dependency on an intensive use of energy and technology”².

Under this condition, the Iraqi economic position rapidly deteriorated. Hyper inflation in the market prices of most goods, including basic foodstuffs, was accompanied by a collapse in the value of the currency and sharp rises in unemployment and destitution.

This is a direct consequence of the fact that the Iraq’s insurgent movements manifested both as a form of arm uprising and

terrorist attacks. As a result of this, supermarkets and other economic faculties as well as human resources were destroyed.

This brings endemic poverty on a daily basis and a continuous decline in the standard of living of the people of, those who lost their means of livelihood through terrorist attack also became wretched. Even in the central regions, where the newly constituted government is most concerned to underpin minimum standard of livings, growing numbers of people lack the means to supplement the official ratio of subsidized food.

In addition to this economic chaos being escalated by the insurgent movement is the problem of insecurity. Formal regime loyalists, foreign fighters and tribal warriors and other insurgents are keeping the new government from creating a safe and secure environment in Iraq bombing, brutal deaths, murder, assassinations, kidnapping, arm robbery and shooting have become things of daily occurrence.

The United State strategy to create a stable, democratic Iraq is in danger of failing due to the activities of the insurgents. The anti

American insurgence is growing larger, more sophisticated and more violent.

The chief weapons in use are explosive devices planted along the roads, mortar and missile attacks, car bombs ignited from a distance. And perhaps an increasing number of suicide bombers, some of them at least drawn to Iraq in order to advance the jihadist agenda of continuous terrorism against the United States.

By the spring of 2005, US casualties alone numbered at least 1,500 dead and 12,000 wounded⁵. Other coalition forces also scattered hundreds of casualties, while the Iraqi's again suffered many thousands more in the months following the end of the major combats. In dealing with the coalition forces, the terrorist forces in the Sudan had taken to capturing foreign civilians and parading them on video and then in many cases beheading or executing them⁶.

The world was already sliding towards economic recession before September 11th terrorist attack on New York and Washington, the attacks have exacerbated economic difficulties already apparent

before September and have changed the debate about the nature of recession with some analysis predicting that the recession will now be U-shaped (i.e. gentle slide into the recession and relatively swift recovery). Either way, developing countries as analysts have speculated the world be in for a difficult time.

In general, developing countries are not only the casualties of the September 11th attacks, those that will be more affected are airlines, air manufactures and insurance. But ripples from the attacks are already being felt outside the industrialized economies.

Countries dependent on tourism are already suffering as 65 percent of the holidays booked for the Caribbean few days after the attacks were cancelled. The price of bauxite (the raw material of aluminum used for air frame) has fallen thereby affecting countries like Jamaica and Guinea who are major exporters of these products. The price of commodities which were low before now has fallen further and some countries will find their exports hit by higher insurance premiums. Uncertainties and fear provoked by the start of bombing in Afghanistan had worsened the economic trends around the world.

The Washington based institute of international finance, a global association of private institutions, has described the present situation for developing countries as “the most sobering situation since the difficult years of the debts crises of the 1980’s developing countries exports will decline by 2 percent in the year 2002 after growing by 22 percent in the year 2001.

The World Bank has predicted that the slower growth and recession will hit the most vulnerable people in the developing countries the hardest, estimating that an additional 20,000-40,000 children under 5 years of age could die as a result of economic consequences of September 11th attack as poverty worsen.

The World Bank report continues “outside the US and Organization of and development (OECD) countries, the ripples from the September 11 attack will be across the world’s region, particularly countries depending on tourism, remittance from population living overseas and foreign investment⁹. The worst hits area will be Africa, where in addition to the possible increase in poverty of 2-3 million people as a result of lower growth and incomes.

Analysts have argued that many countries joined the coalition because of the condition given by the president George W. Bush. In other words, many countries supported the United States because they were afraid of any negative reaction that might result from their refusal to support the mission or fight against terrorism.

Days after the attack, the rest of the world including countries whose nationals formed part of the thousands killed or maimed in the process and those who may have lost any citizens announced their support for the United State's cause. Even states that have been accused in the past of harboring and supporting terrorist activities volunteered to cooperate in the investigation that may lead to discovering the perpetrators of the attacks. Many countries signed the "unholy alliances" with the US because of the statement made by the President that "you are either with the US or with the terrorists"¹⁴. The US president did not allow any room for neutrality and because of the enormous power at his disposal, those countries most especially the third world categories find it difficult to be objective or in at least to maintain a neutrality stand or position.

Even for the first time in fifty four years since North Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO) was founded, it adopted a position which considers the attack on the US as one of great concern. In addition, any country that the US pointed accusing fingers on had automatically lost support and friendship of their former friends and neighbors. Some countries that have been accused to have had links with the harboring of terrorists like Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia etc. have faced economic, political and social desertion. For instance, from Islamabad, Pakistan, a country sharing common borders with Afghanistan and maintaining some level of diplomatic relationship with the country which analysts described as a safe haven for the likes of Osama Bin Laden, the military leader General Pervez Musharaf and his army commander had given their full support to the US in fighting the terrorists in Afghanistan which invariably implies that all diplomatic relation would be cut off¹⁵.

Pakistan had been told that it must take sides and cooperate with them on concrete steps to fight terrorism in the aftermath of the attack. Analysts also contended that those third world countries in general that supports America could not have acted otherwise.

Already, Pakistan for instance, had been hit by drought and slow economic growth and therefore cannot afford the economic pressure that will follow refusal to accept the US request for assistance following attacks.

Moreover, Pakistan is also saddled with more than \$80 billion domestic and foreign debt burden and spent 83 percent of noted that foreign investment in Pakistan could be threatened if the government refused to assist the US in the fight against terrorism.

Because of the fear that the terrorist might have a new dimension to strike at any of the facilities of the United States and other developed countries in general, there has been security tension around the globe. Experts from around the world meet at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to discuss the issues of neutral safeguard, verification and security. A special session focused on the issue of combating nuclear terrorism¹⁶. The willingness of the terrorist sacrifices to life to achieve their aims creates a new dimension to fight against terrorism says Mohammed El Barade, IAEA Director General, whose agency sets the world standards for nuclear safety and security. He said further “we are

not just dealing with the possibility of government diverting nuclear materials into clandestine weapons. Now we have been alerted to the potential of terrorists targeting nuclear facilities or using radioactive sources to incite panic, contaminate property and even cause injury or death among civilian population. An unconventional threat requires an unconventional response and the whole world needs to join together and take the responsibilities for the security of nuclear materials.

Mr. El Barade also went further to say that “because radiation knows no frontiers, states need to recognize that safety and security of nuclear material is a legitimate concern of all states¹⁷.

Countries must demonstrate not only to their own populations, but also to their neighbors and the world that strong security systems are put in place. The willingness of terrorists to commit suicide to achieve their aims makes the nuclear terrorism threat far more likely than it was before September 11th, 2001. These comments by the IAEA Director General have really indicated that there is a prompt and urgent need for states to come together and discuss on

how to put in place more stronger security measures and also to encourage a healthier relationship among states of the world.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 TERRORISM AND GLOBAL SECURITY IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY

International terrorism has been geographically widespread and has also become a regular occurrence. The number of attacks rose from 165 in 1968 to peak at 666 in 1987 averaged 543 annually during the 1980s and 382 in the 1990s, with 397 terrorist acts in 1999 alone. During the period 1994 through 2008, international terrorist attacks injured 19,207 peoples, of whom over 2000 died¹. This has greatly threatened global security in the twenty first century.

International terrorists perpetrated by far the worst attack on September 11, 2001, coordinating the hijacking of four planes, three of which were used as missiles to strategically destroy the twin towers of the World trade Centre in New York City and part of the Pentagon Buildings in Washington, D.C. The fourth plane's target attack was averted by the physical intervention and struggle of the passengers, but this resulted in the plane crashing and the tragic loss of the lives of all on board.

With death toll of over 6,000 this act of terrorism, unparalleled anywhere in the world, made such single day wartime casualties as the 2,500 deaths at Pearl Harbor in 1941 pale on comparison.

It also raised many questions about American approaches to security and about how such attacks can be thwarted in the future².

What defense can countries erect against such terrorists attacks? At least one set of answers was heard in President George Bush's speech to Congress shortly after the September 2001 World Trade Center disaster vowing that "justice will be done," the President created the cabinet-level office of homeland defense as a body charged with coordinating governmental efforts to combat terrorism and increase territorial security. The Bush administration has also put in place more stringent security guidelines for air travel, mobilized an array of military forces for anti-terrorist strike, and given law enforcement agencies additional resources to seek out suspects in the planning of this disaster and future scenarios. It is worth noting that over the long term American citizens will be faced with tradeoffs between personal freedoms and civil liberties and the need and desire to combat future terrorist threats.³

The Iraqi insurgency has long become an international affair. Ansar al-Islam, one of the major insurgent groups in Iraq, is said to have members in over eleven countries and a very strong international network⁴. Ansar al-Islam consists of various nationalities and many of them are in operation in Iraq. For example, one group of Ansar-al-Islam militants captured in the Kurdish region of Iraq during early August 2005, consisted of five Iraqis, a Palestinian and a Tunisian⁵.

It was also reported that the men had five forged Italian passports to be delivered to another insurgent group. It is estimated that about one hundred and fifty members of Ansar al-Islam have entered Iraq with the help of smugglers since the insurgent movements began a campaign against American occupiers⁶. Also, of the tens of thousands of unemployed former Iraqi security service members, an estimated 2000 of them, most especially those without any source of income at all, are likely to be recruited by Islamic fundamentalists, especially the Ansar al-Islam⁷. These new recruits would be taken to insurgent camps in other countries such as Syria, Egypt, Iran or Jordan.

Recruitment of militants into the Ansar al Islam takes place in five stages. First there is some form of contact initiated, perhaps in a mosque after daily prayers.

In this first conversation, a later meeting is arranged after this meeting, some of the prospective militants are eliminated, leaving the third round of candidates that will train in the campus in another country⁸.

New recruits are instructed to terminate communication with all outsiders and made to live abroad⁹.

Foreign fighters form a large component of the insurgency in Iraq and comprise of a significantly high percentage of all detainees.

Syrian, Saudi, Egyptian, Jordanian and Iranian nationals makes up the majority of foreign fighters. Fighters, arms and other suppliers continue to reach the Iraqi insurgence from virtually all of the neighboring states despite increased border security. In December 2005, United States General George Casey warned that sympathizers of the insurgency within Syria had been allowed to provide funding, weapons, information and other military assistance

to the Iraqi insurgence and continued to be a source of infiltration by foreign volunteers.

Two weeks after General Casey's warning Iraqi television broadcast taped confessions of "alleged insurgents who claimed to have been trained in Syria, possibly by Syrian intelligence officials. Yet while coalition forces and the United States often suspects Syria the Syrian government of assisting the insurgent movements in Iraq, Syrian denials are adamant and hard evidence is lacking. In spite of this, the cold war between Syria, Saudi, Egypt and many other Arab nations on one hand and the coalition nations in Iraq on the other hand appeared to be growing worse until a significant achievement was made in November 2005. After continued American pressure and threat of war, the Syrian government delivered Sabawi Ibrahim Hassan, a half brother of Saddam Hussein and a financial backer of the terrorism to US officials for trial.

After this, the coalition officials reported some improvements in cooperation against the insurgency from Syria whose border forces are too few to police the porous Iraqi border effectively. In spite of the coalition aided control of the Iraqi border, the borders totaling 3,650

kilometers in length, remains difficult to control”. Secondly, the Iranian presence in Iraq is also difficult to gauge. This is also the case with Syrian , this is due to the homogeneity of these countries.

Similar ideology is the most conspicuous aspect of the homogeneity that has led to the involvement of these countries in the Iraqi insurgency¹⁴ for example,

Several Shiite political parties including SCIRI and al Daula, both members of the United Arab Alliances, the country’s dominant political coalition have ties with Iran, Syria and Jordan.

It is alleged that in sponsoring the insurgents, these countries work undergrounds making it difficult to get hard evidence against them.

There are continued terrorist attacks incidents in recent times
EXAMPLES are as follows:

Date	City	Year	Attack
		2005	
February 14	Lebanon		A car bomb kills former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 20 others in Beirut
March 19	Qatar		Car bomb attack on theatre in Doha kills one Briton and wounds twelve
April 7	Egypt		A suicide bomber blows himself up in Cairo's Khan al Khalili market, killing three foreign tourists and wounding 17 others
May 7:	Myanmar,		Multiple bomb explosions across Myanmar's former capital Yangon kill 19 and injures 160.
July 7	United Kingdom,		London bombings – Bombs explode on one double-decker bus and three London Underground trains, killing

			56 people and injuring over 700, occurring on the first day of the 31st G8 Conference. The attacks are the first suicide bombings in Western Europe.
July 21	United Kingdom,		Attempted London bombings - Small explosions in three London Underground stations and one double-decker bus. This was pronounced as a "major incident" rather than an attack, and only minor injuries were reported. These four bombs were designed to cause as much damage as the 7 July 2005 London bombings, but the explosives had deteriorated and failed to detonate
July 23	Egypt		Sharm el-Sheikh bombings – Car bombs explode at tourist sites in

			Sharm el-Sheikh, killing at least 88 and wounding more than 100
July 28	India,		Jaunpur train bombing: 13 are killed when militants detonate a bomb on a commuter train.
October 24	Iraq,		Multiple car bombs explode outside the Green Zone in Baghdad, killing at least 20. It is thought that the attacks were targeting journalists inside the Palestine Hotel and the Sheraton Ishtar
October 29	India		Multiple bomb blasts hit markets in Delhi, India, leaving at least 61 dead and more than 200 injured
November 9:	Jordan		Three explosions at hotels in Amman, leave at least 60 dead and 120 wounded
December 28	India		Two or more unidentified gunmen open fire at the <u>Indian Institute of</u>

			<u>Science, Bangalore</u> , killing a retired professor of mathematics and wounding four others.
--	--	--	--

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION

By carefully reading the parts of history, it has shown that the existence of terrorist's acts is as old as the existence of organized society. Terror violence has been employed in the past as a legitimate means of achieving political, economical and social cultural goals. The dimension of terrorist incident has gone beyond all those mentioned into international affairs whereby stages have employed the use of terror to achieve the policy interest.

However, irrespective of whom a terrorist is an who is actually sponsoring terrorists act to achieve political objectives, the main issue is that innocent lives are being sacrificed in almost every cast of terrorist attacks.

Also because of this problem of identification who terrorists is international institutions have not been able to really achieve much in this sense in controlling the spread of terrorism in the global community.

It has affected major international news agencies, this is purely because or of the fact that their broadcast is controlled or they are

afraid of being dealt with by powerful states that might probably be involved in terror acts².

The main problem will be the strong focus on the vulnerability of the United States to attack by international terrorist or domestic groups or by such group which domestic international linkages.

The new threat environment may see the emergence of a wide variety group's intent of emphasizing their frustration will be hinged basically with the lack of support for their cause or for supporting adversaries³.

As a major military super power with an increased global involvement, even when engaged under the United nations, the US is likely to be viewed as the primary party in the future disputes. Even when neutral, as she normally claims, Washington is likely to be viewed suspiciously by one or more warring factions. In addition, when Washington moved beyond 'peace keeping' to a 'peace informant' operations, the likelihood of a reaction form among one or more disputants is possible.

Even though US may not want to be the 'policeman and conscience of the world, the parties in conflicts may question

whether Washington is internationally or unintentionally pursuing a political agenda that maybe counters to their objectives, this might be a greater link to future spill over of violence to the United States by one or more parties in the dispute. Not withstanding the posed problem religious faiths cannot be discounted. The group might be supported or joined in their operations by domestic cultist or neo fascist who for their own selfish reasons, reject the existing social, economic and political order and await their own version of Armageddon.

Perhaps, even more dangerous will be the resort to terrorism by a political terrorism who are engaged in violence and intimidations as a part of criminal pursuit. However, it should be noted for future measures that are very difficult to see through the smog of terrorist to assess America's vulnerability and the entire world in genera. It is also an overestimate of the threat, if the threat is assumed to be minute, little actions maybe taken, if it is overestimated, then the US citizens and government authorities' critics overreact.

Therefore, what is needed is a realistic assessment, which avoids both extremes. While recognizing that there is threat, but not

over emphasizing it, appropriate measures can be taken forestall recurrence of such attacks.

Moreover, a balance and cautious view can assist both the public and policy makers in developing a consistent level of anti terrorism awareness and preparedness are fundamental to determining terrorist. Such a prudent approach is far better than the over reaction that might occur after an incident.⁴

The most important way to check terrorist activities most especially by the powerful states is to be just and considerate while pursuing their policy objectives, for without these standards in place, relative peace and harmony will for a very long time remain a mirage on the international system.

Former United States President, George W. Bush first mentioned the “WAR ON TERROR” in an address to Congress on September 20, 2001 where he promised to commit law enforcement, intelligence and financial influence as well as every necessary weapon of War to the disruption and defeat of the global terror network. Since then, the concept of terrorism and the war on terror became one of the most prominent and talked about phenomenon

around the globe especially with the pronounced activities of Al-Qaeda and other terror networks.

With the United State and her allies such as Britain, France, Australia, Canada, Italy and others being at the fore front of the fight against terror, they have called on all nations to see terrorists as ruthless extremists who exploit the desperate and seek to impose their will on as many people as possible and by any means within their disposal. They were also seen as people who subvert the tenets of a great religion especially with some nations calling terrorists as “Religious extremists”. Although the 56-nation Organisation of the Islamic conference recently declared that suicide bombing, kidnapping and other terrorist activities are contrary to the teachings of Islam. With such declaration, the message is clear. “Like Slavery and Piracy, terrorism has no place in the Modern World”.

With terrorists activities biting hard on innocent citizens as they fall victim to suicide bombing, kidnapping, rape, displacement, poverty among other, it has become imperative for nations to do everything possible to checkmate this trend as they already have more than enough challenges to contend with.

In President George W. Bush's final address to the UN General Assembly on September 23, 2008, he tried to recommend ways by which terrorism can be brought under check. He called on all nations to come together to share intelligence, freeze terrorist finances and conduct joint operations to bring terrorist to justice. Secondly he said nations should actively challenge the conditions of Tyranny and despair that allow terror and extremism to thrive. He also urged the International Community should double efforts against terrorism by supporting emerging democracies in order to prevent them from being a safe heaven for terrorist networks.

In addition to that is the upholding of the PATRIOT ACT passed by Congress in October 2001, which expanded the ability of Government to watch Private American's activities and collect information about them and strengthen barriers against aliens' entry to the country. By this, there will be a degree of increased Government and Private sector cooperation on sharing information about private individuals and increased Government surveillance of its citizens. Although, the first significant and most daring step taken by Obama is the closure of the Quantanamo Bay.

All the measure and recommendation by both Bush and Obama are different perspectives to steaming the tide and reducing the wave of terror and terror-related activities around the Globe.

No nation can fight terrorism alone, hence the need for nations to partner, cooperate and team up using financial, technological, strategic, intelligence and every other means possible to stamp out terrorism completely as all nations have more than enough socio-economic and political challenges to contend with.

With that, mankind will get the best out of life as no nation will develop in the face of terror.

REFERENCES

- Andreani G. (2004). "The War on Terror: Good Cause Foreign
Angela, C. and Paul, S. (2006). *War: Ends and Means*. Albany:
State University of New York Press.
- Baylis, J. and Steve, S. (ed.) (1997). *International Security in the Post-
Cold War Era*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brian M. Jenkins: Terrorism and beyond international conflicts,
Santa Monica. Rand 1977
- Burton, J.W. (1967). *International Relations: A General theory*.
London: Cambridge University Press.
- Bush, G. (1988). *Terrorist Group Profiles*. Washington DC: U.S
Government Printing Office.
- Brian M. Jenkins. International terrorism, The other world war,
Rand November, 1985
- Brian M. Jenkins. Terrorism and beyond international conference on
terrorism and low level conflict. Santa Monica.
- Clausewitz, C. (1976). *On War*. Princeton and New Jersey: Princeton
University Press, with Success?" *International Affairs Journal*,
Vol. 78, No. 2 April.

- Cornin, A.K. (2002). *Rethinking Sovereignty: American Strategy in the Age of Terrorism*. West Port Connecticut: Green wood Press.
- Cox, M. (2002). "American Power Before and After September 11: Dizzy *Survival Journal*. Vol. 43. No. 4 October. *New York Times Magazine*. November 4. Page 17.
- Washington Post*. November, 30.
- Davis, B.I. (1990). *Ghaddafi, Terrorists and the Origins of the U.S Attack on Libya*. New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Evans, E. (1979). *The American Response to International Terrorism*. Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
- Enanema A.B. contemporary topics in international studies and diplomacy, Benin, Tide publishers, 2002
- Encyclopedia Britannica, 2000 edition
- Freedman, L. (2001). "The Third World War?" *Survival Journal* Vol. 43.
- Freg, R.G. and Morris, C.W. (eds.) (1991). *Violence, Terrorism and Justice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fry, D. (2005). *The Human Potential for Peace: An Anthropological Challenge to Assumptions about War and Violence*. Oxford:

Oxford University Press.

Gordon, M.R. (2001). "A Vigorous Debate on U.S War Tactics". *The*

Greenwood, C. (2002). "International Law and the War against

Guelke, A. (1995). *The Age of Terrorism and the International Political*

System. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Howard, M. (2002). "What's in Name? How to fight Terrorism".

Foreign

Huntington, S.P. (1993). "The Clash of Civilization?" *Foreign Affairs*

Ikenberry, G.J. (2001). "American Grand Strategy in the Age of

Terror".

James, E.D and Robert, L.P (1981). *Contending Theories of*

International Relations: A Comprehensive Survey (2nd Edition)

New York: Harper and Row Publishers.

Jenkins, B. (1975). *International Terrorism: A New Model of Conflict*.

Los Angeles: Crescent Publications.

Keegan, J. (1994). *A History of Warfare*. New York: Pi press.

Klaus, K. (1966). *The Use of Military in the Nuclear Age*. Princeton:

Princeton University Press.

Krauthammer, C. (2001). "Gulf War, Afghan War, Next War".

Laqueur, W. (1997). *Terrorism*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson Publishers.

Liska, G.F. (1962). *Nations in Alliance: The Limits of Inter dependence*. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press.

Robert A. Freid Lander. *Terrorism, Document of international and local control*, volume 1 and IV, New York, Oceana 1979.

Steve Coll. *Anatomy of victory CIA's Convert, Afghan War*. www.emperorclothes.com

J. Dest Jorre. *The brothers war Biafra and Sudan*, 1972

Enanema A.B. *contemporary topics in international studies and diplomacy*, Benin, Tide publishers, 2002

Encyclopedia Britannica, 2000 edition Peacock.

History of modern Europe 1780-1970. London Heinemann.

Education Books, 4th edition 1974. Rand November, 1985

Journal. Vol. 73. No. 3 August 1 September, Dec. 6, 2001.

Affairs Journal, Vol. 8 No. 1, January/February.

"Terrorism". *International Affairs Journal* Vol. 78. No. 2, April.

No 4 July.