

TERRORISM AS A CRIME IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

AISHWARYA AGARWAL

NMIMS KPMSOL

Purpose: Terrorism and Wars have left an extensive legacy on the landscapes throughout the world. It is not one country suffering or aching from terrorism. It has been constant torture to humankind. It is a necessity for everyone to know about the laws that linger by Terrorism. Not only one will know the consequences but one will also get a thorough knowledge about this torment threat to humankind.

Research Implications: The paper is an overview and deep analysis of the most important laws and initiatives taken by the various countries' governments as well as the United Nations.

Originality Value: Here, I have mentioned the effect, laws, and initial abiding terrorism law in different countries.

Keywords: *Torts, Jurisprudence, Schools of Law*

Introduction

Terrorism refers to any illegal activity, which attempts to arise a feeling of fear among the common people. It is one of the most heinous crimes and the biggest threat to humanity. It involves spreading, violence, burglaries, kidnapping, bombings, riots, rapes, fighting. It is an act of cowardice. People who perform these acts are called terrorists. Terrorists often do such acts, to either fulfill their absurd motives, to either force the government to perform some act as per the terrorist, for money, etc. It is the use of intentional violence, generally against the civilians, in order to fulfill their political purpose.

The term 'terrorism' was first used in 1794 by a French philosopher. Modern terrorism began with the French revolution and has evolved rapidly since then. The most common root cause of terrorism is civilization or cultural/, religion, globalization, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, or Israel Palestinian conflict. Most of the individual or personal based region for terrorism is deprivation, negative identity, moral disengagement, frustration, etc.

Some main causes of terrorism are:

- Rapid population growth, fulfilling political, social, economic agendas.
- When people are dissatisfied with the countries system even they opt for terrorism.
- Lack of education and that association also lead frustrated and deprived people to the path of terrorism.
- Production of large quantities of machine guns, firearms, atomic bombs, nuclear weapons, hydrogen bombs, missiles, etc also promotes terrorism.

Apart from all of these tales may be a lot of reasons which led to terrorism. Nowadays people consider terrorism to be the first weapon when they have to prove or justify a point of view. There can be societal discrimination, religious disputes, linguistic differences, corruption racism, economic inequality, dissatisfaction all these reasons lead to terrorism.

Terrorism is a very crucial crime and has a drastic effect on the people and the country. It creates a sense of fear in the people as a start feeling insecure in their own state and country. In some cases, if the government goes on challenging terrorism, the government can also be abandoned. Due to terrorism, millions of goods and innocent lives are destroyed. There is a loss of vegetation and animals as well. The belief and dependence on humanity are also imbalanced.

In the modern world, terrorism is not only a problem in one nation; it is a problem that has its worldwide spread. It is one of the most crucial and heinous crimes against humanity.

Types of terrorism

There are five types of terrorism:

- State-sponsored terrorism: in this kind of terrorism and terrorist acts on the state or the government, where they are ordered by a state or a government. It is basically when one state or government put on terrorists after another state or government in order to fulfill their political, social, economic agendas.
- Dissent terrorism: this refers to the terrorist group who rebel against their own government. It includes the terrorist who is dissatisfied with the government and henceforth plans to rebel against the government.
- Terrorist and the left and right: this is a group that is rooted in political ideology. They often have politicians or some other political people supporting them throughout.

- Religious terrorism: this is a group of terrorists who are extremely religiously motivated and have a great belief in the religious system. The main motive for them is to increase the number of followers of their particular religion. They go on to spread terrorism with the motive to spread religion.
- Criminal terrorism: this is a kind of terrorism where the terrorist act is used as an aid to crime and criminal profit. In this case, either the terrorist kidnapped people or invade a particular area so that they can eat their crime.

Terrorism is not barred by any religion, any political party, and any social-economic support anywhere. It is just a threat to humanity as one.

Literature Review

1. **United Nations Global counter terrorism Strategy** - the United Nations Global Counter terrorism Strategy, was obtained as a resolution and as an annexed plan of action in General Assembly. It is a unique global instrument that aims towards enhancing national, international and regional efforts to counter terrorism. This is the first time that all the member states of you and have agreed to a common strategic approach adopted to combat terrorism by resolving to take logical steps separately and collectively to promote and battle it. United Nations global Counterterrorism strategy consist of four pillars, it consist of measures to address the conditions conducive to spread of terrorism. It consists of measures that would prevent and combat terrorism. Along with it measures to build states capacity in order to prevent and part of terrorism and in order to strengthen the role of United Nations system in battling terrorism I am is also mentioned there. It also mentions measures that would ensure respect for human rights for all and rule of law as a fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.
2. **General assembly's role in counterterrorism** – the General assembly of United Nations plays a very crucial role in elaborating an international legal framework that would promote cooperation against terrorism and it encourages government to work more closely together in addressing this threat. In 1994, the General assembly the affirmed that terrorist acts are “Unjustifiable and criminal wherever and by whom ever committed “it was further declared that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons of particular person for political purpose are in circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a particular political, ideological, racial, philosophy cool, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be

invoked to justify them”. Even after years of debate General assembly has not been able to reach a consensus on definition of terrorism because no consensus on the scope of application.

- 3. General assembly committees that deal with counterterrorism** – The General assembly works in subsidiary bodies whose members are either all the states or a group of state elected by the General assembly in order to serve the body. The work of some of the subsidiary bodies is directly related to counter terrorism. The third committee of the General assembly, social, humanitarian and cultural committee deals with the rise of human rights issues. The committee’s main part focuses on the examination of human rights questions. It addresses issues of crime prevention and criminal justice that deal with terrorism from a crime prevention and criminal Justice perspective. The six committee that is the legal committee is in trusted with the legal matters. In 1994 it adopted the milestone proclamation on measures to eliminate international terrorism which defined terrorism as criminal acts that are unjustifiable wherever and by whom ever committed. The ad hoc committee established by General assembly on 17th December, 1996 in resolution 51/210 was mandated to exaggerate an international convention for suppression of terrorist bombings and thereafter, an international convention for suppression of the financing of terrorism as well as international convention for suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism to supplement related existing international instruments. This committee usually holds one session per year over one or two week period and proceeds the work in the framework of the working group of the sixth committee held overdue in the year during the formal session of General assembly.
- 4. Security Council contribution to countering terrorism** – Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions stated to terrorism under chapter VII of United Nations. It has set up three committees that would monitor the implementation of specific resolutions relating to terrorism. Membership of these committees consists of all the 15 members of Security Council. One of this committee was established under resolution 1267 concerning Al Qaeda and Taliban and associated individuals and entities. It was established with the purpose of overseeing the implementation of sanctions on Taliban controlled Afghanistan for its support of Osama bin Laden. The committee is supported by the United Nations Secretariat and then I’ll tickle support and sanctions implementation monitoring team. It retains a list of individuals and commodities belonging to Al Qaeda, Taliban, Osama bin Laden and other individual groups embarking and entities associated with them. It regularly reports about the activities and makes recommendation to the Security

Council with a view to improve the sanctions regime, including recommending additional measures.

5. **Counterterrorism committee and its executive directorate** - after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1373 where they affirmed that the attacks, like any act of international terrorism, constitute a threat to international peace and security. It also reaffirmed the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence as recognised by charter of United Nations. The established resolution, the counterterrorism committee, comprises of all the 15 members of the Security Council who would monitor implementation of the resolution. They take necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist attacks, prevent those of finance, facilitate or commit or plant terrorist acts from using their respective Territories.
6. **Counterterrorism implementation task force** – counterterrorism implementation task specialised Agency that coordinates and shares information that brings together various entities and organisations across United Nations system area of counterterrorism. It is chaired by the office of security general and includes 24 representatives from several United Nations funds and programmes, specialised agencies as well as other entities suggest international criminal police Organisation. It addresses issues like human rights, integrated implementation, financing of terrorism, using of internet for terrorist purpose, victims of terrorism, ponder able targets, radicalization and extremism that lead to terrorism. Along with this since the adoption of United Nations global count where is it starting the task force has added to its policy work increasingly Inc operational work in specialised substantive fields. Its services a forum that would identify and pursue strategic issues and approaches and to foster coherent actions across United Nations system. The United Nations counterterrorism implementation task force is a form example of how old United Nations work as one.

Findings

1. **China** - Under Chinese criminal law, the act of terrorism can be liable for a sentence of up to 10 years. Since 2001, 7000 Chinese citizens have been convicted on terrorism charges. There is no clear definition of what is terrorism under Chinese law; in October 2011 the Chinese authorities began drafting a bill that would more clearly explain terrorism under Chinese law. In China terrorism is the use of violence that would affect

political or ideological change in the People's Republic of China. Chinese media has often reported terrorist incidents in China have risen significantly during the period from 2012 to 2014 because China became more frequent and much graphically dispersed and more discriminately targeted. Most of these incidents occurred in Xinjiang following many major city's of China like Beijing, Kunming, and Guangzhou, etc has faced mass attacks in the past three years. At present terrorism in China is primarily domestic. China's counterterrorism efforts currently focus on its mostly Muslim ethnic population concentrated in the western Xinjiang region. China has yet to issue a publicly available comprehensive counterterrorism strategy document that would be similar to the national strategy for combating terrorism which was released by the USA in 2003.

2. Bangladesh - Bangladesh's economical and political development is been hampered by the forces of corruption, partition fighting, and radicalism. The rivalry between political leaders of the nation has led to ongoing series of disruptions. It has constantly motivated political violence, strikes, and much other disturbance to development. Former state department coordinator for counterterrorism Cofer blog has reported that he is concerned over the potential utilization of Bangladesh as a platform for international terrorism. There is a constant concern among the analyst that Bangladesh might serve as a base for both South and South-East Asian terrorist booth and this would be a chance for them to regroup. There are reports that up to 150 Taliban and Al Qaeda fighters have migrated to Bangladesh from Afghanistan in December 2001 and many others have sailed from Karachi to Chittagong. If the Bangladesh government doesn't work on their political disputes Bangladesh might serve as the base camp for a lot of terrorists a few years from now.

3. Russia - Terrorism in Russia comes with a long history that started from the time of the Russian Empire. It was an important tool used by the Marxist revolutionaries in the 20th century to disrupt the social-economical and political system of their Revolutionary rebels to bring down the Tzarist government. Common terrorist acts such as hostage-taking more widely used by the solvent secret agencies during the red terror and great terror campaigns against the population of their own country as per call Karl Kautsky and the other historians of Bolshevism. The famous writer policy in Soviet Russia what is the medium used to frighten the civilian population and eliminate certain social groups who are considered as the ruling classes or the enemies of the people. Russia has faced significant terrorist attacks starting from the end of the 20th century, notably 1999 apartment bombings, Moscow theatre hostage crisis, Budyonovsk hospital hostage crisis, and Belsen school siege. Recently in December 2019, President of Russia Vladimir Putin thanked his American friend Donald Trump for giving him a tip that allowed him to prevent terrorist attacks in St. Petersburg. Coming

from very often and several attacks Russia has now successfully built a very good counterterrorism foundation and is working on it very efficiently.

4. Germany - Visiting the history of Germany there have been significant terrorism attacks particularly during the women's republic and during Cold War which were carried out by the far left and the far-right German groups as well as many foreign terrorist organizations. Currently, both far left and right and the Islamist violence have resurged and groups have been speculated of terrorism or terrorism plants. Since 2010, 15 people have lost their lives in Islamic terrorist attacks in Germany and 74 of them have been injured. There have also been several violent incidents that are disputed either have been conducted by a lone wolf Islamic terrorist or by mentally ill people. In 2015 11 verdicts concerning the jihadist terrorism-related offense but issued by German courts. In 2016, judgments for the jihadist terrorism-related offense but delivered. In 2017 there were 28 such judgments and the number has been increasing since then.

5. United States - The United States gives out the most common definition of terrorism and approaches it as a systematic or threatened use of violence in order to create a general climate of fear that would intimidate a population of government thereby affecting religious or ideological or political changes. In USA criminal charge for domestic where does not exist. On September 11, 2001, United States faced four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Al Qaeda Islamic terrorist group. Followed by the 2017 Report by the US government accountability office there were 85 violent extremist incidents that resulted in the death by al-Qaeda, The right-wing group what responsible for 62 deaths while the Islamist violent extremist was responsible for 25 death. Since the past decade, the national conservation on terrorism of the USA has largely been focused on the Islamic extremist act. The law enforcement groups have made it very clear that the Muslim extremist makes up a minute percentage of ideology-based terror attacks in the United States

Suggestions

1. Try to address the inherent dispute issues victimized by the terrorists and progress for a peaceful solution while not making significant conceding to the terrorists themselves;
2. Confront the radical individuals and groups with a mix of carrot and sticks tactics and forbid them from turning into terrorist extremists and look for effectual counter-motivation ways and means;
3. Induce and encourage deserting and converting of imprisoned and freed terrorists and search for means to trim down the support of harmed groups for terrorist organizations;

4. Refuse terrorist's accessibility to arms and ammunition, explosives, fake identities, discreet communication, covert travel, and sanctuaries; interrupt and disable their planning's and functionings through percolation, communication intercept, spying, and by curtailing their criminal and other money arranging abilities.
5. Reduce the opportunities for terrorists to gain by improvising the security in communications, energy, transportation, and by strengthening critical bases and sites where potentially large casualties could occur and apply doctrines of situational crime prevention to avoid terrorism;
6. Intelligence systems providing early detection and early warning against terrorism or other violent crimes should be established.
7. Using coordinated simulation exercises, prepare for the crisis and consequence management for acts of terrorism which are both regular and catastrophic, and educate first responders and the masse on how to cope with terrorism.
8. Provide the victims of terrorism both at home and abroad with all support and show solidarity.

Conclusion

The effect of terrorism reaches many elements of health and health care such as chronic and acute symptoms of depression and anxiety, differences in a behavioral pattern related to health, and long-term strain and tension. The relationships among terrorism, environmental pollution, energy consumption, FDI, and economic growth is investigated for Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Philippines, Pakistan, Somalia, Thailand, Syria, and Yemen for the period of 1975–2017 making use of the Panel co integration tests, ANOVA tests, long-run estimators and panel trivariate Causality tests. In the selected countries, the ANOVA results show favorable homogeneity. The revealing from long-term investors is that terrorism, FDI, energy consumption, and economic growth have factually significant effects on environmental pollution. The casual relationship between the variables is determined by the Panel trivariate Causality test. One can also find a one-way link from terrorism to CO₂ emissions and from FDI inflows to Co₂ emissions in the short run. In the long run, with strong precedence, there are detections of evidence of bi-directional causality between CO₂ emissions and other variables, namely, terrorism, economic growth, and FDI inflow energy consumption. The attacks carried out by the terrorist are created to instill fear, disturb the social functionings, as well as disturb society's general well-being through their acts of violence or through the environmental release of either chemical, biological or radiologic agents into the environment. The terrorists' attack on the US on September 11, 2001, had led to widespread anxiety around the nation. In the aftermath of the attacks, varying levels of anxiety

linked to geographic proximity to the events, socioeconomic status, perception of future threats, and downstream economic changes developed in many persons. Terrorism also indirectly retards the economic growth by disturbing macroeconomic variables, in ways such as reduction in FDI, reduced domestic investment, increased inflation, damaging stock markets, increasing non-development government expenditures (law and order), and increasing unemployment, among others.

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