



TERRORISM: STATE VERSUS NON STATE

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Abstract

Humanity is plagued by various scourges including extremism and terrorism. Terrorism and various forms of extremism have reached a menacing intensity around the globe. Terrorist groups, State terrorism and state sponsored terrorism threaten international peace and security. Terrorism is a crime against Humanity and a global challenge demanding global response and solidarity. This paper presents an overview of terrorism, both non state actor as well as state terrorism and state sponsored terrorism along with multiple terrorist activities committed both by state agencies as well as non state actors. This paper reiterates that terrorism is the monopoly none of the religions, races, ethnicities or geography. This paper also focuses on, which of the terrorism, whether non-state or state terrorism proved more detrimental to humanity and why there is not any Universally accepted definition of terrorism.

Keywords: Terrorism, State sponsored, Non-state actor, Zionism, Right Wing, Left Wing.

1. Introduction

One of the most serious and critical challenge of our time has been the issue of Global terrorism. It also has been one of the most important long term foreign policy problems ; covered and debated and its global broadcasting has dominated the media panorama, promoting extensive reporting, analysis and commentary.[1] Terrorism is fundamentally and inevitably political, according to widely recognized and contemporary definitions. It is about power: pursuing, acquiring, and exercising it in order to achieve political goals. Terrorism is thus defined as the use of violence or the threat of violence in the pursuit of, or in support of, a political goal.[2]The term essentially and broadly refers to a mental state of intense fear or apprehension[3] with main elements being violence, death, intimidation, and terror.[4]

The paper consists of six sections. 1st section comprises of Introduction and methodology. Section 2 examines the literature review shortly after the introduction and methodology. Non-State Actor Terrorism is discussed in Section 3. The topic of State-Sanctioned Terrorism is covered in Section 4. Terrorism has been used to stigmatise opponents, according to Section 5. Finally, in section 6, a conclusion is drawn.

1.1 Methodology

The methodology followed in the paper is Critical, Comparative and Statistical analysis. To achieve the aim and objectives, this paper has been developed on the basis of reviewing some current literatures on the subject, collecting information relevant to the study from previous publications, magazines, reports, website of various institutions and all other secondary data that are useful for this study.

2. Literature review

Terrorism, as a form of violent political behavior, aims to create terror in society for political purposes. [5] It is one of the most important challenges humanity is facing but still there is not any single universally accepted definition of Terrorism. Why? However we have a good number of definitions of terrorism:

“Terrorism is the deliberate use of violence to create a general environment of terror in a society in order to achieve a specific political goal. Terrorism has been perpetrated by right-wing and left-wing political organisations, nationalistic and religious groups, revolutionaries, and even official agencies including militaries, intelligence services, and police”. [6]

“Someone who engages in or threatens to engage in violent action for political gain”. [7]

“The deliberate instillation of fear by the use of violence or the threat of violence”. [8]

Besides these, we have different definitions of terrorism from different intelligence agencies like CIA for whom terrorism is “When people or groups threaten or use violence for political purposes and such actions are intended to shock or scare a larger group than the immediate victims” [9] , as well as from many authors, such as Michael Walzer, an American political philosopher who said in 2002, “Terrorism is the premeditated slaughter of innocent people at random in order to sow dread throughout a country and force the hand of its political leaders”. [10]

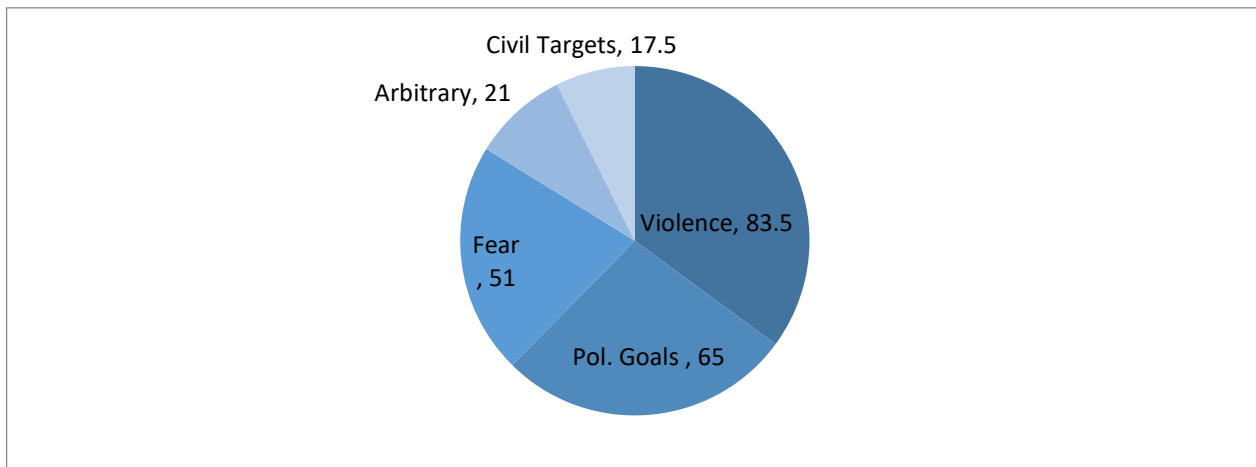
The General Assembly of the United Nations described terrorism as:

“Any act intended to inflict death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants in order to intimidate a community or force a government or an international organisation to do or refrain from doing something, which are crimes under international terrorism conventions and protocols and are not justifiable by political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other comparable grounds, and urges all States to prohibit such acts and, if they cannot be prevented, then ensure that they are punished with consequences of grave nature”. [11]

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, in a meeting of Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in March 2002, defined terrorism as, “The deliberate use of, or threat of using violence against civilians or civilian targets in order to achieve political goals” . [12] “Terrorism is a sort of societal disruption that causes peaceful individuals to die a torturous death and suffer from psychological discomfort and mental problems”, says Dr. Tahir al Qadri [13] , a well-known Pakistani Scholar. Terrorism, in broad terms, is violence perpetrated for political reasons against innocent individuals whose only crime, according to terrorists, is to represent the other side. As a result, terrorism entails the use of violence against non-military targets, an act devoid of any moral authority. Terrorism, like Hitler's or Stalin's crimes against humanity, is a crime against humanity [14].

The popular belief that terrorism arose from nineteenth-century nationalist movements is untrue; rather, it is a technique as old as conflict itself [15]. Terrorism's immediate goal, as a sort of

psychological warfare, is not to destroy but to instill dread, worry, and breakdown, then utilise this emotional response to manipulate political behaviour by the use or threat of violence.[16] As a type of political violence, it includes not only physical assault but also systematic intimidation, with a focus on civilian non-combatants, in order to persuade people or governments to change their behaviour or policies. Terrorism cannot be defined solely on the basis of acts and targets; it must also contain the terrorist's intent or motive. To prevent terrorist attacks, the international community has frequently depended on agreements to outlaw specific activities, such as ransom kidnappings or aircraft hijackings, rather than a precise and comprehensive definition.[17] Terrorism's characteristics include the use of violence, the terrorization of citizens in particular, and the damage of property, whether public or private. Terrorism, according to Dr. Badar-ul- Islam, is incompatible with war since it has no rules,[18] In contrast to war and guerilla strikes, terrorism is primarily a confirmation against an authority. Terrorism has no set of norms; all actions are criminal in nature, and terrorists are not soldiers who primarily target the helpless and vulnerable. Guerrillas and terrorists are distinguished by the fact that the former are primarily concerned with active military adversary targets, whereas the latter are primarily concerned with non-combatant targets.[19] Right-wing and left-wing political organisations, nationalist groups, religious groups, revolutionaries, and ruling regimes have all been accused of using terrorism to achieve their objectives.[20] Despite the fact that terrorism has been identified as a worldwide threat, it is interesting to see that previous attempts to reach a universally accepted definition of terrorism have failed. Even states that are adamant about the necessity for efficient global coordination to combat terrorism risk undermining their own efforts by adopting double standards and ignoring some acts of terroristic violence if it serves their own interests. [21] Two Dutch scholars from the University of Leiden, Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman [22] took an interesting approach to the difficulty of defining terrorism by collecting 109 academic and official definitions of terrorism and analysing them in search of their essential components. They Found:



Pie Chart showing the percentage of the components of official Definitions of terrorism.

The element of violence was included in 83.5 percent of the definitions and political goals in 65 percent, while 51 percent emphasized the element of inflicting fear and terror. Only 21 percent of the definitions mentioned arbitrariness and indiscriminate targeting, and only 17.5 percent included the

victimization of civilians, noncombatants, neutrals, or outsiders. When examining the many definitions cited by Schmid and Jongman, it becomes clear that official definitions of terrorism are pretty similar. The most significant impediment to the establishment of a universally agreed definition of terrorism is the term's derogatory connotations. Terrorism is difficult to describe in comparison to other political concepts not because of its basic nature, but rather because of its value-laden assertions. Terrorism has become a pejorative concept in terms of its nature. Experts not only aim to describe the act in purely objective terms, but also to judge it using adjectives like 'extra-normal', 'immoral' and 'extreme'. It is a fundamental aspect of human life to interpret the same truth in one's own unique way. As a result, it is quite improbable that individualised subjective ideas about objective phenomena can gain widespread support. In fact, while the vast majority of people recognise that terrorism falls under the bad category of human behaviour, other people see it as a justifiable, even heroic type of violence, such as an act of self-defense, ethnic expression, or self-determination. As a result, it appears that terrorism is reliant on one's point of view.[23] Moreover Cultural and political differences are major roadblocks to universal agreement, as evidenced by the quote ascribed to either former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark or British fictional writer Gerald Seymour, "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter".[24]

3. NON STATE ACTOR TERRORISM

While discussing terrorism, the authors stated that no religion promotes terrorism and that terrorist acts have been undertaken by members of all religions, including Jews, Christians, Buddhists, Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus. Individuals, groups, or even states might be the perpetrators. Terrorism is usually done by tiny, covert cells that are intensely motivated to promote a specific cause, as seen by many of the most fatal assaults in recent history, such as the 2008 Mumbai attacks in India,[25] 2014 Peshawar School Messacre by TTP in Pakistan and 2019 Christchurch Mosque Attack by Brenton Tarrant-A Whitesupremacist terrorist of Austrailian origin in New Zealand are some examples but The Jewish Irgun (then led by Menachem Begin) carried out the most lethal as well as the first significant terrorist strike and spectacular terrorist operation when the King David Hotel in Jerusalem was destroyed in July 1946, killing almost a hundred people.[26] More organisations who use terror and murder by killing innocent and defenceless individuals in order to make their thoughts known include the Red Army Faction and Neo Nazis in Germany, ETA in Spain, Red Brigades in Italy, and 17 November in Greece.[27] Using a transnational methodology that focuses on the globalisation process within the triadic interaction between the Irish, the British, and the Americans, it becomes clear that Irish terrorists were significant non-state players that shaped the Atlantic community.[28] Terrorists in Ireland benefited greatly from American resources, financial assistance, and political support .[29] A report published by The Guardian [30] says:

"In 2020, white supremacists are responsible for the majority of domestic terror incidents in the United States". White supremacists and other rightwing extremists have been involved for 67 percent of domestic terror incidents and plots so far this year, with at least half of that violence targeting protestors, according to a research by a centrist think tank. Terrorist attacks have occurred worldwide since 2000, affecting not only Muslim-majority countries in Africa and Asia, but also non-Muslim-majority countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium,

Sweden, Russia, Australia, Canada, Sri Lanka, China, India, and the Philippines. Despite the fact that both Muslims and non-Muslims have been targeted, Muslims have suffered the most.[31]

Left-wing extremists such as the Red Army Faction of West Germany (also known as the Baader-Meinhof Group), the Red Army Faction of Japan, the Weathermen and Black Panthers in the United States, the Tupamaros of Uruguay, and many other left-extremist terrorist groups including Naxalites and Maoists in India, emerged during the 1960s in various corners of the world, following the doctrine that terrorism is the only way forward for revolutionary movement for the weak.[32] Right-wing Terrorist organisations usually seek to maintain the status quo or return to a previous situation that they believe should have been preserved. Migrant communities are frequently targeted by such groups, which also falls under the umbrella of terrorism. It's worth noting that religion can be a source of support for right-wing violence. Nazism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, white supremacy movements such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in the United States, the Green Jackets of Denmark in the 1980s, and so on are examples. Both left wing terrorism and right wing terrorism are Ideology Oriented forms of Terrorism. The next in line is Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism, which is motivated by ethno-nationalist and separatist aspirations and has dominated the terrorist agenda around the world for more than 50 years, as evidenced by the LTTE in Sri Lanka and insurgent groups in North East India.[33]

Irgun and Stern Gang, as well as official Zionism represented by Haganah, advocated violence and terrorism against Palestinians, as well as using terrorism to force the British to quit.[34] Press statement, issued by the Zionist terrorist group Irgun, under future Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, on 13th April, 1948, regarding its massacre at Deir Yassin four days earlier, in which with Haganah's approval and support, men, women, and children were lined up, photographed, and slaughtered because of their ethnicity, reads: "We intend to assault, capture, and hold until we create a Greater Jewish State that encompasses all of Palestine and Transjordan. This is the first step". [35] On terrorism and repeated killing of Arabs by Irgun, Chomsky Says, In the years after the state of Israel was Created, there was also ample resort to terrorism.[36] During the British mandate over Palestine, the British and the UN designated Irgun as a terrorist organisation for carrying out violent terror acts against both Britons and Arabs. [37] Many Jews condoned any action, even terrorism, taken in the cause of the building of a Jewish homeland, historian William Cleveland wrote.[38]

Shining Path was the most active terrorist group between 1970 and 2010, according to the Global Terrorism Database (4,517 attacks), followed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), Irish Republican Army, Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA), Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Taliban, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, New People's Army, National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN), and Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK).[39]

Terrorism has become a major issue in Pakistan. In the War on Terrorism, 23,372 Pakistani civilians and 8,832 Pakistani security personnel were killed, according to a report by Brown University's Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs. Besides Terrorism, these killings were a result of number of causes—sectarian violence between Sunni and Shia Muslims; easy availability of guns and explosives; the existence of a Kalashnikov culture; an influx of ideologically driven Muslims based in or near Pakistan, who originated from various nations around the world and the subsequent war against the pro-Soviet Afghans in the 1980s which blew back into Pakistan.[40]

According to the German Ministry of the Interior's Annual Intelligence Report for 1970, 6 percent of 1724 right-wing actions between 1960 and 1970 included terrorist aims such as arson, bomb explosions, homicide, manslaughter, and kidnapping. The Wehrsportgruppe Hengst (Military Sports Group Hengst) was the first right-wing terrorist organisation to emerge in Germany after 1945. Arson assaults peaked in Germany for the first time in 1988, with 39 incidents, as right-wing radicals became increasingly prominent. Following Germany's reunification in 1989/1990, an unprecedented spike in arson assaults on refugee homes across the country sparked national and worldwide outrage. During the years 1991 to 1994, the authorities investigated 1499 rightwing-inspired arson incidents.[41]

Nationalist terrorism, according to Heywood, is the act of overthrowing colonial control or occupation with the goal of achieving independence for an ethnic, religious, or national group. It has an intellectual foundation, which is frequently anchored in revolutionary Marxism or Marxism-Leninism. The FLN in Algeria and the Tamil Tigers (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) are two examples. [42]

On successful terrorist campaigns and where its goals have been met with a significant popular support, Heywood [43] says:

Terrorist campaigns have been successful when they have been related to efforts to advance or defend national interests or ethnic group interests, such as Jewish terrorism prior to the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 and the African National Congress's terrorism against the apartheid regime in South Africa. Limited public support for terrorist campaigns, on the other hand, has proven ineffective, prompting public resentment and anger, as well as military retaliation from the government. Following WWII, Great Britain was confronted with violent terrorist insurgencies from all over the world, most notably the Stern Gang and Irgun in Palestine and the Provisional Irish Republican Army in Ulster Ireland. [44]

The west and Western interests, not terrorists, are to blame for bringing terrorism to the fore. Much of the terrorism debated in the West is in response to this fundamental source of Western violence. Terrorism has been used by the West as an ideological tool for propaganda and control, and it has been met with a huge success. [45]

4.STATE SANCTIONED TERRORISM

Non-state actors are to blame for the use of terrorism as a strategy, but that does not negate the existence of state terror. Rather, it is argued that as a systematic programme, it exhibits specific idiosyncrasies that are sufficiently discernible and warrant further investigation. [46] State terrorism is as old as military conflict itself. [47] Acts of terrorism perpetrated by a state against its own citizens or against another state are referred to as state terrorism. [48] Wanton killing of innocent civilians is terrorism, not a war against terrorism, according to Chomski. [49] Terrorism perpetrated by state institutions is referred to as state terrorism. The use of state resources by a state's foreign policies, such as using its military to directly commit acts of terrorism, is an example. The use of governmental power to destabilise or invade weaker states is also classified as state terrorism. In the recent past, European powers led by the United States have perpetrated large-scale acts of terrorism, such as in the instance of Libya, which was destabilised and invaded by the United States and is now embroiled in civil war. Iraq and Afghanistan are in the same boat. Other examples include the Christmas bombing of Hanoi in 1972 and the Mayaguez operation against Cambodia in 1975. In the post-World War II

era, the United States has frequently used force as a political tool to retain favourable governments, offer third-party support in wars, and help allies in combat. Millions of people have died as a result of US state terrorism across the Muslim world, including Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya. Professor of Political Science Michael Stohl mentions the German bombardment of London, the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Allied firebombing of Dresden, and the United States atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II as examples of such terrorism. According to Stohl and Slater,[50] the United States has established links also with insurgent terrorist groups. Superpowers, like other international actors, have used terrorism when they enumerated that costs are lower as compared to benefits. While the most common modern use of the term refers to insurgents targeting civilians for political reasons, many scholars take a broader view of terrorism, including the concepts of state terrorism and state-sponsored terrorism. Within the international system, the state has been and continues to be a greater employer of terrorism than insurgents, as it is common in international relations to use terror tactics to achieve political goals, ensure compliance, and coerce populations away from dissent. The examination of Western foreign policy reveals that democracies have frequently used state terror to maintain regional or global dominance, contradicting popular perceptions of terrorism as a strategy of the weak used against liberal democracies.

A recent study conducted by Action on Armed Violence (AOAV)[51] - a London based charity, conducting research and advocacy on the incidence and impact of global armed violence, published Data and revealed,

Children killed or injured in air raids in Afghanistan accounted for 1598 of the 3,977 casualties between 2016 and 2020. Hundreds of children have been killed and hundreds more injured by US and Afghan airstrikes in the last five years," according to UN data analyzed by AOAV. According to figures from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), casualties from multinational coalition air strikes more than tripled from 247 in 2017 to 757 in 2019. According to Iain Overton, executive director of Action on Armed Violence, the US military dropped more than 20 bombs per day on Afghanistan in 2018-19, which is more than the peak of bombing in 2001, which resulted in the deadliest year of air strikes for children ever. Heavy bombardment surged by 85 percent in 2018 compared to the previous year, resulting in the deaths of four children every three days. International forces commanded by the United States were responsible for 57 percent of the child deaths. Nyamandi, country director for Afghanistan at Save the Children International, said for the past 14 years, the number children who were killed or disabled in Afghanistan every single day is five. These data demonstrate that, as Huntington [52] put it, "the west won the world not by supremacy of its ideals, morals, or religion (to which few members of other civilizations were converted), but rather by superiority in using organised aggression. This is something that Westerners frequently forget, but non-Westerners never do.

Casualties in Afghanistan between 2016-2020 by Air Strikes

Year 2017	Year 2019	Children	Total
247	757	1598	3977

Source: Action on Armed Violence

Between 1929 and 1953, the USSR was the most perfect personification of state terrorism of all dictatorial regimes .[53] Terror was present at every level of government, from central agencies to local officials, who had complete autonomy in carrying out directives from above. The irony of state terrorism's inherent injustice is that it is frequently used by governments preaching equality. [54] Terrorism by non-state bodies or terrorism from above (state terrorism or 'state-sponsored' terrorism) resulted in far more extensive killing of non-combatants than terrorism from below . [55]

When we talk about terrorism, the first thing that comes to mind is leftist terror, but there is another sort of terrorism used by totalitarian regimes in the Third World.[56] Power has often been exercised through terror, that is, by instilling dread in a community, throughout history. Once terror is unleashed, it becomes a useful tool for controlling behaviour without resorting to violence .[57] In an interview, Chomsky stated that the United States and Israel are the primary perpetrators of international terrorism.[58]

According to a new research, conducted by Codepink: Women For Peace—a left wing internationally active NGO that describes itself as a grassroots peace and social justice movement working to end U.S. funded wars and occupations, to challenge militarism globally and to redirect American resources into healthcare, education, green jobs and other life affirming activities and primarily focuses on anti-war issues, has revealed;

Since 2001, the United States and its allies have dropped at least 326,000 bombs and missiles on countries in the larger Middle East and North Africa region, 46 bombs every day for 20 years, according to new research from CODEPINK's Medea Benjamin and Nicolas J.S. Davies. The nations that have felt the worst of the violence include Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, and Yemen, the study continued, but Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Palestine, and Somalia have also been attacked." CODEPINK's data is based on official US military disclosures, as well as information from the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, the Yemen Data Project, and the New America Foundation. We don't have numbers for Iraq, Syria, or Afghanistan for the prior two years because the Trump administration stopped reporting figures for its bombing missions in 2020, thus the figure of 326,000 is an underestimate. The weapons used in helicopter strikes, AC-130 gunship raids, US bomber strafing missions, and any counterinsurgency or counter-terrorism operations around the world are not included. The United States has been at war for virtually every year of its 244-year history, fighting in 227 of those years. Both Obama and Trump used anti-war rhetoric throughout their campaigns, but once in government, they reversed their positions. By 2016, Obama had bombed seven countries at the same time and had earned the moniker 'Drone King'. Meanwhile, Trump escalated the war in Yemen, carrying out a targeted assassination of Iranian leader Qassem Soleimani while he was in Iraq for regional peace talks, and authorising the use of the 'Mother of All Bombs', a 21,000 pound (9,500 kg) explosive dropped on Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province in April 2017.[59]

Terrorism is used by both states and non-state actors, according to Chomsky.[60] State terrorism, which he refers to as wholesale terrorism, is significantly more dangerous than non-state terrorism, which he refers to as retail terrorism. This is because nations have far more coercive power than any non-state player. Terrorism is a tool that aids states in maintaining power or extending political or economic influence over other countries. The United States is regarded as the world's foremost terrorist

state because terrorism plays a key role in furthering US hegemony, as seen by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for political reasons and instilling fear in the Japanese people.[61] Western dictatorial regimes are responsible for some of the most severe human rights violations in modern history.[62]

Terrorism by the state does not date back to 1789. The dreadful Thirty Years War was maybe the only battle in Europe where terror was used in a systematic manner. The individual who methodically institutionalised Terror was Genghis Khan, while the French Revolution marked a turning point in the history of terrorism, giving rise to the phrase terror or state terrorism.[63]

Resolution 49/60 of the United Nations General Assembly, which attempts to prohibit a number of armed activities deemed "terrorist" in nature: Acts that create a state of terror in a community for political goals are illegitimate in any situation, regardless of the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other nature that may be invoked to justify them. However, former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has clarified that "the use of force by states is already regulated under international law, and regardless of the differences between governments on the definition of terrorism, what is clear and what we can all agree on is that any deliberate attack on innocent civilians, regardless of one's cause, is unacceptable and fits into the definition of terrorism .[64] From the standpoint of the offender, state-sponsored terrorism is the most successful form of terrorism in terms of cost-benefit analysis.[65]

According to analysts, today's terrorism is bottom-up (non-state actor) terrorism, but top-down (state) terrorism has remained far more widespread throughout history, peaking in the twentieth century with the rise of totalitarianism. In terms of consequences, state terrorism has shown to be far more harmful than its bottom-up counterpart. Terror has adopted the same preconceived doctrine, whether top-down or bottom-up: to bend one's opponent's will by affecting his potential for resistance. For example, the strategic bombing doctrine developed in the West in the 1930s was entirely based on the terror instilled in civilian populations in order to force governments to surrender. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed and destroyed using the same doctrine. [66] Since the eighteenth century, Russia has witnessed a number of acts of terrorism, notably the state terror that sustained the Soviet system for seven decades [67] The United States is not the only Western country to use terrorism as a foreign policy tool; other Western developed countries have contributed to terrorism by providing financial, military, and diplomatic assistance to Third World regimes predicated on violence.[68] During her occupation of Ireland, the British used state-sanctioned terrorism to suppress the Irish people,[69] Many American commentators have even alleged that many British counter-terrorism operations are terroristic. The fighters on both sides of the Anglo-Irish War (1919–1922) engaged in organised terrorism in order to weaken the opponent's military capabilities.[70]

Following WWII, Israel used terrorist tactics to force its way into the scene.[71] Israel's role as a major perpetrator of state terrorism is frequently overlooked and the reason is "violence used by ourselves or by our friends is excluded from the category of terrorism, by definition,". Lebanon has been a recurrent target of Israeli terrorism, which has included direct invasion and deliberate bombardment of civilian regions, resulting in hundreds of thousands of refugees and tens of thousands of deaths. The inhuman treatment of the civilians in the occupied territories, and the murder of Palestinians is another aspect

of Israeli state terrorism. United States does not consider Israeli state terrorism but acknowledged it as self defence hence not criminal even if regrettable.[72] Zionist terrorism became Israeli self-defence, and Palestinians who want to live in their own homes and on their own land became infiltrators, while thousands of Israelis hurriedly moved into Palestinians stolen homes and became citizens, while ethnically cleansed families who defended themselves and their homes became terrorists, and Israeli settlers became civilians, thus becoming victims of any resistance. When the Armistice Line created a cease-fire, Israel had seized and ethnically cleansed not only the UN-designated 56.5 percent of Palestine for the state, but also nearly half of the Palestinian share. Because this Line was not a revised Partition and did not provide Israel the extra land it had gained, Israel rapidly relocated hundreds of thousands of new immigrants on stolen Palestinian territory rather than in Israel in order to make the theft irreversible. Meanwhile, terrorist commanders held crucial posts in Israel's new administration, including the most notorious of the terrorists, Menachem Begin, openly raised fund for the grabbing of what remained of Palestine using violent means in New York and in January 1949, the eminent New York Times correspondent Anne O'Hare McCormick declared the two-state solution dead due to Israeli state terrorism.[72a] Menachem Begin, today's terrorist become tomorrow's head of state, with whom governments have to deal at the diplomatic level [73] In her each and every crime Israel was supported by USA with her hands polished with the blood of millions of innocent civilians and in collaboration with Israel Snatched land and property from native Palestinians as rightly put by Noam Chomsky,[74] Palestinians, whose right to national self-determination is rejected by the rejectionist camp's leaders, Israel and the US, whose power in the region is dominating.

According to writer Zander C. Fuerza , [75] the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States were the result of a Zionist conspiracy. He builds a coherent narrative out of the strongest pieces of evidence available, demonstrating that the Israeli Mossad, with the help of Zionist assets in the American government, planned to stage the 9/11 attacks in order to launch the devilish dream of a "Clash of Civilizations" between the Western world and the Islamic world, for the benefit of Israel and Zionism. He describes Terrorism a Jewish Tradition by saying, Jewish fanatics have, many times in the past, perpetrated brutal acts of terrorism and even genocide to promote their political aspirations. During the 1930s and 1940s, Zionist Jews in Palestine mobilised terror contingents such as the Irgun, Stern Gang, Haganah, and Lehi, which were responsible for a number of bombings and assassinations, plundering villages, killing women and children, and even attacking British Mandate forces in a predatory campaign to drive all non-Jews out of Palestine. The Mossad's sick slogan, 'By Way of Deception, Thou Shalt Do War', was perfectly fulfilled by Jews and their accomplices who committed terrorist massacres and false-flag operations. Terrorism and violence by Jews can go to great lengths to frame their opponents. Zionists, masters of deception, attacked America, their friend, and then blamed Libya, their adversary. US President Ronald Reagan immediately blamed Libya for the terrorist bombing and dispatched US war planes ten days later, dropping over sixty tonnes of bombs on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, killing nearly 30 civilians. This is exactly what Jewish supremacists did on September 11, 2001, and have done in the past. As a result, it should come as no surprise to the reader that Ehud Barak, a senior member of Israel's government and military establishment since the Zionist state's founding, was the first to throw the finger at Osama bin Laden

and Al-Qaeda as the parties responsible for 9/11. Terrorism is almost wholly beneficial to Jews and Israel economically and politically, as it was meant to supply World Jewry with an infinite amount of cash flow to their treasuries in Tel Aviv, the Zionist crime capital. Those governments and politicians who claim to be fighting a war against terrorism, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Israel, have no right to claim to be trying to eradicate terrorism in the world. A person of average intelligence should now realise that there is no such thing as a “war on terror”, as treacherous politicians claim.[76]

The official explanation of the Bush administration for 9/11, which was fully endorsed by the mainstream media, that nineteen Arabs with box-cutters directed by a man in a cave in Afghanistan miraculously made all of this carnage happen, despite a multibillion dollar US military, security, and defence system standing in their way, is an outrageous contention — an insult to our intelligence, Fuerza writes in response to the official version of 9/11. On every level, I am certain that the official account of what happened on 9/11 has been demolished, discredited, and debunked. The official version of the assaults is plagued with flaws and mistakes, as the governments and mass media of the Western world would have us believe. I believe that the wrong individuals are still being wrongly vilified for an atrocity that they did not commit to this day [76a] Since September 11, 2001, no section of the United States Government has produced a persuasive, logical, or full explanation of the events of that day, and of other events related to them, writes Webster Griffin Tarpley.[77] The Kean-Hamilton Commission simply has no answer for questions about how the alleged hijackers were identified, how they were able to operate, why WTC Building 7 collapsed, why air defence was non-existent, what hit the Pentagon, what happened over Shanksville, what happened to the insider trading, and many more, writes Webster Griffin Tarpley .[78] Because the Kean-Hamilton Commission failed, the world was left with the ridiculous fiction that Osama bin Laden, who lives in a cave in the Afghan highlands, directed the global network that attacked the United States. Because Kean-Hamilton has failed to name the true 9/11 perpetrators, the September criminals remain at loose. It made no mention of the US government's network of moles, without whom the events of 9/11 would not have been possible, both in terms of planning and cover-up. It has not taken a single step toward discovering the death technocrats who had the physical and technical competence to carry out the attacks on September 11th.

Data collected by Defence for Children International (DCI)-an independent non-governmental organisation set up in 1979, during the International Year of the Child, to ensure on-going, practical, systematic and concerted international and national action specially directed towards promoting and protecting the rights of the child, as articulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC),regarding the child fatalities by the Israeli terrorism,shows: From the start of the second Palestinian uprising against occupation,there were 2193 children died as a result of Israeli military and settler presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory from 2000 to 2021 .[79]

Data collected regarding US aid to Israel by If Americans Knew, an independent research and information-dissemination institute,and a nonprofit organization that focuses on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the foreign policy of the United States regarding the Middle East, offering analysis of American media coverage of these issues,shows:

Since the October War in 1973, the United States has provided Israel with a level of support that dwarfs that given to any other country. Since 1976, Israel has received the most direct economic and military aid from the United States, and it has received the most total aid since the Second World War. The United States has given Israel about \$140 billion in direct aid. Each year, Israel receives about \$3 billion in direct foreign aid, roughly one-fifth of America's total foreign aid budget. The US provides each Israeli with a direct subsidy of around \$500 per year on a per capita basis. This generosity is striking when one comes to know that Israel is now a wealthy industrial state with a per capita income roughly equal to South Korea or Spain. The State of Israel exploits American assistance money to jail and punish around 700 Palestinian youngsters every year, the organisation added .[80]

A report published by Jews for Justice for Palestinians (JFJFP), a group based in Britain that describes itself as advocating for human and civil rights, and economic and political freedom, for the Palestinian people. It opposes the current policy of Israel towards the Palestinian territories, particularly the territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and seeks a change in their political status. Its membership, primarily British Jews, says:

Today, over 3.7 million Palestinian refugees live in refugee camps across the Middle East, with many more exiles around the world." Under international law, the Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, their right to return is plainly and explicitly recognised. The refugees are entitled to citizenship, financial compensation, and, in some cases, the return of their former homes and property in what is now Israel.[81]

Commenting on the June 2015 UN report on war crimes, Uri Avnery—one of Israel's great leftist warriors—says,

This wasn't a battle of equals. On one side, there is Israel, which has one of the world's most powerful armies. On the other hand, a 1.8 million stateless community is headed by a guerilla group with no modern weapons. By definition, any equating of these two entities is fictitious. Even if both sides were guilty of grave war crimes, they are not the same. Each must be assessed on their own (de)merits.[82]

5. USED AS A TOOL TO STIGMATIZE

Civilization is based on an apparently expressed and extensively acknowledged yet often illogically stated hierarchy. Violence by those higher up in the hierarchy against those lower down is always unnoticed or neglected, and when it is, it is completely justified. Violence from the bottom of the hierarchy to those higher up is unthinkable, and when it happens, it is met with astonishment, horror, and the depiction of the victims .[83] State agencies and non-state actors have frequently used the term terrorist in disputes to stigmatise and delegitimise their opponents.[84] Saying that terrorism is a weapon of the weak is a serious analytic fallacy; terrorism, like other forms of violence, is primarily a weapon of the powerful. Because the powerful dominate the theological systems and their horror does not count as terror, it is thought to be a weapon of the weak.[85] Only powerful terrorist efforts, such as Israel's Jewish terrorists and the Irish Republican Army, were effective. The obvious but unpleasant truth is that, by any realistic definition of terrorism, the United States and its allies are the world's leading supporters, sponsors, and perpetrators of terrorist acts today. It is also true that the West is sometimes a victim of terrorism, or that the Soviet Union and its satellites are to some extent

responsible for terrorist acts. It is to assert unequivocally that the US, its allies, and their client governments support, if not organise, many, if not all, serious acts of terrorism .[86]

There are researchers who believe that the threat of terrorism, particularly global terrorism, has been substantially overblown," writes Andrew Heywood.[87] Terrorism fears may be exaggerated because they are founded on dubious notions about a civilizational battle between Islam and the West, which have been bolstered by the rhetoric surrounding the 'war on terror'. There are doubts not just regarding the general concept of a growing clash of civilizations, but also concerning the civilizational interpretation of Islamist terrorism.

Different labels are being given to the same individual for the same action, i.e. 'terrorist' and 'patriot'. Before India achieved independence from British rule, some freedom fighters of India who did not subscribe to non-violence were labeled as terrorists by the British government. The same individuals have been lauded by Indians for the same activities and hailed as 'patriots'. Those who believed Britain had the right to control India referred to these individuals as terrorists, while those who believed Britain had no right to rule India referred to them as patriots and freedom fighters. Furthermore, the term terrorist has been overused many times and applied to people who do not deserve to be labelled as such. Terrorism has devolved into a pejorative term rather than a descriptive term for a certain sort of behaviour. People usually use the phrase as a derogatory label for a wide range of occurrences that they dislike, without attempting to clarify what defines terroristic action. Terrorism is a contentious term. It is frequently used to denote something that is ethically wrong.[88] The phrase One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter encapsulates the word's negative connotations.[89]

In his book *Inside Terrorism*, Bruce Hoffman [90] explained why the term terrorism becomes distorted: On the one hand, everyone believes that terrorism is a pejorative term with inherently negative connotations that is usually applied to one's opponents or those with whom one disagrees. What terrorism is, therefore, depends on one's perspective. Hence the decision to label someone a terrorist becomes almost inextricably subjective. In general, opposing parties refer to their opponents as terrorists, whereas those classified as terrorists employ terms like separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, vigilante, militant, paramilitary, guerrilla, rebel, patriot, or any other word with a similar meaning in various languages and cultures. [90]

6. CONCLUSION

The term terrorism is ideologically and emotionally charged, and some people refuse to use it because it is either hopelessly imprecise or has unhelpful derogatory connotations. Because of its negative connotations, the word is nearly always used to describe the actions of one's opponents, and almost never to describe similar actions by one's own group or a group that one supports.

As a result, terrorism is frequently employed as a political tool to assess the legitimacy (or illegitimacy) of a party or political movement. When terror is acknowledged as such, it is virtually universally condemned, just as it is in the domestic sphere. When the state is the perpetrator of a terrorist attack, however, few even consider labelling the deed as such, as they do in the domestic domain. Terrorism is a weapon of the strong in the official sense, but it is a weapon of the weak by definition.

In light of the foregoing discussion on terrorism, it can be concluded that terrorism is a tool used by

people, groups, or even states to advance their political aims and has nothing to do with any of the world's religions. Terrorism is not just the domain of non-state actors; states have used terrorism on several occasions.

Unfortunately, the fact that the perpetrators of various actions are Christian, Muslim, or Jewish leads to some people making claims that contradict holy religions. Even though terrorists claim to be Muslims, the terror they commit cannot be labelled “Islamic terror”, just as it cannot be labelled “Jewish terror” if the perpetrators are Jews, or “Christian terror” if they are Christians. Religion, on the other hand, mandates love, kindness, and peace, whereas terror, on the other hand, is cruel, heartless, and demands bloodshed and pain. The international community should act together to eliminate terrorism, both state and non-state terrorism, but governments bear the primary responsibility.

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