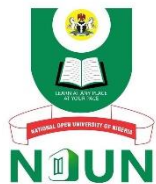


COURSE GUIDE

POL 883 TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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Printed 2024

ISBN: 978-058-951-1

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course Terrorism and National Security (POL 883) is a core course which carries three (3) credit units which is consciously set-up to assist as well broaden the perspective of students, academics, policy makers, strategic stakeholders, managers, captains of industries, security actors as well as other government functionaries on the contending issues in Terrorism and National Security and it will further stimulate your interest on several approaches to deterrence. Furthermore, issues such as terrorist tactics; political psychology of terrorists; chemical and biological weapons defense, internal security and defense; threat analysis; concepts of national security; national security and globalization will be discussed in detail.

Introduction.....	v
Course Aims.....	v
Course Objectives.....	v
Working Through this Course.....	vi
Course Materials.....	vi
Study Units.....	vi
Textbooks and References.....	vii
Assessment Exercises.....	vii
Tutor-Marked Assignment.....	ix
Final Examination and Grading.....	ix
Course Marking Scheme.....	x
Course Overview/Presentation.....	x
What you will Need in this Course.....	x
Tutors and Tutorials.....	x
Assessment Exercises.....	xii
How to Get the Most from This Course.....	xii
Conclusion.....	xii
Summary.....	xii

INTRODUCTION

The course Terrorism and National Security (POL 883) is a core course which carries three (3) credit units. It is prepared and made available to all students who are taking the Masters of Science in International Relations (MSc) a program tenable in the Management Social Science. The course is a useful material to you in your academic pursuit, workplace as managers and most importantly for national and global security. This course will broaden your perspective on the contending issues in Terrorism and National Security and it will further stimulate your interest in approach to deterrence.

COURSE AIMS

The overall aim of this course on Terrorism and National Security is to expose you to how terrorism started when terrorism dates back to the first century (48AD) when Zealots, a Jewish sect, fought against Roman occupation of what is now Israel. And off course we won't end this without stating the genesis of modern-day suicide bombing in the world, when Ignacy Hryniewiecki died from bomb explosion while assassinating Tsar Alexander II of Russia, in 1888. The course also note that the increasing trends of terrorist activities has impeded on global security is worrisome; the success of these attacks proves that it is a new dimension to security architecture threat around the world.

The course also aims at acquainting you with the contending issues in Terrorism and National Security. The aims of the course will be achieved by: Familiarizing the learners with the historical background/ the genesis of terrorism in the world and the implication on national security.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To achieve the aims set out above, the course sets overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at the beginning of the unit. You are advised to refer to them as you study each unit both at the beginning and at the end to ensure that you check your progress and that you have done what is required of you at the end of each unit.

Below are the broad objectives of the course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should achieve the aims of the course as a whole. On successful completion of this course, you should be able to: Understand the various Terrorist tactics as well as understand how it can be deterred; also understand the concepts of national security as well as National security and vlobalization; discuss Political psychology of terrorists: furthermore you should be able to understand the Principles of threat

analysis and response, and assessments of successes and failures of such actions; trace: the history of chemical and biological weapons defense: study and analysis of international threats to security and you should be able to understand the comprehensive knowledge of threat analysis, how intelligence agencies assess and counter international threats in order to guard states' global interests and protection of their national security from adversaries, and how various threats affect national security policy and decision-making. Lastly deterrence as its relations to international threat as well as the roles of intelligence agencies in counter international threats will be discussed.

WORKING THROUGH THIS COURSE

To complete this course, you are required to read the study units and the recommended textbooks and explore more current materials on the internet. In this course, each unit consists of exercise self-assessment exercises) or activities to test your understanding from time to time. At a point in your course, you are required to submit assignments for assessment purpose. At the end of the course is a final examination. Below you will find listed all the components of the course, what you have to do and how you should allocate time to each unit in order to complete the course successfully and on time too.

THE COURSE MATERIALS

Major components of the course are:

- Course guide
- Study units
- Textbooks
- Assignment guide.

Everything is contained in each unit except the textbooks which you may have to acquire.

You are advised to source current materials on the net and avail yourselves of newspapers and magazines and other publications on Terrorism and National Security as well as issues around counter-terrorism. You may contact your facilitator where you run into problem about recommended textbooks.

STUDY UNITS

There are twenty units in this course, which should be studied carefully. The units are as follows:

MODULE 1

- Unit 1:** Introduction to Terrorism;
- Unit 2:** The Tactics of Terrorism
- Unit 3:** Political Psychology of Terrorist;
- Unit 4:** Understand the Internal Mechanism of Terrorist Organizations
- Unit 5:** Terrorist Organizations

MODULE 2

- Unit 1:** Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense
- Unit 2:** Deterrence if Biological and Chemical Warfare
- Unit 3:** Internal Security and Defense
- Unit 4:** Challenges of Internal Security
- Unit 5:** Threat Analysis

MODULE 3

- Unit 1:** Institutions of National Security
- Unit 2:** Concepts of National Security
- Unit 3:** National Security and Globalization
- Unit 4:** Analysis of International Threats to Security
- Unit 5:** Threat Analysis and Action

MODULE 4

- Unit 1** Deterrence to International Threat
- Unit 2:** The Paradigms of Security
- Unit 3:** Theories of terrorism
- Unit 4:** Nations, States, and The Nation-State System
- Unit 5:** Failed/ Failing States

From the analysis above we can observe, the course begins with the various concept and expands into a more detail analysis of the various concept. Kindly follow the instructions in details as they are provided in each unit. Furthermore, some self-assessment exercises have been provided with which you can test your progress with the text and determine if your study is fulfilling the stated aims and objectives, best of luck

TEXTBOOKS AND REFERENCES

It is germane to relate here that, at the end of each unit, you will find a list of relevant reference materials which you may yourself wish to consult as

the need arises, even though I have made efforts to provide some basic details of information you need to pass this course. However, I would encourage you, to cultivate the habit of consulting as many relevant materials as you are able to within the time available to you. In particular, be sure to consult whatever material you are advised to consult before attempting any exercise.

COURSE OVERVIEW PRESENTATION SCHEME

There are 20 units in this course. You are expected to spend at least one week on each unit. One of the advantages of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) is that you can read and work through the designed course materials at your own pace, and at your own convenience. The course material replaces the lecturer that stands before you physically in the classroom. Most of the unit begins with the basic concept of the subject matter and ends with reference/suggestions for further readings.

Units	Title of Work	Week Activity	Assignment (End-of-Unit)
Course Guide			
Module 1			
Unit 1	Introduction to Terrorism	Week 1	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Terrorist Tactics	Week 2	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Political Psychology of Terrorists	Week 3	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Understand the Internal Mechanism of Terrorist Organizations	Week 4	Assignment 1
Unit 5	Terrorist Organizations	Week 5	Assignment 1
MODULE 2			
Unit 1	Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense	Week 6	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare	Week 7	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Internal Security and Defense	Week 8	
Unit 4	Challenges of Internal Security	Week 9	Assignment 1

Unit: 5	Threat Analysis	Week 10	Assignment 1
MODULE 3			
Unit 1 1	Institutions of National Security	Week 11	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Concepts of National Security	Week 12	Assignment 1
Unit 3	National Security and Globalization	Week 13	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Analysis of International Threats to Security	Week 14	Assignment 1
Unit 5	Threat Analysis and Action	Week 15	Assignment 1
MODULE 4			
Unit 1	Deterrence to International Threat	Week 16	Assignment 1
Unit 2	The Paradigms of Security	Week 17	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Theories of Terrorism	Week 18	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Nations, States, and The Nation-State System	Week 19	Assignment 1
Unit 5	Failed/ Failing States	Week 20	Assignment 1
	Examination		
	Total		

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN IN THE COURSE

This course is made up of twenty units, covering areas such as the introduction to terrorism; terrorist tactics; political psychology of terrorists; chemical and biological weapons defense; internal security and defense; threat analysis; Nations, States, and The Nation-State System: concepts of national security; national security and globalization; study and analysis of international threats to security; Theories of terrorism, threat analysis and action, including the evolution of responses to threats, perspectives on threat action since World War II; principles of threat analysis and response, and assessments of successes and failures of such actions; comprehensive knowledge of threat analysis, how intelligence agencies assess and counter international threats in order to guard states' global interests and protection of their national security from adversaries, and how various threats affect national security policy and decision-making. Furthermore, deterrence as its relations to international threat as

well as the roles of intelligence agencies in counter international threats will be discussed.

The course Guide is meant to provide you with the necessary information about the course, the nature of the materials you will be using and how to make the best use of the materials towards ensuring adequate success in your programme as well as the acquainting yourself with issues around Terrorism and the linkage to National Security. Also included in this course guide are information on how to make use of your time and information on how to tackle the tutor-marked assignment (TMA) questions. There will be tutorial sessions during which your instructional facilitator will take you through your difficult areas (if you have any) and the same time you will have meaningful interaction with your fellow students.

TUTORS AND TUTORIALS

The course provides fifteen (15) hours of tutorials in support of the course. You will be notified of the dates and locations of these tutorials, together with the name and phone number of your tutor as soon as you are allocated a tutorial group. Your tutor will mark and comment on your assignments, and watch you as you progress in the course. Send in your tutor-marked assignments promptly, and ensure you contact your tutor on any difficulty with your self-assessment exercise, tutor-marked assignment, and the grading of an assignment. Kindly note that your attendance and contributions to discussions as well as sample questions are to be taken seriously by you as they will aid your overall performance in the course.

COURSE ASSESSMENT

This session is divided into two aspects. First is the Tutor-Marked Assignments; second is a written examination. In handling these assignments, you are expected to apply the information, knowledge and experience acquired during the course. The tutor-marked assignments are now being done online. Ensure that you register all your courses so that you can have easy access to the online assignments. Your score in the online assignments will account for 30 per cent of your total coursework. At the end of the course, you are expected to sit for a final examination. This examination will account for the other 70 per cent of your total course mark, best of luck.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS (TMAs)

Usually, there are four online tutor-marked assignments in this course. Each assignment will be marked over ten percent. The best three (that is the highest three of the 10 marks) will be counted. This implies that the

total mark for the best three assignments will constitute 30% of your total course work. Therefore, you should be able to complete your online assignments successfully from the information and materials contained in your references, reading and study units best of luck.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

The final examination for Terrorism and National Security (POL 883) will be of two and half hour's duration and have a value of 70% of the total course grade. The examination will consist of multiple-choice questions which will reflect the practice exercises and tutor-marked assignments you have previously encountered. All areas of the course will be assessed. It is important that you use your time to revise the entire course. You may find it useful to review your tutor-marked assignments before the examination. The final examination covers information from all aspects of the course, best of luck.

HOW TO GET THE BEST OUT FROM THIS COURSE

1. There are 20 units from four modules in this course. You are to spend one week in each unit. In distance learning, the study units replace the university lecture. This is one of the great advantages of distance learning; you can read and work through specially designed study materials at your own pace, and at a time and place that is suitable for you. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to the lecturer. In the same way a lecturer might give you some reading to do. The study units tell you when to read and which are your text materials or recommended text books. You are provided exercises to do at appropriate points, just as a lecturer might give you in a class as class exercise or assignment.
2. Each of the study units follows a common format. The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit, and how a particular unit is integrated with other units and the course as a whole. Next to this is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do, by the time you have completed the unit. These learning objectives are meant to guide your study. The moment a unit is finished, you must go back and check whether you have achieved the set objectives or not. If this is made a habit, then you will significantly improve your chance of passing the course.
3. The main body of the unit guides you through the required reading from other sources. This will usually be either from your reference or from a reading section.

4. The following is a are applied strategy for working through the course. If you don't understand the content or you find it difficult to assimilate the narrative, kindly get in touch with your tutor or visit the study center nearest to you. Remember that your tutor's job is to guild you to pass through this process. When you need assistance, do not hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.
5. Your first assignment is to read this course guide thoroughly
6. Important information; e.g. details of your tutorials and the date of the first day of the semester is available at the study center.
7. You need to gather all the information into one place, such as your diary or a wall calendar. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates and schedule of work for each unit.
8. Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything to stay faithful to it, that is how to be a scholar.
9. One of the main reasons why students fail is that they get behind in their coursework. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor or course coordinator know about it, before it is too late for help.
10. Turn to Unit 1, and read the introduction and the objectives for the unit.
11. Assemble the study materials. You will need your references for the unit you are studying at any point in time.
12. As you work through the unit, you will know what sources to consult for further information.
13. Visit your study centre regularly not only when you need up-to-date information.
14. Well before the relevant online TMA due dates, visit your study centre for relevant information and updates. Keep in mind that you will learn a lot by doing the assignment carefully. They have been designed to help you meet the objectives of the course and, therefore, will help you pass the examination.
15. Review the objectives for each study unit to confirm that you have achieved them. If you feel unsure about any of the objectives, review the study materials or consult your tutor. When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can start

on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to space your study so that you can keep yourself on schedule.

16. After completing the last unit, review the course and prepare yourself for the final examination. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives (listed at the beginning of each unit) and the course objectives (listed in the course guide). Best of luck.

CONCLUSION

The emerging issues such as proliferation of SALW, failing states, climate change, terrorism, global warming, and desertification as we are experiencing in so many parts of the world now, this has increasingly dominated the reality of competition between nation states. All of these lead to the need to have a clear understanding of the technical issues underlying national security in order to create and sustain the national security institutions that may ultimately affect the future of a nation state.

SUMMARY

This Course Guide has been designed to equip you with up-till date information you need for a fruitful experience in the course. In the final analysis, how much you get from it depends on how much you put into it in terms of learning time, effort and planning.

I wish you all the best of luck in POL 883 and in the entire program.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASG: Abu Sayyaf Group

AU: African Union

BH: Boko Haram

BWC: Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

BP: British Petroleum

BW: Biological Warfare

CBA: Chemical and biological attack

CBW: chemical and biological weapons

CPCT: Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism

CW: Chemical warfare

CWC: Chemical Weapons Convention;

DoD: Department of Defense

EU: European Union

FDCT: Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism

GTI: Global Terrorist Index

HEU: Highly Enriched Uranium

INGO: International Non-governmental Organizations

ISIS: Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISWAP: Islamic State's West Africa Province
NGO: Non-governmental organization
NPF: Nigeria Police force
NSCDC: Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps
RBA: Rocket Based Attack
SALW: Small Arms and Light Weapons
TC: Transnational Crime
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UKTA: United Kingdom's Terrorism Act
UN: United Nations
U.S: United States
UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution
VBA: Vehicle Based Attack
WHO: World Health Organization
WMD: Weapon of Mass Destruction
WTO: World Trade Organizations


**MAIN
COURS**

Module 1	Introduction To Terrorism.....	1
Unit 1	Introduction to terrorism.....	1
Unit 2	The Tactics of Terrorism.....	15
Unit 3	Political psychology of terrorists.....	13
Unit 4	Understand the Internal Mechanism of Terrorist Organizations.....	38
Unit 5	Terrorist Organizations.....	45
Module 2	Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense.....	52
Unit 1	Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense.....	52
Unit 2	Deterrence if Biological and Chemical Warfare.....	62
Unit 3	Internal Security and Defense.....	70
Unit 4	Challenges of Internal Security.....	77
Unit 5	Threat Analysis.....	83
Module 3	Institutions of National Security.....	90
Unit 1	Institutions of National Security.....	90
Unit 2	Concepts of National Security.....	97
Unit 3	National Security and Globalization.....	105
Unit 4	Analysis of International Threats to Security.....	114
Unit 5	Threat Analysis and Action.....	
Module 4	Deterrence to International Threat.....	137
Unit 1	Deterrence to International Threat.....	137
Unit 2	The Paradigms of Security.....	145
Unit 3	Theories of Terrorism.....	154
Unit 4	Nations, States, and The Nation-State System.....	165
Unit 5	Failed/ Failing States.....	172

MODULE 1**UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO TERRORISM****Unit Structure**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Understanding the Genesis of Terrorism
 - 1.3.4 An Overview of Contending Concept on Terrorism
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Readings
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

1.1 Introduction

In this unit 1, attempt is made to present to you a general overview on the concept of terrorism. In this unit therefore, we are concerned with the contending issues on terrorism as it relates to security.

1.2 Learning Objectives

On completion of this unit, you should be able to: -

- i. Trace the genesis of terrorism.
- ii. Understand in details the concept of terrorism
- iii. Explain the contending issues on terrorism as it relates to security

1.3 Understanding the Genesis of Terrorism

Terrorism which has been on the increase in recent times is one of the major threats to global peace and stable security environment. As it is widely defined in most public discourse, terrorism means different things to different people in different ways. Chris (1998) opined that terrorism is an ‘attempt to achieve political ends by creating a climate of fear through bombing, assassination, kidnapping and hijack of aircraft,’ or the ‘undermining of confidence in a state’s ability to protect its citizens or to gain publicity for a cause. In her analysis Fortna interpreted terrorism to mean a systematic campaign of indiscriminate use of violence, mutinies, coups d’état, suicide bombing, political assassinations, and small-scale guerrilla wars against public civilian targets to influence a wider audience. The ultimate aim of this is to coerce the government to make political

concessions, up to and including conceding outright defeat (Fortna, 2015).

The word terrorism first appeared in the “Reign of Terror” during the French revolution, according to Adler (1998), terrorism dates back to the first century (48AD) when Zealots, a Jewish sect, fought against Roman occupation of what is now Israel. In the 12th century in Iran, a group of Shiite Muslims committed terrorist acts against religious and political leaders of Sunni Islam and against the crusades. It was a period in the religious circle when dying in the service of God, dying while killing the assumed enemies of God (Allah) loomed large (Rapport 1984).

It’s imperative to note that the history of terrorism cannot be complete without stating the genesis of modern-day suicide bombing in the world, when Ignacy Hryniewiecki died from bomb explosion while assassinating Tsar Alexander II of Russia, in 1888. Though he died in the explosion, hardly did he or anyone know at that time that he was kick-starting a deadly trend that would extend beyond the 20th century. Since then, the numbers of suicide attacks have grown beyond imagination.

Although, the act ‘terrorism’ started from Eastern Europe, it has found good followers in the world. Perhaps, this is why reporting suicide attacks or any other terrorist activities in countries around the world, is no longer news (Akangbe. & Fidel. 2012). Terrorism is considered to be a premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant’s targets by sub national’s groups, usually intended to influence an audience beyond that of the immediate victim. Other than the casualties and physical destruction directly caused by terrorist attacks, their actions inflict wider psychological, social, political, and economic damage upon the societies they target.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

1. The word terrorism first appeared in the “Reign of Terror” during? _____ revolution
2. This revolution happened in what _____ year
3. _____ a Jewish sect, fought against Roman occupation of what is now Israel

4. In _____ in Iran, a group of Shiite Muslims committed terrorist acts against religious and political leaders of Sunni Islam and against the crusades.

1.4 An Overview of Contending Concept on Terrorism

As it is widely defined in most public discourse, terrorism means different things to different people at different time. Richards (2014), submits that terrorism is a method of combat, in which random or symbolic victims become targets of violence. Later on, he determines the purpose of terrorism through the target. The victimization of the target is considered extra normal by most observers... which in turn creates an audience beyond the target of terror... The purpose of terrorism is either to disable the target of terror in order to produce disorientation and compliance, or to mobilize secondary targets of demand or targets of attention (Schmid 2011b: 39).

As James S. Albritton (2006) argues, “terrorism is a means to an end, a technique that is used by terrorists to achieve a calculated objective by applying a variety of deliberately violent means and methods to that specific goal.” Furthermore, while conventional warfare seeks to conquer the enemy, terrorism merely seeks to manipulate political change through terror (Ruby 2002; Neumann and Smith 2005).

Neumann and Smith (2007) contend that defining terrorism as the result of a grievance, injustice or inequality is “logically redundant” as root causes are “infinitely divisible and therefore inherently contestable.” Both approaches subject the term to value-laden interpretations and rob the analyst of an objective position from which to begin his or her examination.

The world is living in a psychologically traumatized and fears due to continuous terrorist attack. People no longer feel safe whether at home, work, on the streets or in a relaxation centers such as hotels or fun spots. Most worrisome is the fact that despite the world being awash with all sorts of activities to address the problem, terrorism has not abated in any significant manner.

It is imperative at this point to conceptualize terrorism within regional blocs, the AU, EU, UN, The Arab Convention, among others. Terrorism within the African Union context although the AU need not maintain a list of terrorist organizations in Africa, its Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism article 1 (3) defines terrorism as any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause

damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:

intimidate, put in fear, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint or to act according to certain principles; (Article 2, AU, CPCT 1999).

The article further submits that:

terrorism is the act of disruption any public service or the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or Create general insurrection in a State. (Article 2, AU, CPCT 1999).

Terrorism has become a fixture of international life. The phenomenon has been variously described as tactic and strategic; a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and an inexcusable abomination. It has become increasingly common among those pursuing extreme goals throughout the world today, not only has modern science and technology expanded the rein and zones of terror, but the human condition and individual aspirations, as well as the nature and levels of global interactions have contributed maximally. Hence, the concept is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim. The strategy of most terrorist is to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the local populace, the government and the world to their cause. They plan their attack to obtain the greatest publicity, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose. And there aim to imbibe the culture of fear and intimidation on the people.

Terrorism within the European Union context:

The European Union defines terrorism for legal/official purposes in Art.1 of the Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism (2002). This provides that terrorist offences are certain criminal offences set out in a list comprised largely of serious offences against persons and property which:

given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organization where committed with the aim of: seriously intimidating a population; or unduly compelling a Government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act; or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization.

Terrorism within the United Nations context: The United Nations has several resolutions relating to terrorism. For example, the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) declares that activities of terrorism involve ‘acts, methods, and practices of terrorism which are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations’. The UN Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004), further defines terrorism as criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act (United Nations).

In a related development the former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, alluded to the paralysis within the UN owing to what he described as the ‘protracted debate about what terrorism is whether States can be guilty of it as well as non-State groups and whether it includes acts of resistance against foreign occupation.

Kofi Annan’s proposal of what he felt should be an acceptable definition of the term did not end the wrangling within the international community over what constitutes terrorism. He proposed that terrorism should be seen as any action that is ‘intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants, with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or international organization to do something or not to do something (Kofi 2005).

The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism was adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in Cairo, Egypt in 1998. Terrorism was defined in the convention as

Any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize national resources.

In a related development the United Kingdom’s Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism to include an act “designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system”. An act of violence is not even necessary under this definition.

Most time the word ‘terrorism’ is used without giving any serious thought to its actual meaning. A network of activities is used to represent terrorism. These include assassinations, kidnapping, hostage taking, suicide bombing and any acts that intimidate or coerce the state into a particular course of action. In his analysis Makinda (2006) submits that terrorism has historical associations, and the activities it describes may stem from political, religious, ideological, social, cultural, economic or environmental factors.

Walter (1972) argues that terrorism is not only confined to anomalous circumstances or exotic systems; it is also potential in ordinary institutions as well as in unusual situations. Reigns of terror are not properly understood if they are conceived exclusively as ephemeral states of crisis produced by adventurous events or as alien forms of control. While Wilkinson (1974) holds that as a type of unconventional warfare, terrorism is designed to weaken or supplant existing political landscapes through capitulation, acquiescence or radicalization as opposed to subversion or direct military action. Significantly, terrorism is a compulsive strategy of the relatively disadvantaged, the weak who seeks reversal of authority, an efficacious use of force to achieve a desired policy, a theatrical warfare whose drama involves the actors who actually carry out the violent act, the group against whom the violent act is targeted and the authority due to be influenced or compelled to act. Often times, those who are accused of being terrorists rarely identify themselves as such, instead, they use terms that represent their ideological or ethnic struggle such as: separatists, freedom fighters, guerrillas, Jihads, revolutionaries (Michel, 2010).

Furthermore, the United States has defined terrorism under the Federal Criminal Code. Title 18 of the United States Code defines terrorism and lists the crimes associated with terrorism. In Section 2331 of Chapter 113(B), defines terrorism as: “...activities that involve violent... or life-threatening acts... that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and... appear to be intended.

- to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
- to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and...
- occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States...”

US Patriot Act of 2001: terrorist activities include

- threatening, conspiring or attempting to hijack airplanes, boats, buses or other vehicles.
- threatening, conspiring or attempting to commit acts of violence on any "protected" persons, such as government officials
- any crime committed with "the use of any weapon or dangerous device," when the intent of the crime is determined to be the endangerment of public safety or substantial property damage rather than for "mere personal monetary gain

In a more fashionable way Jenkins (2003) opines that terrorism can be described as 'violence or threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm in a word, to terrorize and thereby bring about some socio-economic or political change'.

Pojman (2003:140) argues that "terrorism is a type of political violence that intentionally targets civilians (non-combatants) in a ruthlessly destructive, often unpredictable manner, employing horrific violence against unsuspecting civilians, as well as combatants, in order to inspire fear and create panic which, in turn, advances the terrorists political and religious agenda". "The use of violence or the threat of it "occurs in almost all the many definitions of terrorism. But what qualifies an act as terrorism lies beyond this.

There seems to be a convergence around the view that for an act to qualify as a terrorist act, the motive and the target are of significant importance. These seem to be the factors that distinguish terrorism from other common crimes. The motive is mainly agreed to be, in most political cases.

In another development Sterba (2003) observes that the use of violence or the "striking of terror" may not be enough to categorize an act as terrorist. Horgan (2005) argues that "the terrorists use of violence is instrumental", all with the intent of achieving the goal of creating "widespread fear, arousal and uncertainty" beyond the direct victim(s), with the aim of "influencing political process" and the outcome.

Weinberg (2005) feels that, rather than being a goal, terrorism is a "tactic" employed in the course of pursuing a goal, which, in most cases, is political. The act of choosing civilian targets is carefully made to possibly create a feeling of general insecurity within a society among the civilian population (Weinberg 2005).

It is also aimed at attracting attention and publicity, where a single terrorist act can "catapult" an obscure terrorist group into the international limelight and bring about not only the acknowledgement of their

existence but also the discussion of their grievances, however unpopular they may be (Weinberg 2005).

The problem of finding an acceptable definition of terrorism stems from the subjectivity with which most people perceive the concept, and especially the tendency to exclude their own actions from the definition of the term. For instance, in their perception of terrorism, some Western powers, including the US, tend to restrict the term to acts of violence perpetrated by non-state actors to achieve political purposes. They fail to make allowance for those fighting to liberate their territories from foreign occupation and regard the latter as terrorists. In contrast, some third-world countries that sympathize with those involved in liberation struggles would prefer to regard the latter as freedom fighters. It is in this sense that there is much truth in the saying: **‘one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter** (Carlton 1981).

In a related development Botha (2006) refers to terrorism as ‘violent acts against a civilian population by state and non-state actors. Botha quotes Ganor’s definition of terrorism as ‘the intentional use of, or threat to use, violence against civilians or against civilian targets, in order to attain political aims.

In their contribution Booth and Dunne (2002), while arguing that terrorism is an act and not an ideology, frown at the denial of Western states that terrorism can be committed by the state. ‘All states deny specific accusations of terrorism although many routinely use torture, a particular form of terror against individuals. They further note that the ‘bias of terror has always been “against people and in favour of governments”. According to them, terrorism is a method of political action that uses violence (or deliberately produces fear) against civilians and civilian infrastructure in order to influence behavior, to inflict punishment or to exact revenge. **For the perpetrators, the point is to make the target group afraid of today, afraid of tomorrow, and be suspicious of each other.** A more graphic definition describes terrorism as the premeditated, deliberate, systematic murder, mayhem and threatening of the innocent to create fear and intimidation in order to gain a political or tactical advantage” (Nwolise 2001).

In another development Merari (1994) for instance, describes terrorism as the use of violence by sub-national groups or clandestine state agents for obtaining political (including social and religious) goals especially when the violence is intended to intimidate or otherwise affect the emotions, attitudes and behaviour of a target audience considerably larger than the actual victims. Most definitions of terrorism have common elements, which includes; the systemic use of physical violence, either actual or

threatened, against noncombatants to create a climate of fear to cause some religious, political or social change.

According to Callwell (1896) who labeled terrorism as a form of irregular warfare or small war which he underscored as “a weapon used by the weak against a conventional enemy that cannot be defeated on his own terms”.

In a related development Ohuoha and Ezirim submits that: “Terrorism is the premeditated use or threat or use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts. Their demands or expectations may be for a change in status quo in terms of the political, economic, ideological, religious or social order within the affected state, or for a change in the (in)actions or policies of the affected state in relation to its interaction with (an)other group(s) or states (Ohuoha and Ezirim, 2013).

The phrase “one person’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter” has been repeated ad nauseam when attempting to define and/or justify the actions of a terrorist. The definition of a “terrorist” has to differ from that of a legitimate “freedom fighter”. The fundamental difference between these two entities is their type of target: for the most part, the terrorist is indiscriminate in targeting civilian populations, whereas the freedom fighter generally targets the state and institutions with whom he/she is in conflict (Lawless, 2006).

Terrorists do not just attack they have motives, inducements and motivations. Various reasons have been advanced for terrorist actions. Often terrorists aim to avert the official oppression or marginalization of a group to which they belong. The group could be ethnic, religious or political. Exclusion from power politics and economic injustice has caused prolonged domestic terrorism in many parts of the world. Terrorism can also be ignited by ideological beliefs. Many terrorist groups are motivated by passionate idealism and powerful ideological convictions (Wilkinson, 1986). Most terrorist groups are ideologically anti-capitalist and therefore generally anti-American and anti-Western. These groups see capitalism and those who practice it as evil because of their overt accumulation of wealth and infliction of poverty on what Paul Collier calls ‘the bottom billion’ (Collier 2007).

Terrorists can also seek to defend religious purity. Many terrorists, particularly those from the Islamic world, belong to religious fundamentalist sects. Blind adherence to certain religious precepts has also inspired terrorism. Some of these precepts foster terrorism by

advocating the punishment of those who fail to adhere strictly to religious codes. In addition, there is a belief that those who help mete out this punishment and die while promoting the true faith will be rewarded in the afterlife, which prompts hard-core religious terrorists to sacrifice their own lives through suicide attacks such as the Al-Shabaab in the Horn of Africa, Boko Haram in Nigeria, ISIS in the Middle East among others. It is pertinent to also examine some of the various dimensions of terrorism across national boundaries. By state-bound terrorism, this is a type of terrorism being orchestrated and aided by States. This can be in various forms: intimidation, selective political assassination, abduction and kidnapping. The non-state terrorism is often carried out by individuals or groups who feel it is no longer worth it to accomplish political objectives within the law, a law which to them represents the power of an immoral and/or illegitimate regime or government. These individuals are contemptuous of the society's political institutions and practices (Slann 1998).

Some of the factors responsible for the non-state terrorism are tied to relative deprivation: asymmetrical allocation or distribution of public resources, poverty, and political frustration. It could also be due to religious intolerance or fanaticism (Adeniran 1996). Terrorism across national boundaries is one that has external connection. The act is mostly drawn on external factors. Whereas at the national (territorial) level the source of the violent act could be traced and some solutions sought (such as in cases of kidnapping, abduction), extra-territorial terrorism does not subject itself to such scrutiny and resolution. Hence, it is often difficult to identify the actual source of some terror across national boundaries, and sometimes, if identified, it becomes pretty cumbersome to cope with it without the collaboration of other actors within the international system.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

1. AU Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism article 1 (3) define terrorism as?
2. Define the concept of terrorism according to the UN Security Council Resolution 1566.
3. The Arab Convention define terrorism as ???

1.5 Summary

Terrorists do not just attack: they have motives, inducements and motivations. Various reasons have been advanced for terrorist actions. Often terrorists aim to avert the official oppression or marginalization of

a group to which they belong. The group could be ethnic, religious or political. Exclusion from power politics and economic injustice has caused prolonged domestic terrorism in many parts of the world.

Most terrorist groups are ideologically anti-capitalist and therefore generally anti-American and anti-Western, anti-development. These groups see capitalism and those who practice it as evil because of their overt accumulation of wealth and infliction of poverty on what Paul Collier calls 'the bottom billion' (Collier 2007). Terrorists can also seek to defend religious purity. Many terrorists, particularly those from the Islamic world, belong to religious fundamentalist sects.

Blind adherence to certain religious perceptions has also inspired terrorism. Some of these precepts foster terrorism by advocating the punishment of those who fail to adhere strictly to religious codes. In addition, there is a belief that those who help mete out this chastisement and die while promoting the true faith will be rewarded in the afterlife (with several virgin and some several other lucrative items), which prompts hard-core religious terrorists to sacrifice their own lives through several suicide attacks as the case of Afghan Taliban, Boko Haram Al-Shabaab, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Islamic State. Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda, Maoist Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, among others etc.

Furthermore, due to the highly competitive nature of nation states and the fluid state of world order, national security preparedness depends as much on routine technical measures and operational procedures as on central decision making. This ranges from information protection to state secrets to weaponry to international negotiation strategies. Emerging issues such as proliferation of SALW, failing states, climate change, terrorism, global warming, and desertification as we are experiencing in so many parts of the world now, this has increasingly dominated the reality of competition between nation states. All of these lead to the need to have a clear understanding of the technical issues underlying national security in order to create and sustain the national security institutions that may ultimately affect the future of a nation state.

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1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO SAES 1

1. During the French Revolution
2. (48AD)
3. Zealots
4. In the 12th century

POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO SAES 2

1. AU Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism article 1 (3) defines terrorism as any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
intimidate, put in fear, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint or to act according to certain principles;
The article further submits that:
terrorism is the act of disruption any public service or the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or
Create general insurrection in a State.
2. Any criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act (United Nations).
3. Any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize national resources.

UNIT 2 THE TACTICS OF TERRORISM

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning outcome
- 2.3 Understanding Terrorist Tactics
 - 2.3.1 Suicide attacks
 - 2.3.2: Bombing
 - 2.3.3 Vehicle based attack
 - 2.3.4 Rocket based attack
 - 2.3.5 Chemical and biological weapon attack
 - 2.3.6 Aircraft attacks and hijacking
 - 2.3.7 Nuclear Weapon attacks
 - 2.3.8 Agro-terrorism attack
 - 2.3.9 Cyberterrorism
 - 2.3.10 Terrorism training
 - 2.3.11 Conventional firearms
 - 2.3.12 Stabbing
 - 2.3.13 Funding
 - 2.3.14 Hostage Taking
- 2.4 Summary
- 2.5 References/Further Readings
- 2.6 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

2.1 Introduction

In this unit 2, attempt is made to present to you to understand various terrorist tactics. In this unit therefore, we are concerned with the overview of terrorist tactics on national security.

2.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, yo`u should be able to: -

- i. Understand the various tactics of terrorist.
- ii. Explain the linkage between terrorist tactics and national security

2.3 Understanding Terrorist Tactics

All over the world and most importantly within the terrorist circle, the tactics of terrorism are varied. For the terrorist, the point is to make the target group afraid of today, afraid of tomorrow, and afraid of each other.

The development of sophisticated skills and technologically know-how in recent times has helped terrorist organizations to new tactics and ordnance that have been used to destroy several institutions around the world. Furthermore, the style in the operationalization of terrorist attacks from different terrorist organizations can be from unpretentious angle to an inordinate and more Labyrinthine tactics.

Furthermore, terrorist organization are capable of utilizing different categories of tactics within its disposal and most importantly the likelihood of the success of the attack(s) in question.

Some of these terrorist tactics includes the following: Suicide attacks,, Bombing, Vehicle based attack ,Rocket based attack, Chemical and biological weapon attack, Rocket and mortar attacks, Aircraft attacks and hijackings, Nuclear Weapon attacks, Agro-terrorism attack, Cyberterrorism, Terrorism training, Conventional firearms, Stabbing, Funding, External links, Radicalization

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. **List Some of these terrorist tactics you know**
- 2.

2.3.1 Suicide Attacks

This is one of the most belligerent means of tactic use by terrorist organization globally in pursuing their destructive activities. According to the Global terrorist index (GTI) about 5% of terrorist attack since 2000 have been through suicide bombing which have proven highly effective in all its missions. A suicide bomber acts as human guided missile able to get closer to the target audience(s) and strike with ultimate accuracy.

One of the main attributes of a suicide bomber is that he/s expected to die in the operation which is called martyrdom. Furthermore, a suicide terrorist tries as much as possible to kill as many people as possible and at the same time him/herself in the process. Similarly, suicide attacks are deadlier than any other attacks. Suicide attacks attracts more media interest than any other form of attacks, this helps the terrorist to gain more media publicity in their cause. The ability to die for a particular cause or belief or in-action and inflict pains on the so-called passive enemy of the cause is indeed a powerful psychological weapon within the circle of terrorist globally.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. One of the main attributes of a suicide bomber is that he/s expected to die in the operation which is called martyrdom *True/False*
2. A suicide terrorist tries as much as possible to kill as many people as possible in the process. *True/False*
3. Suicide attacks attracts more media interest than any other form of attacks, this helps the terrorist to gain more media publicity in their cause. *True/False*
4. The ability to die for a particular cause or belief or in-action and inflict pains on the so-called passive enemy of the cause is indeed a powerful psychological weapon within the circle of terrorist globally. *True/False*

2.3.2: Bombing:

In recent time the availability and access to series of chemicals through local production vis-a-vis globalization has made improvised explosive devices (IEDs) readily available within the market place and this have grown over the year in its destruction and sophistication. For example, large vehicle borne explosive device can cause extensive damage to buildings and target facilities can generate large number of casualties as well as powerful image in the media as we saw in the bombing by Boko Haram of United Nation building in Abuja, Nigeria on the 14th august 2011, killing over 22 people and injured over 70 others. The bombing of Nigeria Police force headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria in on the 16th of June 2011 by Boko Haram and also on the 14th April 2014 in Nyanya the outskirt of the Federal Capital Territory car bomb was detonated by Boko Haram several people were killed. Also, on the 24th June 2014 Boko Haram attacked a shopping complex Emab plaza killing 21 people and injured several others. While shortly after independent day celebration on the 3rd of October, 2015 Boko Haram attacked another suburb killing 15 people and injured several others.

Furthermore, several attacks by Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Kenya and other terrorist group across the world in similar vein. Furthermore, this has great effect in increasing the visibility of the terrorist who are generally regarded as weaker as well as attracting the necessary publicity to attract sympathizers to their action.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 3

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. In recent time the availability and access to series of chemicals through local production vis-a-vis globalization has made improvised explosive devices (IEDs) readily available within the market place and this have grown over the year in its destruction and sophistication.

True/False

2. Which terrorist group bomb United Nation building in Abuja, Nigeria on the 14th august 2011, killing over 22 people and injured over 70 others. The bombing of Nigeria Police force headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria in on the 16th of June 2011 by Boko Haram and also on the 14th April 2014 in Nyanya

2.3.3 Vehicle Based Attacks:

Vehicle based attack: VBA is one of the deadliest form of attacks or tactics explore by the terrorist to reck and commit havoc in modern times. Compared to other terrorist tactics driving vehicle(s) as a weapon in terrorism is much easier to carry out an execution without discovery. Vehicle based attack is ‘a cheap but extremely effective way of inducing fear, promoting an ideological message, or just simply wreaking destruction,’ by converting a ‘bland, everyday object’ into a ‘lethal, semi-strategic weapon.

In recent times we have had terrible experience of Vehicle based attacks in Nice, France in July 2016 that killed 86 people, also of the same year in Berlin, Germany that killed 12 people and injured several others as well as several other pockets of attacks across the world by terrorist organizations.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 4

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define and Discuss vehicle- **based** attack

2.3.4 Rocket Based Attacks:

Rocket based attacks is one particularly attack that has been used extensively by terrorist across the globe in recent times. In a more deterring sense, rocket based attacks is an exceptional member of the family of jet-propulsion engines that includes turbojet, pulse-jet, and ramjet systems. The rocket engine is different from these in that the elements of its propulsive jet (that is, the fuel and oxidizer) are self-contained within the vehicle. Rocket and missile system, any of a variety of weapons systems that deliver explosive warheads to their targets by means of rocket propulsion.

Therefore, the thrust produced is independent of the medium through which the vehicle travels, making the rocket engine capable of flight beyond the atmosphere or propulsion underwater. The turbojet, pulse-jet, and ramjet engines, on the other hand, carry only their fuel and depend on the oxygen content of the air for burning. For this reason, these varieties of jet engine are called air-breathing and are limited to operation within the Earth's atmosphere

In a related development Rocket is a general term used broadly to describe a variety of jet-propelled missiles in which forward motion results from reaction to the rearward ejection of matter (usually hot gases) at high velocity. We have several examples in Nigeria where the Boko Haram terrorist have used the RPG to dislodge military operation in the country. We have also seen several examples in Sri-Lanka where the Tamil tigers is holding and dictating. Furthermore, in the Middle East where Hamas, Hezbollah Al-Qaeda and ISIS have used Rocket based attacks such as the RPGs to dislodge several operations of the state.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 5

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Define and Discuss Rocket based attacks

2.3.5 Chemical and Biological Attack:

Chemo-terrorism can be defined as intentionally use of chemical weapons on innocent or civilian occupation by a terrorist group. This can also be defined as the unwanted presence of chemical substance in or around unwanted events. In other words, chemo-terrorism can be seen as the use of castor-beans on the populace, nor the use of gas poison such as ricin on the populace. As we have experience in the Syrian War, where the Syrian government make use of nerve agents and chlorine munitions against civilians, also in the Iraq/ Iran war where the Iraqi forces utilized organophosphate neurotoxins against several people. Furthermore, bioterrorism can be defined as the premeditated release of biological viruses, bacteria fungi, toxins or other germs that can cause several injuries of death to people. When biological agent finds its way in the hand of terrorist, this will pose a serious threat of states as well as every other security architecture, this is because biological agents can easily be spread through water, food, air among others. Some good example of the bioterrorism is when the Aum Shinrikyo religious group released anthrax in Tokyo in 1993.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 6

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Define Chemo-terrorism
2. Define Bioterrorism

2.3.6 Aircraft Attacks and Hijackings:

This can be defined as an unusual attack through bombing or hijacking of a station plan, flighting or bombing of a plan through a strategically plan out operation. Some of this can be seen in an unsuccessful surface-to-air missile attack on an Israeli charter plane departing Mombasa, Kenya in November 2002 using a shoulder-launched air defense system. Furthermore, on September 11, 2001 when 19 Al-Qaeda terrorist hijacked American flight 11, United Airlines Flight 175, American Airlines Flight 77 and United Airlines Flight 93 and crashed them into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center (WTO), including the southwestern side of the Pentagon building and Stonycreek Township near Shanksville, Pennsylvania killing 2, 977 and injured several hundred others most American citizens.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 7

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define **Aircraft attacks and hijackings:**

2.3.7 Nuclear Weapon Attacks:

It is important to state that, there are no terrorist organization that has ever acquired the use of a nuclear weapon. But there are possibilities of terrorist group obtaining nuclear weapon, this has been one of the major concerns of global leaders and analyst, this concern has become a greatest threat to global security in recent times. In the word of Matthew Bunn and E.P. Maslin, (2011), the argue that, there are strong indication that the likes of Al-Qaeda are vigorously seeking to acquire nuclear weapons and the plutonium or the highly enriched uranium (HEU) needed to produce some of this nuclear weapon.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 8

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define **Nuclear Weapon attacks:**

2.3.8 Agro-Terrorism Attack:

Agro-terrorism is a segment of bioterrorism popularly use by the terrorist as a major aspect of terrorist tactics use mostly within the agriculture subsection. This are deliberately act of terrorism that are mostly introduce during planting season or to animals in order to cause food crisis, which will eventually cause undermine social stability as well as cause insecurity in the society. According to Jim M (2006), who opine that the ultimate goal of agroterrorism is killing the livestock's, plants and contaminating food, which will eventually cause economic crisis in the food and agricultural sector, this will eventually lead to social unrest as well as loss of confidence in the government.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 9

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Agro-terrorism attack:

2.3.9 Cyberterrorism:

Cyberterrorism is mostly defined as a sort of any premediated and motivated attacks against a state actors information system, programs and data as well as threatens extreme violence or coerce and generate fear, gripes by non-state actors (terrorist) on both the state actors and the general populace.

Cyberterrorism is one of the most common attacks by several non-state actors across the globe now, this has been a source of major concerned by state actors in recent times. Given the fact that terrorist organizations can easily lunched and executed an attack from thousands of miles away from the target which might be extremely difficult to trace. In a related development Lewis (2002), he opines that cyberterrorism is the use of computer network as a tool to shutdown critical infrastructure (such as energy, transportation, government operations among others to coerce or intimidate a government or the civilian population.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 10

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 7 minutes.

1. Define Cyberterrorism

2.3.10 Terrorism Training:

This has been discussed at several fora that most terrorist organizations including Al-Qaeda. Boko Haram, ISIS among others engage in training,

capacity building, psychological and technical know-how, as one of their -tactics in reeking havoc to their target. As we have seen through the operation (dole) and the multinational joint force the destruction of Boko Haram as well as ISWAP training camps in Borno and Yobe State in North East Nigeria.

According to Gill et al. (2017) who argues that the Internet provides opportunities for both individuals and terrorist organizations to seek out, join and recruit, and confirm beliefs. He further submits that the Internet is also used for instrumental purposes (e.g. training, reconnaissance, or disseminating propaganda). Moreover, once on the Darknet (a network constructed for the purpose of preserving the anonymity of users) individuals can use the hidden wiki (the directory of links to online router sites) to anonymously access recruitment sites for terror organizations, and download training and propaganda videos. In a related development Fatria, (2014) opines that the Darknet facilitates access to weaponry, technology, and instructions as to how to use them, counterterror enforcement must focus on how these inputs factor into a terrorist organization's production function.

Furthermore, terrorist training can be sub-divided into two online and onsite training:

Onsite training: can be define as that attacks such as multiple-operative mass shootings, combined shootings and explosions, and suicide bombings requires onsite training. While online training requires the psychological and technical know-how including indoctrination without real time presence.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 11

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Terrorism training

2.3.11 Conventional Firearms

Terrorist worldwide explore the use of all manner of tactics to carry out their antics of destruction and among the most readily available ammunition includes the conventional firearms. Among some of the conventional firearms use by the terrorist includes the following: guns, revolvers, pistol, rifles automatic weapons sniping, armed attacks massacres hand grenades among others. Convectional.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 12

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Conventional firearms**2.3.12 Stabbing:**

Stabbing is another form of terrorist tactic use by an individual or in some cases groups to carry out their antics of destruction in most cases in a crowded environment. In his opinion, Bergen, P (2017), alluded to this fact when he submits that: Stabbing attacks are inexpensive and easy to carry out, but very difficult for security services to prevent.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 13

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Stabbing attacks**2.3.13 Funding:**

Funding is also another major aspect of tactics; terrorist mostly rely on this critical aspect in carry out their antics. In a related development, funding by terrorist organization can be raise through charitable organizations, Non-governmental organizations, fronts among others. In another form terrorist organizations sometimes rely on organized crime such as drug trafficking, robbery, human trafficking, when state funding is not available directly. Therefore, interrupting with the channel of terrorist funding is central to restricting any of their activities.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 14

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Terrorist funding**2.3.14 Hostage Taking:**

This is one of the critical tactics of terrorist because of the fact that, hostage taking attract lots of media attentions and in most cases, it influences public opinion. Several money exchange hands in this process, in some cases victims are killed, maimed, raped which lead to psychological trauma.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 15

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Define Hostage Taking:

2.4 Summary

Powerful terrorist organization such as ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabab, Boko Haram, ISWAP, Taliban among others have remarkably proved resilient in the face of unrelenting efforts by State actors to eradicate them totally. While Suicide attacks, hostage taking, stabbing among others remain terrorist tactics of choice for decades. Terrorist tactics is enormous and it need adequate and up to date intel to tackle these tactics. In this chapter, we have been able to Understand in details the various terrorist tactics as well as outlined the various terrorist tactics within the ambit of global politics.

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2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Suicide attacks,,
Bombing, Vehicle based attack
,Rocket based attack, Chemical
and biological weapon attack,
Rocket and mortar attacks,
Aircraft attacks and hijackings,
Nuclear Weapon attacks, Agro-
terrorism attack, Cyberterrorism,
Terrorism training, Conventional
firearms, Stabbing, Funding,
External links, Radicalization

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True

Possible Answers to SAEs 3

1. True
2. Boko Haram

Possible Answers to SAEs 4

1. A vehicle-based attack can be defined as an assault in which a perpetrator or the terrorist deliberately rams a vehicle with explosives into a building, crowd of people or another vehicle to hit, injure, and kill innocent victims.
Furthermore. Vehicle based attacks is ‘a cheap but extremely effective way of inducing fear, promoting an ideological message, or just simply wreaking destruction,’ by converting a ‘bland, everyday object’ into a ‘lethal, semi-strategic weapon. In most attacks, terrorists have driven cars, vans, or trucks into crowded, open pedestrian spaces such as sidewalks to kill several innocent people as well as injured several others.

Possible Answers to SAEs 5

1. Rocket based attacks is an exceptional member of the family of jet-propulsion engines that includes turbojet, pulse-jet, and ramjet

systems. The rocket engine is different from these in that the elements of its propulsive jet (that is, the fuel and oxidizer) are self-contained within the vehicle. Rocket and missile system, any of a variety of weapons systems that deliver explosive warheads to their targets by means of rocket propulsion.

Therefore, the thrust produced is independent of the medium through which the vehicle travels, making the rocket engine capable of flight beyond the atmosphere or propulsion underwater. The turbojet, pulse-jet, and ramjet engines, on the other hand, carry only their fuel and depend on the oxygen content of the air for burning. For this reason, these varieties of jet engine are called air-breathing and are limited to operation within the Earth's atmosphere. In a related development Rocket is a general term used broadly to describe a variety of jet-propelled missiles in which forward motion results from reaction to the rearward ejection of matter (usually hot gases) at high velocity.

Possible Answers to SAEs 6

1. Chemo-terrorism can be defined as intentionally use of chemical weapons on innocent or civilian occupation by a terrorist group. This can also be defined as the unwanted presence of chemical substance in or around unwanted events. In other words, chemo-terrorism can be seen as the use of castor-beans on the populace, nor the use of gas poison such as ricin on the populace. As we have experience in the Syrian War, where the Syrian government make use of nerve agents and chlorine munitions against civilians, also in the Iraq/ Iran war where the Iraqi forces utilized organophosphate neurotoxins against several people.

2. Bioterrorism can be defined as the premeditated release of biological viruses, bacteria fungi, toxins or other germs that can cause several injuries of death to people. When biological agent finds its way in the hand of terrorist, this will pose a serious threat of states as well as every other security architecture, this is because biological agents can easily be spread through water, food, air among others. Some good example of the bioterrorism is when the Aum Shinrikyo religious group released anthrax in Tokyo in 1993.

Possible Answers to SAEs 7

1. Aircraft attacks and hijackings can be defined as an unusual attack through bombing or hijacking of a station plan, flighting or bombing of a plan through a strategically plan out operation. In a related development, Aircraft attacks and hijackings, these are criminal acts of hijacking planes, or detaining passengers and even of blowing up aircraft and of the detention of passengers in transit from commercial airlines are most deplorable and must be condemned. Furthermore, hijacking, Crime of seizing possession or control of a vehicle from another by force or threat of force.

Possible Answers to SAEs 8

1. Nuclear warfare, also known as atomic warfare, can be defined as a theoretical military conflict or prepared political strategy that deploys nuclear weaponry. Nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction; in contrast to conventional warfare, nuclear warfare can produce destruction in a much shorter time and can have a long-lasting radiological result. A major nuclear exchange would likely have long-term effects, primarily from the fallout released, and could also lead to a "nuclear winter" that could last for decades, centuries, or even millennia after the initial attack.

A nuclear weapon is a weapon which derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions of fission or fusion. As a result, even a nuclear weapon with a relatively small yield is significantly more powerful than the largest conventional explosives, and a single weapon is capable of destroying an entire city.

Furthermore, unlike a "dirty bomb" which disperses radioactive material using conventional explosives, a nuclear attack is the use of a device that produces a nuclear explosion. A nuclear explosion is caused by an uncontrolled chain reaction that splits atomic nuclei (fission) to produce an intense wave of heat, light, air pressure, and radiation, followed by the production and release of radioactive particles. For ground blasts, these radioactive particles are drawn up into a "mushroom cloud" with dust and debris, producing fallout that can expose people at great distances to radiation.

Possible Answers to SAEs 9

Agroterrorism: is a subset of bioterrorism, defined as the deliberate introduction of animal or plant pests with the goal of generating fear, causing economic damage, and/or undermining social stability. In a related development, agro-terrorism is a segment of bioterrorism popularly use by the terrorist as a major aspect of terrorist tactics use mostly within the agriculture subsection. This are deliberately act of terrorism that are mostly introduce during planting season or to animals in order to cause food crisis, which will eventually cause undermine social stability as well as cause insecurity in the society. Furthermore, the ultimate goal of agroterrorism is killing the livestock's, plants and contaminating food, which will eventually cause economic crisis in the food and agricultural sector, this will eventually lead to social unrest as well as loss of confidence in the government. Furthermore, agroterrorism is a subset of bioterrorism whose goal is agricultural sabotage, and an agroterrorism group may choose to use biological weapons for their purposes

Possible Answers to SAEs 10

Cyberterrorism is often defined as any premeditated, politically motivated attack against information systems, programs and data that threatens violence or results in violence.

Cyberterrorist acts are carried out using computer servers, other devices and networks visible on the public internet. Secured government networks and other restricted networks are often targets.

Examples of cyberterrorism include the following:

Disruption of major websites. The intent here is to create public inconvenience or stop traffic to websites containing content the hackers disagree with.

Unauthorized access. Attackers often aim to disable or modify communications that control military or other critical technology.

Disruption of critical infrastructure systems. Threat actors try to disable or disrupt cities, cause a public health crisis, endanger public safety or cause massive panic and fatalities. For example, cyberterrorists might target a water treatment plant, cause a regional power outage or disrupt a pipeline, oil refinery or fracking operation.

Cyberespionage. Governments often carry out or sponsor cyberespionage attacks. They aim to spy on rival nations and gather intelligence, such as troop locations or military strategies.

Possible Answers to SAEs 11

1. This can be defined as a process whereby terrorist organizations including Al-Qaeda, Boko Haram, ISIS among others engage in training, capacity building, psychological and technical know-how, as one of their -tactics in recking havoc to their target. As we have seen through the operation (dole) and the multinational joint force the destruction of Boko Haram as well as ISWAP training camps in Borno and Yobe state in north east Nigeria as well as other places.

Possible Answers to SAEs 12

1. Conventional firearms: arms generally refer to weapons whose ability to damage comes from kinetic, incendiary, or explosive energy and exclude weapons of mass destruction (e.g. nuclear, biological, radiological and chemical weapons. Conventional weapons include small arms, defensive shields and light weapons, sea and land mines, as well as bombs, shells, rockets, missiles and cluster munitions. These weapons use explosive material based on chemical energy, as opposed to nuclear energy in nuclear weapons.

Possible Answers to SAEs 13

1. Stabbing is another form of terrorist tactic use by an individual or in some cases groups to carry out their antics of destruction in most cases in a crowded environment. Furthermore, a stabbing is penetration

or rough contact with a sharp or pointed object at close range. Stab connotes purposeful action, as by an assassin or murderer, but it is also possible to accidentally stab oneself or others. Stabbing differs from slashing or cutting in that the motion of the object used in a stabbing generally moves perpendicular to and directly into the victim's body, rather than being drawn across it. In a related development stabbing attacks are inexpensive and easy to carry out, but very difficult for security services to prevent.

Possible Answers to SAEs 14

1. Funding is also another major aspect of tactics; terrorist mostly rely on this critical aspect in carry out their antics. Terrorism financing is the act of providing financial support to terrorists or terrorist organizations to enable them to carry out terrorist acts or to benefit any terrorist or terrorist organization.

While funds may come from criminal activities, they may also be derived from legitimate sources, for example, through salaries, revenue from legitimate business or donations including through non-profit organization

Terrorist financing provides funds for terrorist activity. It may involve funds raised from legitimate sources such as personal donations and profits from businesses and charitable organizations, as well as from criminal sources such as, drug trafficking, fraud, smuggling of weapons and other goods, kidnapping, robbery, human trafficking and extortion.

Terrorists use techniques like those of money launderers to evade authorities' attention and to protect the identity of their sponsors and the ultimate beneficiaries of the funds. Terrorist financing may also be directly linked to money laundering if the proceeds of crime are used to fund terrorist activities. However, financial transactions associated with terrorist financing tend to be in smaller amounts than is generally the case with money laundering. When terrorists raise funds from legitimate sources the detection and tracking of these funds becomes more difficult.

Possible Answers to SAEs 15

1. Hostage taking is defined as the seizing or detention of an individual coupled with a threat to kill, injure or continue to detain such individual in order to compel a third person or governmental organization to take some action. This is one of the critical tactics of terrorist because of the fact that, hostage taking attract lots of media attentions and in most cases, it influences public opinion.

UNIT 3 POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY OF TERRORISTS

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcome
- 3.3 The Psychology of Terrorists
- 3.4 Summary
- 3.5 References/Further Readings
- 3.6 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

3.1 Introduction

In this unit three, we will attempt to examine several issues around the topic under consideration political psychology of terrorists. Furthermore, as it is widely known that terrorism principally encompasses the manipulation of terror and horror to realize some of their main objectives. It is largely debated in this unit that terrorism can be regarded as a psychological warfare.

3.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit three, you should be able to: -

- i. Understand the political psychology of terrorist
- ii. Understand how terrorists make use of the psychology of terror in enhancing the effectiveness of their tactics and antics on the populace
- iii. Understand the psychopathology relevant for preventing terrorism?

3.3 The Psychology of Terrorists

Globally terrorist organizations try as much as possible to seek attention through the use of acts of violence, fear, intimidation and coercion mostly directed towards unarmed civilians and in some cases military formations as well as state infrastructure in order to instill fear and apprehension on the people. The psychology of terrorism is complicated, terrorists are in most cases informed by the concept of cultures, beliefs, and influenced by their social groups, so they are as complex as the religious, family, political, societal, cultural, and economic systems that shape them.

Though, the psychology of terrorists takes into account the motivation of individual as well as groups of individuals which eventually metamorphosis into terrorist and terrorist organizations. In a related

development Horgan and Taylor (2001;35) who opined that there is rarely a conscious decision made in most case to become a terrorist. They further argue that most involvement in terrorism is as a result from gradual exposure and socialization towards extreme behavior.

The following can be described as the basic psychology of terrorist:

➤ **Attitude:**

Globally Psychologists have not been able to define the concept of terrorist attitude satisfactorily because there is as much variation among terrorists' groups as there are groups. Furthermore, according to Mazarr who argues and suggested that desperation and lack of hope produce an attitude which radical terrorist always appealed and for which they are ready to offer a framework of blame, hate, violence, and totalitarian politics (Mazarr, 2004). It seems that the attitude of terrorists is a reflection of the terrorist ideologies and beliefs that are taught early in life. This explanation is consistent with Stern's (2003) suggestion that terrorist views are the outcome of the terrorist indoctrination at early age about the importance of donating their lives to a holy war.

➤ **Criminality**

According to Sageman (2004) who argues that only 25% of the Al Qaeda terrorists were involved in petty criminal activities such as forgery, credit card fraud, marijuana dealing and other petty crimes. While it has been rigorously argue that several other terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram, Al-Shabab, ISWAP, including the bandit in Nigeria were involved in petty crimes as well as killing, maiming and raping innocent souls, prior to joining terrorist organizations or in order to finance their terrorist endeavours, the eventual goal of these terrorists was not to commit these crimes per se but instead to contribute to the waging of a holy war.

➤ **Indoctrination**

In his argument Norwood (1997) submits that Indoctrination has been defined as a prevailing technique to overwhelm victims' minds (Holloway & Norwood, 1997). In a relative development (Reid, 2002; Sageman, 2004) found no evidence to support that there was any coercive action to recruit or maintain members for this Indoctrination process. However, (Bell, 2005b; Kepel, 2002) have suggested that terrorist groups attempt to Indoctrination their members with their particular ideology. It seems that Indoctrination through coercive actions or to overwhelm the victim's mind prior to becoming terrorists is not needed since the ideologies and beliefs that are conducive to them becoming terrorists were implanted early in life through school, the media, and other extremists' teachings

(Stern, 2003). As the case with Mohammed Yusuf the funder of Boko Haram in Nigeria.

➤ **Personality Traits**

According to Thackrah, (2004). Who argues that terrorists have abnormal personalities with clear identifiable character traits. He further, submits that they suffer from a disturbed relationship with their own identity and their emotions which leads them to choose violence. In a related development, they are susceptible to becoming terrorists in the word of Goertzel, (2002) who further argues that because they suffer from either an inferiority complex, a lack of sense of independence, assertiveness, low self-esteem and feelings of humiliation, lack of empowerment, absence of empathy and/or harboring feelings of guilt and loneliness as well as potentially having injured narcissism, paranoid tendencies, and a pre-occupation with power. They behave in an altered state similar to hypnosis. This state enables them to relinquish their general reality orientation and have their conscious, critical faculties suspended (Feeney, 2002). Other investigators have argued against the idea that extremists/terrorists possess particular abnormal personality traits, or that they possess traits that prompt them to become extremists/terrorists (Hudson, 1999; Ibrahim, 1980; Laqueur, 1987; Merari, 2000; Reid, 2002; Sageman, 2004). They believe that terrorists emerge out of a normal psychology of emotional commitment to a cause and comrades (McCauley, 2002). To this group, terrorists were normal and well-educated young men (Ibrahim, 1980; Sageman, 2004). They are, however, rigidly devout in advocating the jihad or holy war against the infidels or non-Islamic believers, such example is Boko Haram, ISWAP, Al-Shabab, ISIS among others. They get involved in terrorist acts because it provides them with a sense of self-actualization, fulfillment, status, power and direction to their lives (Sageman, 2004; Thackrah, 2004); a way out of their routine life (Orbach, 2001); a highly honored glorious name and camaraderie that is usually impossible to achieve for people like them (Mazarr, 2004; Schwind, 2005).

➤ **Mental Illness**

According to the likes of (Piven, 2002; Taylor, 1988; Thackrah, 2004), narcissistic (Pearlstein, 1991), paranoid (Jueregensmeyer, 2000), who belief that terrorists are mentally ill and have used labels such as psychopathic or sociopathic, the argue that they suffer from borderline mental deficits, are schizophrenic types, or passive-aggressive (Berkowitz, 1972). Furthermore, the likes of (Crenshaw, 1988; Crenshaw, 1990; Hafez, 2003; Ibrahim, 1988; McCauley, 2002; Ruby, 2002; McCauley & Segal, 1987; Silke, 1998; Sageman, 2004), have argued that although terrorist actions may seem irrational or delusional to society in general, terrorists in fact, act rationally, and there is no evidence to indicate that they are mentally ill/disordered

In another development (Reid, 2002; Sageman, 2004; Stern, 1999). Argue that terrorist must be sane to carry out their duties successfully as their acts require a level of group effort within which the mentally ill are incapable of functioning. The careful, detailed planning and well-timed execution of operations are not typical of mentally disturbed individuals

➤ **Conformity**

According to Stern, (2003) who argues that peer pressure, group solidarity, and the psychology of group dynamics help the terrorist members to remain in the group (Stern, 2003). Terrorists tend to submerge their own identities into the group, resulting in a kind of “group mind,” “group identity,” and group moral code that requires unquestioned obedience to the group (Stern, 2003).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. : List the basic psychology of terrorist you know

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. **Explain in details three of the basic psychology of terrorist you know**

3.5 Summary

The aim of this unit is to examine the psychology of terrorists, it was further revealed that psychology of terrorism as a tool to reach political, social and psychological goals. In addition, terrorist's psychological structure is embedded within the terrorism psychology, i.e., which psychological goals could be served by being part of a terrorist movement or believing that terrorism is a good means for political action. Because terrorism *per se* seems not to be a rational means to achieve political ends psychologists can propose other hypotheses as to why people still get involved in violent acts, bearing in mind that political and economic factors also play a role in terrorism. Psychology of terrorist relies on how individuals can at some points of their life choose terrorism as a way to express their ideology, their opinion or their struggle. This unit further discusses the social psychological variables that underlie the terrorism phenomenon and the consequences of terrorist acts for people and political opinions. There is no gainsaying that there is singular motivation

to explain why people become terrorists or why they join terrorist organization. Furthermore, the processes and pathways of *how* that happens are quite varied and diverse. It was further revealed that terrorist groups, like all social organizations, have certain vulnerabilities to their existence. Some come from within the organization, some operate from outside. Internal vulnerabilities include: internal mistrust, boredom/inactivity, competition for power, major disagreements among others. Some of the more common external vulnerabilities include: external support, constituencies, and inter-group rivalry.

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3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Conformity,
2. Mental illness,
3. Attitude,
4. Criminality,
5. Indoctrination,
6. Personality traits:

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

➤ Attitude: that desperation and lack of hope produce an attitude which radical terrorist always appealed and for which they are ready to offer a framework of blame, hate, violence and totalitarian politics. Furthermore, the attitude of terrorists is a reflection of the terrorist ideologies and beliefs that are taught early in life. In a related development terrorist views are the outcome of the terrorist indoctrination at early age about the importance of donating their lives to a holy war.

➤ Criminality: It is a known fact that 25% of the Al Qaeda terrorists were involved in petty criminal activities such as forgery, credit card fraud, marijuana dealing and other petty crimes. While it has been rigorously argued that several other terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram, Al-Shabab, ISWAP, including the bandit in Nigeria were involved in petty crimes as well as killing, maiming and raping innocent souls, prior to joining terrorist organizations or in order to finance their terrorist endeavours, the eventual goal of these terrorists was not to commit these crimes per se but instead to contribute to the waging of a holy war.

➤ Indoctrination this has been defined as a prevailing technique to overwhelm victims' minds. Terrorist groups attempt to indoctrinate their members with their particular ideology. It seems that indoctrination through coercive actions or to overwhelm the victim's mind prior to becoming terrorists is not needed since the ideologies and beliefs that are conducive to them becoming terrorists were implanted early in life through school, the media, and other extremists' teachings.

➤ Personality traits: Terrorists have abnormal personalities with clear identifiable character traits. Because they suffer from either an inferiority complex, a lack of sense of independence, assertiveness, low self-esteem and feelings of humiliation, lack of empowerment, absence of empathy and/or harboring feelings of guilt and loneliness as well as potentially having injured narcissism, paranoid tendencies, and a pre-occupation with power. They behave in an altered state similar to hypnosis. This state enables them to relinquish their general reality orientation and have their conscious, critical faculties suspended.

UNIT 4 UNDERSTAND THE INTERNAL MECHANISM OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcome
- 4.3 Understanding the internal mechanism of terrorist organizations
- 4.4 Understand the susceptibilities of terrorist groups
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Readings
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

4.1 Introduction

In this unit four of modules one, we will attempt to examine several issues around the topic under consideration most importantly around the internal mechanism of terrorist organizations. Furthermore, as it is widely known that terrorism principally encompasses the manipulation of terror and horror to realize some of their main vulnerabilities. It is largely debated in this unit that the internal mechanism of any terrorist organization will determine the extent its operational capacity will be.

4.2 Learning Outcome

- i. Understand the role of ideology in terrorist behavior?
- ii. Distinguishes between extremists who act violently from those who do not
- iii. Understand the dynamics of terrorist structure and operationalization

4.3 Understanding the Internal Mechanism of Terrorist Organizations

Crenshaw (1985) opined that there are several core structural similarities between political terrorist groups and other nonviolent voluntary organizations: Another truism about groups, however, is that they are dynamic and constantly changing in structure, membership, culture, beliefs, perceptions, activity, unity, and dedication. According to Laqueur, (1999), in his analysis, he argues that the new phases of terrorism is motivated by religious belief which is more fanatical, deadly, and pervasive than the older and more instrumental forms of terrorism.

Furthermore, Hoffman, 1999) opined that, this emerging “new” terrorism is thought to differ from the “old” terrorism in terms of goals, methods, and organization ((Crenshaw, 2001).

- **Cohesion Management**

Cohesion means sticking together. According to Janis (1968) observed that “It has long been known that when people are exposed to external danger, they show a remarkable increase in group solidarity. That is, they manifest increased motivation to retain affiliation with a face-to-face group and to avoid actions that deviate from its norms.” This, in part, is why good leaders of militant organizations are constantly talking about the adversary and reminding members that they are under siege. In a related development Jerrold Post (1989) submits that “Terrorist groups require enemies in order to cope with their own internal tensions, and if such enemies do not exist, they create them.

- **Recruitment**

Recruitment is the overall process of identifying sourcing, screening, shortlisting and examine the best candidate for employment in an organization. Furthermore Oots, (1989). Submits that the ability to attract and indoctrinate young new recruits is critical to the long-term success of any terrorist organization. Most extremist organizations have a relatively short lifespan; only those that thrive and are resilient will survive. If the organization is persistently active in high-risk operations, it is vulnerable to substantial losses from the capture, incarceration, or death of its members.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

1. *Discuss the internal mechanism of terrorist organizations*

3.5 Understand the Susceptibilities of Terrorist groups

Terrorist organization globally are mostly susceptible in one form or the other, in this subsection we are going to briefly examine in a nutshell the various weakness of terrorist organization. The following can categorize as some of the basic weakness of terrorist organizations

- **Internal Mechanism**

One of the basic pillars of any organization is the ability to maintain the trust and confidence of the leader as well as everyone within the organization, they must be vigilant against infiltration. Terrorist organization must be able to maintain a high level of internal trust vis-à-

vis security in order to carry out basic operation as well as the survival of the operations.

- **Monotony**

In the period when group members are tedium and when they are not sensitive to external threat or attacks. They will further relax on their shared objectives, values and goals. According to Kellen (1980) he argues that operations generate excitement and unity, but the "intervening long periods of inactivity, when group members are cooped up somewhere underground, lead to great tensions and violent quarrels.

- **Internal Wangling**

Several terrorist organizations are more susceptible to internal wangling, power rift among themselves. Stirrings of dissent may come from a variety of sources: concern about a particular decision by the leadership, collective restlessness bred by lengthy periods of inactivity, or the aggressive actions of a member who has the ability to influence others. Whatever their origin, Oots (1989) observes that "internal struggles for the leadership of the organization are likely to divide the organization into factions and lead to its decline as well."

- **External Factors**

There is no singular idea driven organization that can survive and flourish without a proper support in any kind. The level of support can actually varies from training and capacity building, funding weaponry among others. In a related development Oots, (1989), opined, that a group must be able to raise the resources necessary to provide sufficient incentives to attract and maintain a membership. Outside support is especially crucial to continuance of small terrorist groups"

- **Inter-group Conflict:**

According to McCauley & Segal, (1987), who argues that conflict is an immutable characteristic in any organization terrorist groups inclusive. Furthermore, Inter-group conflicts also can occur between the terrorists and a government or regime, and these can affect the relative degree of ease or difficulty with which the group operates.

In his analysis Post (2001) has suggested that an effective strategy for counterterrorism would be for the pursuing governments to exploit some of the internal and external vulnerabilities to disrupt the organization.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

List and explain the weaknesses of terrorist groups

4.5 Summary

The aim of this unit is to attempt to examine several issues around the internal mechanism of terrorist organizations. Furthermore, as it is widely known that terrorism principally encompasses the manipulation of terror and horror to realize some of their main vulnerabilities. There is no gainsaying that there is singular motivation to explain why people become terrorists or why they join terrorist organization. Furthermore, the processes and pathways of how that happens are quite varied and diverse. It was further revealed that terrorist groups, like all social organizations, have certain vulnerabilities to their existence. Some come from within the organization, some operate from outside. Internal vulnerabilities include: internal mistrust, boredom/inactivity, competition for power, major disagreements among others. Some of the more common external vulnerabilities include: external support, constituencies, and inter-group rivalry.

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4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

- **Cohesion Management** “It has long been known that when people are exposed to external danger, they show a remarkable increase in group solidarity. That is, they manifest increased motivation to retain affiliation with a face-to-face group and to avoid actions that deviate from its norms.” This, in part, is why good leaders of militant organizations are constantly talking about the adversary and reminding members that they are under siege. Furthermore, terrorist groups require enemies in order to cope with their own internal tensions, and if such enemies do not exist, they create them.
- Recruitment is the overall process of identifying sourcing, screening, shortlisting and examine the best candidate for employment in an organization. The ability to attract and indoctrinate young new recruits is critical to the long-term success of any terrorist organization. Most extremist organizations have a relatively short lifespan; only those that thrive and are resilient will survive. If the organization is persistently active in high-risk operations, it is vulnerable to substantial losses from the capture, incarceration, or death of its members.
- The clandestine nature of some terrorist groups compared to the more overt nature of others is likely due to permissive conditions in the group's home country. the stated goals of any organization speak volumes about how it is structured.
- The use of violence is the defining feature of any terrorist group. What you choose to attack says a lot about what your group is about. For the vast majority of groups, violence serves an instrumental purpose. It is a rational strategic choice and one that is used to communicate a message. Terrorist group structure is constrained and shaped by the unique internal and external forces acting upon it. In terms of target selection.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

Terrorist organization globally are mostly vulnerable in one form or the other, in this the following can categorize as some of the basic weakness of terrorist organizations

- **Internal mechanism**
One of the basic pillars of any organization is the ability to maintain the trust and confidence of the leader as well as everyone within the organization, they must be vigilant against infiltration. Terrorist organization must be able to maintain a high level of internal trust vis-à-vis security in order to carry out basic operation as well as the survival of the operations.
- **Monotony**

In the period when group members are tedium and when they are not sensitive to external threat or attacks. They will further relax on their shared objectives, values and goals. According to Kellen (1980) he argues that operations generate excitement and unity, but the "intervening long periods of inactivity, when group members are cooped up somewhere underground, lead to great tensions and violent quarrels.

- **Internal wangling**

Several terrorist organizations are more susceptible to internal wangling, power rift among themselves. Stirrings of dissent may come from a variety of sources: concern about a particular decision by the leadership, collective restlessness bred by lengthy periods of inactivity, or the aggressive actions of a member who has the ability to influence others. In a related development the internal struggles for the leadership of the organization are likely to divide the organization into factions and lead to its decline as well."

- **External Factors**

There is no singular idea driven organization that can survive and flourish without a proper support in any kind. The level of support can actually varies from training and capacity building, funding weaponry among others. Furthermore, a group must be able to raise the resources necessary to provide sufficient incentives to attract and maintain a membership. Outside support is especially crucial to continuance of small terrorist groups"

- **Inter-group Conflict:**

Conflict is an immutable characteristic in any organization terrorist groups inclusive. Furthermore, Inter-group conflicts also can occur between the terrorists and a government or regime, and these can affect the relative degree of ease or difficulty with which the group operates. Furthermore, an effective strategy for counterterrorism would be for the pursuing governments to exploit some of the internal and external vulnerabilities to disrupt the organization.

UNIT 5 TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5..2 Learning Outcome,
- 5.3 Identification of Terrorist Organizations
 - 5.3.4 Characteristics of Terrorist Organizations
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Readings
- 5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAE)s

5.1 Introduction

In this unit five of modules one, we are going to discuss in details issues around terrorist organizations. It is worthy to note that several State across the world have outlawed certain groups within and outside their region as terrorist groups. Furthermore, the lists of foreign terrorist groups somehow differ from one country to another. While some terrorist groups are commonly outlawed such as the ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Boko Haram ISGS one country may either have more or less terrorist groups in their list. This unit focused on the list of designated terrorist organizations across the world. Furthermore, in this unit we are going to examine the various characteristics of terrorist organizations

5.2 Learning Outcome

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- i. Understand and identify various terrorist organizations
- ii. Be able to discuss in details the characteristics of terrorist organizations

5.3 Identification of Terrorist Organizations

It is imperative to note that several groups across the world have been designated as terrorist groups, these groups appear as group(s) of interest to State and their allies, where the proscription has a significant impact on the group's activities globally. so many terrorist groups exist depending on the designating country or international organization. Some of the world known terrorist organization include the following:

- Abu Nidal Organisation (ANO)
- Abdallah Azzam Brigades (AAB)

- Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
- Al-Qaida (AQ)
- Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI)
- Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
- Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Al-Shabaab
- Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
- Army of Islam (AOI)
- Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
- Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Boko Haram
- Fulani herdsmen
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group) (IG)
- Hamas
- Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- Hizbollah
- Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS);
- Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP);
- Jammat al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan
- Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM);
- Kahane Chai (Kach)
- Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) (Kongra-Gel)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- National Liberation Army (ELN)
- Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLF)
- PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
- Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
- Shining Path (SL)
- Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
- Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA)
- Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
- Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LeT)
- Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
- Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
- Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)
- Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
- Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
- Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)

- Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
- Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
- Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)
- Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- Jundallah
- Indian Mujahedeen (IM)
- Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)
- Haqqani Network (HQN)
- United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

1. *List fifteen terrorist organization you know*

5.4 Characteristics of Terrorist Organizations

Terrorist groups are organized in many different ways, and some of these ways can be describe structurally where there is a powerful and fearless leader with other leader or small clique at the top of each unit and ever-widening tiers of authority moving down the chain of command. Various other configurations for depicting the organization of terrorist groups include circles, squares, and bulls-eye target designs.

One of the main attributes of these terrorist groups is a leadership structure encircled by an active, dynamic as well as energetic cadre; then, moving further from the centre, a broader group of active supporters. Furthermore, the shifting nature of terrorist groups or at least the vocal justification they provide for their actions, religion and ethnicity seem to have replaced politics as the driving force toward their stated goals.

In a related development, most terrorist organizations exhibit a feature that can be described as hybrid character centralized and decentralized (network). Furthermore, one if the most distinctive feature of terrorist organization is central control that works effectively on the basis of very general directives. This mode of control is the only feasible one which clandestinely requires that relations remain latent, but it can be effective only under special conditions.

In another development terrorist organizations or their leaders do not only have to develop strategies for conducting strikes (e.g. to make decisions on the execution of suicide attacks), but their duties go beyond. According

to Schelling (1991: 23) who observed that: "whereas individual acts of terrorism may be easily within the capabilities of quite ordinary individuals, a sustained campaign on any scale may require more people and more organization than could be viable in most countries." Organizations' leaders have to manage the whole terrorist group, like an entrepreneur manages his company and this includes such basic duties like the acquisition of funds or the recruitment of supporters. The management of, e.g., fund-raising, requires comprehensive skills and also strategic planning.

The following can be described as basic characteristic of terrorist organizations

- **Dedication and Absolute loyalty to the cause:** To be successful, a terrorist cannot be a casual or part-time mercenary, willing to operate only when it suits his convenience or his pocket. He must become a fedayeen, a "man of sacrifice." Dedication also implies absolute obedience to the leader of the political movement.
- **Decentralized command and control structure:** There is no detailed central steering of operations; the operative units, or cells, enjoy a considerable degree of autonomy in planning their day-to-day actions and in the execution of acts of terrorism, sabotage, among others.
- **Personal bravery:** As the terrorist must face the possibility of death, injury, imprisonment, or even torture if captured, depending upon one's position within the terrorist group's hierarchy.
- **Differentiated vertically and functionally structure.** All terrorist organizations covered have specialized units that handle different operation within the group, this is necessary for effect display of duties and responsibilities.
- **Merciless:** one of the characteristics of terrorist organization is cruelty, heartless, the concept or an instinct without human emotions of pity or remorse. The fact that most of their victims will include innocent men, women, and children whom he/she must be prepared to kill in cold blood, the terrorist must have the "killer instinct," able to kill without hesitation on receipt of a code or signal. Many can kill in the heat of anger or in battle, but few, fortunately, can do so in cold blood.
- **Fairly high standard of intelligence:** As the would-be terrorist has to collect, collate, and assess information and devise and put into effect complex plans, and evade police, security forces, and other hostile forces, intelligence would appear to be a requisite.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1 Examine the characteristic of terrorist organization you know

5.5 Summary

We have listed the terrorist organizations, and examined the characteristics of terrorist organizations. In addition, we also identified the leadership of some of the terrorist groups. Furthermore, while some terrorist groups seem to be centralized in structure (with clear chain of command, leadership, communication, etc.), others present a picture of a decentralized organization. This can be seen in the long list of terrorist organizations designated as terrorist organizations by various countries of the world.

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5.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

- Al-Qaida (AQ)
- Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI)
- Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Al-Shabaab
- Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
- Army of Islam (AOI)
- Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
- Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
- Boko Haram
- Fulani herdsmen
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group) (IG)
- Hamas
- Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- Hizbollah
- Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS);
- Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP);
- Jammāt al Muslimeen fī Bilād al Sudan
- Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM);
- Kahane Chai (Kach)
- Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) (Kongra-Gel)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLF)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
-

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

- **Dedication and Absolute loyalty to the cause:** To be successful, a terrorist cannot be a casual or part-time mercenary, willing to operate only when it suits his convenience or his pocket. He must become a fedayeen, a "man of sacrifice." Dedication also implies absolute obedience to the leader of the political movement.
- **Decentralized command and control structure:** There is no detailed central steering of operations; the operative units, or cells, enjoy a considerable degree of autonomy in planning their day-to-day actions and in the execution of acts of terrorism, sabotage, among others.
- **Personal bravery:** As the terrorist must face the possibility of death, injury, imprisonment, or even torture if captured, depending upon one's position within the terrorist group's hierarchy.
- Differentiated vertically and functionally structure. All terrorist organizations covered have specialized units that handle different

operation within the group, this is necessary for effect display of duties and responsibilities.

➤ **Merciless:** one of the characteristics of terrorist organization is cruelty, heartless, the concept or an instinct without human emotions of pity or remorse. The fact that most of their victims will include innocent men, women, and children whom he/she must be prepared to kill in cold blood, the terrorist must have the "killer instinct," able to kill without hesitation on receipt of a code or signal. Many can kill in the heat of anger or in battle, but few, fortunately, can do so in cold blood.

MODULE 2**UNIT 1 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS
DEFENSE****Unit Structure**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Understand the Concept of Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense
- 1.4 The History of Chemical and Biological Warfare
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Readings
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

1.1 Introduction

In this unit one of modules two, attempt is made to present to you a general synopsis of the concept of chemical and Biological weapons Defense. In this unit therefore, we are concerned with the contending issues on chemical and Biological weapons.

1.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to: -

- Trace the history of chemical and biological warfare.
- Understand in details the Offensive and defensive biological warfare activities
- Explain the contending issues on effects of various nuclear and radiological weapons and biological agents; the general WMD threat; and nuclear, biological and chemical
- Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare

1.3 Understand the Concept of Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense

The term biological weapon is crucial in order to avoid misperception over terms such as 'bioterrorism' and the legality of biodefence programmes. The need to define biological weapons became obvious in the late 1960s during preparation for the negotiation of a convention covering biological and toxin weapons. Biological weapons are microorganisms such as virus, bacteria, fungi, or and other toxins that are

formed and released deliberately to cause disease and death in humans, animals or plants or accidentally released and eventually cause havoc in the society.

Furthermore, biological agents of warfare are living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them, which are intended to cause disease or death in man, animals or plants, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked (United Nations, (1969).

Biological agents, like anthrax, botulinum toxin and plague can pose a difficult public health challenge causing large numbers of deaths in a short amount of time while being difficult to contain. Bioterrorism attacks could also result in an epidemic, for example if Ebola or Lassa viruses were used as the biological agents.

In a related development biological weapons can be seen as a subcategory of a bigger class of weapons referred to as weapons of mass destruction, which also includes chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons. The use of biological agents is a serious problem, and the risk of using these agents in a bioterrorist attack is increasing. Furthermore, biological weapons have been recognized that more than 1400 infectious organisms, among them more than 200 viral and 500 bacterial species, can be pathogenic to humans Taylor, (2001). In a similar vein biological agent are either replicating agents (bacteria or viruses) or nonreplicating materials (toxins or physiologically active proteins or peptides) that can be produced by living organisms.

A more recent definition was used in a 2004 WHO report: biological weapons are taken to be those that achieve their intended target effects through the infectivity of disease-causing microorganisms and other such entities, including viruses, infectious nucleic acids and prions.

Such weapons can be used to attack human beings, other animals or plants . . . Some of these biological agents may owe their pathogenicity to toxic substances that they themselves generate. Such toxins can sometimes be isolated and used as weapons. Since they would then achieve their effects as a result not of infectivity but of toxicity, they fall within the definition . . . of chemical weapons, even though they are also biological weapons within the meaning of the BWC. (WHO, 2004).

In a related development, Chemical warfare: can be used to inflict immediate casualties or to deny access to areas or physical assets through exterior pollution. In some situations, the lethality, persistence, and psychological effects of CW agents may make them attractive options compared to conventional weapons.

Furthermore, Chemical warfare agents are relatively fast-acting, and some agents are very difficult to defend against. As better methods of detection, protection, and decontamination have evolved, adversaries have developed new CW agents to defeat these improved defensive measures.

According to The Department of Defense (DoD) who defines a “chemical weapon” as:

Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a), above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b), above (DOD, 2015).

In a related development the Chemical Weapons Convention (or CWC) defines a “chemical weapon” as any toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation, or sensory irritation through its chemical action. The CWC also considers munitions or other devices designed to deliver chemical agents to be chemical weapons, even if the munitions or devices are not filled with CW agents.

Additionally, the CWC prohibits the use of riot control agents (RCAs) as a method of warfare. Chemical agents are typically man-made through the use of industrial chemical processes. In a related development many of the dermally active or volatile chemical agents can be disseminated as liquids or aerosols

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 12 minutes.

1. Examine the concept of Biological Weapons Defense
1. Chemical Weapons Defense

1.4 The history of chemical and biological warfare

1.4.1 The History of Chemical Warfare

The History of Chemical Warfare can be traced to when the Greek historian first Thucydides recorded the use of Arsenic smoke by the Spartans against the Athenian city of Delium during the Peloponnesian War in 425 A.D. (Tucker, 2006). In a related development smoke was used during the Sung Dynasty by the Imperial forces in China. The

Germans burned a mixture of bones coated in resin to produce a foul stench that would keep invaders at bay (Hutchinson, 2003). Furthermore, Scott, (1997), argues that the use of poisons fell out of favor in the 18th and 19th century. The British in the Crimean War rejected use of cacodyl Cyanide shells, dismissing them "as bad a mode of warfare as poisoning the wells of the enemy"

At the beginning of World War, I, the use of chemical weapons was still very much an abomination, unthinkable, taboo. Not only did mankind have a universal aversion to the use of poison but there was also the 1899 Hague Convention. In a related development, at the battle of Ypres/Belgium, canisters of chlorine gas were exploded in April 1915 by Germany, which killed 5'000 French troops and injured 15'000. Fritz Haber, a Nobel prize winner in 1919 for invention of ammonium fixation, had convinced the German Kaiser to use chlorine gas to end the war quickly. History taught us about a different outcome. During World War 1 an estimated 124'000 tons of chemicals were used in warfare by all parties. Mustard gas - "the king of battle gases" - was then used on both sides in 1917, killed 91'000 and injured 1.2 million, accounting for 80% of the chemical casualties (death or injury). Chemical weapons caused about 3 percent of the estimated 15 million casualties on the Western Front (Meselson, 1991).

The international community attempted to ban the use of chemical weapons. The 1919 Treaty of Versailles severely hindered Germany's ability to continue to develop chemical weapons. The Germans were prohibited from using weapons in war and from manufacturing or importing such gases or liquids. The five allied powers (US, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) met in Washington, DC in 1921-22 for the Conference on Limitation of Armament and negotiated the "Treaty Relating to the Use of Submarines and Noxious Gases in Warfare" which outlawed "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices." This treaty was ratified but never entered force due to French objections over some of the provisions concerning submarines (Tucker, 2006).

In a related development Hutchinson, (2006) who argue that the only deliberate use of gas in World War II was extensive Mustard Gas use by the Japanese during their 1937 invasion of Manchuria. Some studies have claimed that more than 2,000 separate incidences of poison gas use in that campaign, though that number very well could be inflated.

In a related development, chemical weapons were however used ubiquitously by the Nazis in concentration camps to kill Jews that were interned. Zyklon-B was developed by Haber as an insecticide to kill vermin but would later be used to kill Haber's own family members. It

was first used at Auschwitz in the summer of 1941 where SS officers conducted experiments testing its lethality. In the upcoming years Zyklon-B would become the primary agent used in gas chambers at Auschwitz (Tucker, 2006).

1.4.2 Chemical Weapons in the Cold War

There was a mad rush following the outbreak World War II, between the Allies forces and the Russians for German chemical warfare resources. The United States and Britain began Operation Dustbin in May of 1945. Dustbin arrested, interned, and interrogated leading German scientists including Schrader, Ambros, and Werner von Braun. The Allies married their interrogations with collection and testing of large caches of German stockpiled weapons and a discovery of the Tabun and Sarin production process with help from the German scientists (Tucker, 2006).while on the other hand the Russian advancement from the east brought them very close, and even past, the main German chemical weapons processing plants. The Russians captured the nerve agent factory at Dyernfurth intact, vast raw materials for nerve agent's production process, a partially complete Sarin plant, and, hidden in a mine shaft, a plethora of documents including those highlighting the production process of Sarin (Tucker, 2006).

1.4.3 The History of Biological Warfare

The use of biological agents as weapon has always had an even more adverse world opinion than chemical warfare. According to Geissler (1986) who argues that claims that biological agents have been used as weapons of war can be found in both the written records and the artwork of many early civilizations.

Furthermore, in the early 300 BC the Greeks polluted the wells and drinking water supplies of their enemies with the corpses of animals. Later the Romans and Persians used the same tactics. In 1155 at a battle in Tortona, Italy, Barbarossa broadened the scope of biological warfare, using the bodies of dead soldiers as well as animals to pollute wells. In 1863 during the US Civil War, General Johnson used the bodies of sheep and pigs to pollute drinking water at Vicksburg. The use of catapults as weapons was well established by the medieval period, and projecting over the walls dead bodies of those dead of disease was an effective strategy for besieging armies.

Similarly, in 1763 the history of biological warfare took a significant turn from the crude use of diseased corpses to the introduction of specific decease, smallpox ("Black Death"), as a weapon in the North American Indian Wars. This technique continued with cholera or typhus infected

corpses. In 1915, during World War I, Germany was accused of using cholera in Italy and plague in St. Petersburg. There is evidence Germany used glanders and anthrax to infect horses (1914) and cattle, respectively, in Bucharest in 1916, and employed similar tactics to infect 4'500 mules in Mesopotamia the next year.

The period 1940 - 1969 can be considered the golden age of biological warfare research and development. Especially the 1940s were the most comprehensive period of biological warfare research and development.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 12 minutes.

1. At the battle of Ypres/Belgium, canisters of chlorine gas were exploded in April 1915 by Germany (*True/False*).
2. During World War 1 an estimated 124'000 tons of chemicals were used in warfare by all parties. Mustard gas - "the king of battle gases" - was then used on both sides in 1917, killed 91'000 and injured 1.2 million, accounting for 80% of the chemical casualties (death or injury. *True/False*
3. The Mustard Gas was use by the Japanese during their 1937 invasion of Manchuria *True/False*
4. Chemical weapons were used ubiquitously by the Nazis in concentration camps that kill Jews that were incarcerated. *True/False*
5. In the early 300 BC the Greeks polluted the wells and drinking water supplies of their enemies with the corpses of animals *True/False*
6. The Romans and Persians polluted the wells and drinking water supplies of their enemies with the corpses of animals. *True/False*
7. In 1155 at a battle in Tortona, Italy, Barbarossa broadened the scope of biological warfare, using the bodies of dead soldiers as well as animals to pollute wells *True/False*
8. The use of catapults as weapons was well established by the medieval period, and projecting over the walls dead bodies of those dead of disease was an effective strategy for besieging armies. *True/False*
9. During World War I, Germany was accused of using cholera in Italy and plague in St. Petersburg. *True/False*
10. The period 1940 - 1969 can be considered the golden age of biological warfare research and development. *True/False*

1.4.4 Summary

Since the end of II World War, Biology and Chemical Weapons has helped science and technology to developed in ways that could make effectively disseminated biological weapons as deadly as thermonuclear weapons. Furthermore, globalization and the widespread adoption of so-

called dual use technologies those with legitimate uses for commerce, science, or medicine have made many of the underlying scientific and technical capabilities required for BW programs accessible even to small groups and individuals.

Therefore, the continuing advancement in the biological sciences, the globalization of biological skills and technology, and the growing accessibility of enabling technology will inevitably result in more, and more deadly, use of biological weapons. It was also, reveal that the growth in BW's lethality was not matched by increased use. Indeed, there is no evidence of widespread use of biological agents since 1945. There were small scale attacks, amounting to biological sabotage, but none of those exploited the new dissemination technologies developed by the world super-powers United States and the Soviet Union.

Finally, it was also argue that protection with various degrees of efficiency is possible against chemical and biological weapons, however inconvenient it might be for military forces on the battlefield and for civilians at home, it is not feasible at all against nuclear weapons. Chemical weapons have shown to be largely ineffective in warfare, biological weapons have never been deployed on any significant scale. Both types should be better designated as weapons of terror against civilians and weapons of intimidation for soldiers.

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1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. **Biological** weapons are microorganisms such as virus, bacteria, fungi, or and other toxins that are formed and released deliberately to cause disease and death in humans, animals or plants or accidentally released and eventually cause havoc in the society. Furthermore, biological agents of warfare are living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them, which are intended to cause disease or death in man, animals or plants, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked.

In a related development biological agent, like anthrax, botulinum toxin and plague can pose a difficult public health challenge causing large numbers of deaths in a short amount of time while being difficult to contain. Bioterrorism attacks could also result in an epidemic, for example if Ebola or Lassa viruses were used as the biological agents. Similarly biological weapons can be seen as a subcategory of a bigger class of weapons referred to as weapons of mass destruction, which also includes chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons. The use of biological agents is a serious problem, and the risk of using these agents in a bioterrorist attack is increasing. Furthermore, biological weapons have been recognized that more than 1400 infectious organisms, among them more than 200 viral and 500 bacterial species, can be pathogenic to humans. In a similar vein biological agent are either replicating agents (bacteria or viruses) or nonreplicating materials (toxins or physiologically active proteins or peptides) that can be produced by living organisms.

2. In another development, **Chemical** warfare: can be used to inflict immediate casualties or to deny access to areas or physical assets through exterior pollution. In some situations, the lethality, persistence, and psychological effects of CW agents may make them attractive options compared to conventional weapons. Furthermore, Chemical warfare agents are relatively fast-acting, and some agents are very difficult to defend against. As better methods of detection, protection, and decontamination have evolved, adversaries have developed new CW agents to defeat these improved defensive measures.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

1. *True*
2. *True*
3. *True*
4. *True*
5. *True*

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| 6. | <i>True</i> |
| 7. | <i>True</i> |
| 8. | <i>True</i> |
| 9. | <i>True</i> |
| 10. | <i>True</i> |

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UNIT 2 DETERRENCE OF BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare
 - 2.4 Challenges in Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Readings
- 2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

2.1 Introduction

In this unit two of modules two, attempt is made to present to you the challenges of chemical and Biological weapons Defense. Furthermore, in this unit we are concerned with the contending issues on Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare.

2.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to: -

- Understand in details Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare
- We will examine the various challenges of Biological and Chemical Warfare

2.3 Deterrence of Biological and Chemical Warfare

Acquisition of biological and chemical weapons and its distribution by terrorist or antagonist state might not be an imaginary scenario but a deadly situation that needs an urgent attention.

The basic traditional deterrents approach against their use by either terrorist or an aggressive state have ranged from the threat of a military response to the ratification of diplomatic treaties and agreements. An overall strategy to deter the use of these weapons includes an additional, less frequently discussed approach-force protection-which encompasses defensive biomedical countermeasures (e.g., antibiotics, drugs, vaccines, diagnostic tests) and nonmedical protective devices (e.g., masks, specialized clothing/shelters, detectors).

The operation desert storm as well as the Iraq-Iran war bring to the acknowledgement of the reality of these facts that these threats is a positive step towards developing a much stronger deterrence against the used of biological and chemical weapons in any form across the world. Furthermore, the biology and chemical weapons are illustrated together, but they both represent separate sphere within the context of weapons of mass destruction. In a local parlance usage, "deter" means to stop, prevent, discourage, thwart, restrain, foil, or avert a person's action by any means including sanctions, intimidation, coercion frustration and fear. In the academic language of deterrence theory, it means to convince an adversary that the cost of aggression exceeds any possible gain to the cost-to-benefit ratio for an adversary (Tritten: 1992).

The following are the categories of deterrence:

➤ Deterrence by Military Action

This category of deterrence is illustrated by a retaliation by military action against an aggressor and her cohorts. Furthermore, the concept of nuclear deterrence that emerged as a policy issue during the 1950s centered on military retaliation to quell the imminent nuclear threat posed by the former Soviet Union. Deterrence of nuclear warfare during the Cold War was the threat of counter violence" that would punish in kind or at a higher level of destruction (Milton, 1988).

In another development, though the problems of relying upon retaliation with nuclear weapons response to biological or chemical threats stress the necessity to seek alternative measures. Solving these problems reflects a trend in the evolution of deterrence strategy in the realm of these weapons. Rather, stronger arms control agreements and enhanced force protection are clearly the other options that must be sought in future strategies.

➤ Deterrence by Diplomatic Actions

According to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention [BWC] with series of policy statements, and confidence-building measures among friends, allies, and potential combatants provide a foundation "on which to act" against aggressor states using biological or chemical agents. The following can be regarded as basic deterrence actions on BCW use

- Restricting the export of material (e.g., toxins) and equipment from the Australian member group to nonmember states. This is necessary in other to regulate and confine the usage of any of the materials to traditional member state and to avoid being hijack by terrorist or aggressive state.

- Deterrence by diplomatic action also includes diplomatic efforts in preventing unchecked proliferation and development of these weapons, by aggressor through conventions.

➤ **Deterrence by Defensive Actions**

One of the main political pressure against expansion, development, production, proliferation, and use of these weapons, a defensive approach to biological and chemical weapon is that a deterrence must be considered.

Furthermore, the continued development of adequate agent detection and warning devices, individual and collective protection (masks and protective overgarments, shelters), and medical countermeasures (antibiotics, drugs, vaccines, diagnostic tests), should be enhance.

In a similar vein, Koithara V: (1989) argues that the major deterrent role played by medical and nonmedical countermeasures is to deny an adversary maximum benefit from using these weapons.

Opposing a force that is protected with these countermeasures would further deny the adversary from using a biological or chemical agent of choice.

Protected personnel could cause the adversary to dismiss the use of the available threat agent or to use extra resources (time, money, manpower) to weaponize a different one. For example, tetanus toxin, which is almost as potent as C. botulinum toxin, is not generally viewed as a potential biological threat to personnel if they can be immunized. By protecting individuals against the most lethal and readily deployable threat agents, the remaining available choices may be less toxic, less stable in the environment." The financial implication of having to spend resources to develop novel (designer) biological and chemical agents would also delay and, thus, deter the aggressor further.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 12 minutes.

1. List the various categories of deterrence Biological and Chemical Warfare you are familiar with

2.4 Challenges in Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense

The changing dynamics of asymmetric threats that is facing the world now can best be described with the distribution of anthrax-spore-laced letters through postal service in some countries across the globe. This set of threat have created new challenges for the enhanced and efficient

defense of the States across the world. For defense against chemical and biological weapons (CBW), integrated, multitiered, and “netcentric” systems are envisioned that will enable the rapid and cost-effective detection, confirmation, and response to a CBW attack. In a related development Budowle, (2003) argues that, adequate responses to these threats require the most advanced scientific and technological achievements in disciplines as diverse as supercomputer modeling of atmospheric processes to molecular biology. New interdisciplinary approaches, integrating traditional scientific disciplines, are being developed for improving responses to CBW threats. For example, the emerging field of microbial forensics uses various analytical methods to reverse-engineer the processes and conditions of growth of pathogenic agents as a tool for intelligence and attribution.

Furthermore, CBW defenses can be regarded as a “dual-use” for instance, our improved capabilities to fight the deliberate uses of bioterror agents, causing, say, anthrax, plague, or smallpox, will also dramatically improve our response to outbreaks of emerging natural infectious diseases (e.g., SARS, bird flu viruses).

In a related development the rapid identification of CBW outside the laboratory poses another daunting challenge, frequently likened to the proverbial “needle in a haystack” problem: the agents in trace amounts must be detected in complex backgrounds (soil, seawater, bodily fluids, etc.). These backgrounds contain chemicals that may inhibit the sensor and/or “clutter” that can confound agent detection. Real-world backgrounds are diverse and highly variable and can impact sensor performance unpredictably (e.g., limit of detection).

Also, the, rapid identification of an emergent or bioengineered threat (with unknown DNA sequence) represents a significant technological challenge. Such a challenge could be met by future sensors that employ rapid whole genome sequencing.

A further challenge for BW defense is posed by the requirements to defend large populations (large areas). In most such scenarios, the likelihood of directly detecting a BW surreptitiously released into the atmosphere is exceedingly low because of the low spatial coverage of the biosensors. In this case, human “sentinels” represent the frontline systems for detecting the release of a human pathogen.

Another challenge is further development of computational approaches for quantitative structure activity relationships to determine the chemical toxicity of the molecular structure or the virulence of a pathogen from DNA gene sequence information. For instance, such informatics approaches would allow us to infer toxicity for a detected chemical from

its structural similarity to other known toxic chemicals when no human toxicological data for such chemical are available. Both short and long-term toxicity effects of acute or low-level exposures need to be predicted by such approaches. While this problem goes beyond sensor technology, meeting the challenge will have a significant impact on determining the appropriate response to a CBW attack or an industrial incident.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 12 minutes.

1. Examines the Challenges in Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense

2.5 Summary

There is an ongoing discussion/ fight to prohibit biological and chemical weapons as well as proliferation of WMD this has become part of the agenda of the international community including the United Nations as well as her relevant agencies. Several treaties have helped to reshaped the discussion on the proliferation biological and chemical weapons around the world: In addition, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, originally adopted in 2004, requires all UN member states to prevent terrorists from obtaining access to weapons of mass destruction, including BW capabilities.

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2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Deterrence by Military Action
Deterrence by Diplomatic Actions
Deterrence by Defensive Actions

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. The development the rapid identification of CBW outside the laboratory poses another daunting challenge, frequently likened to the proverbial “needle in a haystack” problem: the agents in trace amounts must be detected in complex backgrounds (soil, seawater, bodily fluids, etc.). These backgrounds contain chemicals that may inhibit the sensor and/or “clutter” that can confound agent detection. Real-world backgrounds are diverse and highly variable and can impact sensor performance unpredictably (e.g., limit of detection).
2. The changing dynamics of asymmetric threats that is facing the world now can best be describe with the distribution of anthrax-spore–laced letters through postal service in some countries across the globe. This set of threat have created new challenges for the enhanced and efficient defense of the States across the world. For defense against chemical and biological weapons (CBW), integrated, multitiered, and “netcentric” systems are envisioned that will enable the rapid and cost-effective detection, confirmation, and response to a CBW attack
3. CBW defenses can be regarded as a “dual-use” for instance, our improved capabilities to fight the deliberate uses of bioterror agents, causing, say, anthrax, plague, or smallpox, will also dramatically improve our response to outbreaks of emerging natural infectious diseases (e.g., SARS, bird flu viruses).
4. Also, the, rapid identification of an emergent or bioengineered threat (with unknown DNA sequence) represents a significant technological challenge. Such a challenge could be met by future sensors that employ rapid whole genome sequencing.
5. A further challenge for BW defense is posed by the requirements to defend large populations (large areas). In most such scenarios, the likelihood of directly detecting a BW surreptitiously released into the atmosphere is exceedingly low because of the low spatial coverage of the biosensors. In this case, human “sentinels” represent the frontline systems for detecting the release of a human pathogen.
6. Another challenge is further development of computational approaches for quantitative structure activity relationships to determine the chemical toxicity of the molecular structure or the virulence of a pathogen from DNA gene sequence information. For instance, such informatics approaches would allow us to infer toxicity for a detected

chemical from its structural similarity to other known toxic chemicals when no human toxicological data for such chemical are available. Both short and long-term toxicity effects of acute or low-level exposures need to be predicted by such approaches. While this problem goes beyond sensor technology, meeting the challenge will have a significant impact on determining the appropriate response to a CBW attack or an industrial incident.

UNIT 3 INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 Understand the Concept of Internal Security
- 3.4 Characteristic of Internal Security
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Readings
- 3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

3.1 Introduction

This Unit provides an advanced knowledge of internal security and defense as a subsection of International Relations. The course focuses on internal security in relation to issues of force and power and enables students to acquire wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of core issues of security studies as traditionally conceived, while also examining newer conceptions of security, such as human security. On completion of the course the student will have developed advanced research and analytical skills, an understanding of the wide-ranging nature of security studies, an appreciation of the historical importance of security issues.

3.1 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand in details the different fields on numerous issues related to Internal Security.
- You will be able to explain various approaches to fields related to internal Security, which includes socio-political environment, science and technology, the economic scenario and defence capabilities and limitations.

3.2 Understand the Concept of Internal Security

Internal security can be seen as the sole responsibility of keeping peace within the territorial border of a sovereign state by all means. Furthermore, internal security can also be seen as the process of sustaining peace and stability within the boundaries of a sovereign state through the Acts of parliaments or the state laws. Responsibility for internal security in most cases ranges from the sheriff, police, vigilante, mobile police, paramilitary forces, and in exceptional circumstances, where there is crisis everywhere as in the case with Nigeria, South-Sudan,

Sudan, Niger, Chad the military is most likely to be part of regular internal peacekeeping.

In a related development, the goal of Internal Security is to create a safe and secure environment for the pursuit of peace, personal well-being, prosperity and development. Internal security is a complex multi-sectorial national endeavour which calls for concerted, proportionate, open, flexible and effective application of political, economic, social, informational, diplomatic, intelligence, law enforcement and military responses where they become inevitable. In specific terms, internal security will be promoted by an enabling political environment hinged on good governance, rule of law, human rights and both credible and peaceful political transitions. Others are enabling social security environment; security consciousness; credible alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; viable technology enabled intelligence infrastructure; law enforcement, effective criminal justice system as well as a viable and sustainable system of funding and resourcing. To improve our overall resilience for Internal Security, we will strengthen security in specific environmental domains such as territorial, border, maritime, aviation, and National Critical Infrastructure security.

According to Witold Pokruszyński, 'internal security has strong and direct links with society as a collection of citizens living on the territory of the state and has a significant impact on their lives and the satisfaction of increasingly sublime needs. Internal security ensures the existence, survival and development of individuals and social groups on the territory of the state (Pokruszyński, 2012). Internal security is very critical to the functions of the state. The essence of the state is the promotion of good life and the creation of political conditions that would enhance the welfare of the citizenry.

In a related development Ura E and Pieprzny, S (2015) argue that the primary distinguishing feature of internal security is the fact that its effects occur within the state, where 'internal security is a general category, containing many types of security defined by the protected good or the threat, *e.g.* ecological, social security or fire safety among others. Furthermore, internal security can be termed as a creation of political conditions that would enhance the welfare of the citizenry. The state cannot perform the main primary purpose of the state without adequate maintaining of law and order. Therefore, internal security is quite an important aspect of national security/development. It was for lack of security that the Hobesian state of nature rendered life brutish, nasty and short. The concept goes back to the cradle of nation-states themselves.

In a related development Konstanty A. Wojtaszczyk (2009) perceives internal security as 'a condition of the functioning of the state which

ensures the prevention, elimination or reduction of threats to the constitutional system, internal order and peace, and enables the protection of the public interest of individual communities and every citizen. Internal security also refers to the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military political power and the exercise of diplomacy.

Therefore, according to Imobighe, internal security may be conceptualized as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives as well as meet the legitimate aspiration of the citizenry. It implies freedom from danger to life and property and the presence of conducive atmosphere for the people to pursue their legitimate matters within the society (Imobighe 1990).

An interesting conception has also been presented by Bernard Wiśniewski, (2003) who defines the internal security of a country as 'a state resulting from the country fulfilling its internal function implemented within the framework of strategic national security policy, manifested as the protection (in a narrow sense) of the constitutional order, public security and universal security; and (in a broad sense), as the protection of the constitutional order, life and health of the citizens and national property against illegal activities, as well as the effects of natural and technical disasters.

Furthermore, internal security could also be defined as the totality of the nation's equilibrium state which must be maintained to enhance the state performance of its responsibility without unnecessary interruptions from anywhere. Internal security involves government coordination of all those actions that would guarantee that the equilibrium of state is constantly maintained or quickly brought to normal whenever it is threatened by any form of civil disturbances or distractions from students, political or religious groups (Iweze 1990).

When considering the position of internal security in relation to national security, it is worthwhile to use the nomenclature of the security system and its subsystems, as it seems to reflect their mutual correlations. Thus, following B. Wiśniewski, (2003) internal security is one of the components of national security.

From the interaction above it is crystal clear that internal security simply suggests freedom from threat and the capacity of the state to create and sustain an atmosphere conducive for the pursuit of socio-economic and political interest by the populace without interruptions from any group or

individual. And when there is a threat, it includes the ability of the state to quickly intervene to minimize the impact on the citizenry. In the same vein, it is also important to note that internal security includes the ability of the state to create and maintain agencies and mechanisms, and even institutions that would guarantee freedom from danger. Therefore, threats to life and property be it from the kidnapers, terrorists such as ISIS, ISWAP, Al-Shabab, Boko Haram among others. Or even civil disturbances, road blocks that endangered the road users and other distractions that can be a major hindrance to internal security architecture of a state.

On the whole, the state of internal security of any country will be measured by improved public perception of security, public confidence and trust in the security architecture particularly the Police or any other internal security outfit, drastic reduction in the incidence of crime and all forms of insecurity.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 7 minutes.

1. Examine the Concept of Internal Security

3.2.1 Furthermore, the following can be regarded as some of the characteristic of internal security:

- To defend and safeguard the territorial sovereignty of a state.
- To defend the domestic peace and tranquility of a state
- To coordinate the maintenance of law and order in a state.
- To maintain the concept of equality before the law and equal protection of the law in the state.
- To guarantee that the citizenry are free of any fear or tyranny.
- To ensure citizenry peaceful co-existence and communal harmony is guaranteed

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 7 minutes.

1. List the characteristics of Internal Security

3.5 Summary

There is no doubt that internal security globally has undergone a profound evolution, which could even be called a revolution. Perhaps this is why it is so difficult to point to one universal definition of internal security. The

specific historical and geopolitical conditions made it possible to point out two categories of factors that led to the revolution and then to the still progressing evolution of the internal security in some country around the world. Internal security through proper community security is, historically, the rock upon which state and internal security management rests.

Most developed and developing states across the world are more threatened as a result of the various security challenges face within the state, than external aggressor. This unit therefore posits that the security of ant country does relay mostly in the internal security architecture than be contingent on the military capacities which sole responsibility is to secure the state against external forces. This unit further argue that there should be a linkage between the quality of leadership in a state and the masses, by providing good governance, providing socio amenities, the units submit that these are the basic issues that can reduce threat to the security architecture in the state.

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3,7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Internal security is a complex multi-sectorial national endeavour which calls for concerted, proportionate, open, flexible and effective application of political, economic, social, informational, diplomatic, intelligence, law enforcement and military responses where they become inevitable. In specific terms, internal security will be promoted by an enabling political environment hinged on good governance, rule of law, human rights and both credible and peaceful political transitions.

Internal security has strong and direct links with society as a collection of citizens living on the territory of the state and has a significant impact on their lives and the satisfaction of increasingly sublime needs. Internal security ensures the existence, survival and development of individuals and social groups on the territory of the state. Internal security is very critical to the functions of the state. The essence of the state is the promotion of good life and the creation of political conditions that would enhance the welfare of the citizenry.

Internal security as 'a condition of the functioning of the state which ensures the prevention, elimination or reduction of threats to the constitutional system, internal order and peace, and enables the protection of the public interest of individual communities and every citizen. Internal security also refers to the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military political power and the exercise of diplomacy.

Internal security may be conceptualized as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives as well as meet the legitimate aspiration of the citizenry. It implies freedom from danger to life and property and the presence of conducive atmosphere for the people to pursue their legitimate matters within the society.

Internal security could also be defined as the totality of the nation's equilibrium state which must be maintained to enhance the state performance of its responsibility without unnecessary interruptions from anywhere. Internal security involves government coordination of all those actions that would guarantee that the equilibrium of state is constantly maintained or quickly brought to normal whenever it is threatened by any form of civil disturbances or distractions from students, political or religious groups

Internal security includes the ability of the state to create and maintain agencies and mechanism, and even institution that would guarantee freedom from danger. Therefore, threat to life and property be it from the kidnapers, terrorist such as ISIS, ISWAP, Al-Shabab, Boko Haram

among others. Or even civil disturbances, road blocks that endangered the road users and other distractions that can be a major hindrance to internal security architecture of a state.

On the whole, the state of internal security of any country will be measured by improved public perception of security, public confidence and trust in the security architecture particularly the Police or any other internal security outfit, drastic reduction in the incidence of crime and all forms of insecurity.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

Furthermore, the following can be regarded as some of the characteristic of internal security:

1. To defend and safeguard the territorial sovereignty of a state.
2. To defend the domestic peace and tranquility of a state
3. To coordinate the maintenance of law and order in a state.
4. To maintain the concept of equality before the law and equal protection of the law in the state.
5. To guarantee that the citizenry are free of any fear or tyranny.
6. To ensure citizenry peaceful co-existence and communal harmony is guarantee

UNIT 4 CHALLENGES OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Challenges of Internal Security
- 4.4 Basic Principles of Internal Security
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Readings
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

4.1 Introduction

This Unit four of modules two will give a vivid analysis of the Challenges of Internal Security as it affects the states. The unit's emphases on Challenges internal security in relation to issues of force and power and enables students to acquire wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of core issues of security studies as traditionally conceived, while also examining the Basic Principles of Internal Security. On completion of the course the student will have developed advanced research and analytical skills, an understanding of the wide-ranging nature of security studies, an appreciation of the basic principles of internal security.

4.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand in details the different fields on numerous issues related to Internal Security.
- You will be able to explain various approaches to fields related to internal Security, which includes socio-political environment, science and technology, the economic scenario and defence capabilities and limitations.

4.3 Challenges of Internal Security

The following are the main challenges encountered in internal security

- Terrorism: terrorism which is accentuated by violent extremism ideologies; which at times, could be orchestrated by trans-border criminal networks. According to the social contract theory, this theory could be engaged to dissect the essence of policing, the evolution of policing as a community-based concept, and law

enforcement functions as an internal security management approach in any society.

- The theory states that common security should be favored and that a bit of individual liberty should be sacrificed by each person to achieve it. According to Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), before the social contract era, man lived in a state of nature in which there was “a war of every man against every man” (Freeman, M.D.A 2005); Freeman further argues that it was a period of internecine strife in which the life of man was “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”. Self-preservation was the order of the day. It was necessary to have law and government so as to promote order and personal security.
- Growth of militancy: separatist agitation and proliferation of ethnic militias; kidnapping for ransom; armed robbery:
- Proliferation of weapons of small arms and light weapons,
- Instability in the North-east, north west as well as other part of the region in Nigeria,
- Powerless multilateral institutions,
- The Niger Delta agitation or what can be as maritime security,
- Energy security and
- Organized crime and criminality.
- Ethno-religion conflicts,
- Electoral fraud
- Large-scale poverty and unemployment
- increased communal violence,
- Trans-border migration from neighboring countries
- Farmers /herders conflicts cause by several factors in some countries such as Nigeria
- Prolonged judicial process, as it is said justice delayed is justice denial
- Ungoverned spaces

Finally, it need to be noted that the existing structure of internal security architecture in many part of the world are direct consequences of the alienation of the policed populace, absence of an internal security policy framework, and poor understanding of the requirements and dynamics of internal security management by strategic actors including legislators, policy makers and political actors which engender evolution of ill-thought-out approaches. Other militating factors include the failure to appreciate the dynamics of technology in crime fighting and policing, and inability to evolve new security strategies and systems towards security governance in the state. Consequently, a new policing architecture that is citizens-based, technology-driven, and systems-governed is necessary.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 4 minutes.

A. List the Challenges of Internal Security you know

4.4 Basic Principles of Internal Security**➤ Quality of Leadership**

Quality of leadership and the structure of leadership in a state will determine the level of threat the state will face internally. But when the people develop ill feelings towards the state because of bad practices like nepotism, corruption, etc. Mismanagement of government funds, inefficient implementation of laws and misappropriation of schemes act as a trigger. To restore accountability and transparency, it is highly essential to ensure citizenry centered governance.

➤ Status /class:

The economic capacity of the citizen of a state will determine the level of threat the internal security of the state will face. When the people are dissatisfied with basic social amenities in the state as well as economic hardship definitely the people are meant to react. For equity and justice, the purpose of the agitation should be examined, and each of the complaints should be resolved.

➤ Conducive political atmosphere:

Understanding the political scenario of an environment or a state will determine the nature of solution it will demand. This is necessary in order to know how such demands can be addressed. If they are agitation from separatist or terrorist there must be a policy formulation in addressing it according to the constitution of the state.

➤ Intelligence Gathering

Intelligence gathering is the main components of internal security. Accurate and appropriate intelligence is important to checkmate any security threats, either internal or external. Without adequate intelligence, no mission can be carried out successfully. Furthermore, intelligence gathering network is a system through which information about a particular entity is collected for the benefit of another through the use of more than one, inter-related source.

Intelligence gathering plays a significant role in today's warfare as intelligence provides us with knowledge about what the enemy may be doing or is going to do in the future. Intelligence can be about enemy weapons, troop strengths, troop movement activity, and future operational plans, to name just a few. Intelligence gathering techniques are widely

varied from human informants on the ground to satellites orbiting the earth and taking photographs of targeted locations.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 4 minutes.

1. List the Basic Principles of Internal Security

4.5 Summary:

There is no doubt that internal security globally has undergone a profound evolution, which could even be called a revolution. Perhaps this is why it is so difficult to point to one universal definition of internal security. The specific historical and geopolitical conditions made it possible to point out two categories of factors that led to the revolution and then to the still progressing evolution of the internal security in some country around the world. Internal security through proper community security is, historically, the rock upon which state and internal security management rests.

Most developed and developing state across the world are more threatened within than any external aggressors. This unit therefore posits that the security of any country does rely mostly in the internal security architecture than be contingent on the military capacities which sole responsibility is to secure the state against external forces. This unit further argue that there should be a linkage between the quality of leadership in a state and the masses, by providing good governance, providing socio amenities, the units submit that these are the basic issues that can reduce threat to the security architecture in the state.

4.4.1 References/Further Readings

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4,7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)**Possible Answers to SAEs 1**

1. Terrorism
2. Growth of militancy: separatist agitation and proliferation of ethnic militias; kidnapping for ransom; armed robbery:
3. Proliferation of weapons of small arms and light weapons,
4. Instability in the North-east, north west as well as other part of the region in Nigeria,
5. Powerless multilateral institutions,
6. The Niger Delta agitation or what can be as maritime security,
7. Energy security
8. Organized crime and criminality.
9. Ethno-religion conflicts:
10. Electoral fraud
11. Large-scale poverty and unemployment
12. Increased communal violence,
13. Trans-border migration from neighboring countries
14. Farmers /herders conflicts cause by several factors in some countries such as Nigeria
15. Prolonged judicial process, as it is said justice delayed is justice denial
16. Ungoverned spaces

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

1. Quality of leadership
2. Intelligence Gathering
3. Conducive political atmosphere
4. Status /class:

UNIT 5 THREAT ANALYSIS

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Understand the Basic Concept of Threat
 - 5.4 Type of Threat
 - 5.5 Discuss Threat Analysis
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 References/Further Readings
- 5.8 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

5.1 Introduction

The recent evident shown by several non-state actors most especially terrorist groups, separatist, bandits, kidnapers and several other criminal networks, which have created their own governments, standing armies and other features of a modern state except defined geographical territory. In most cases the audacity of these non-state actors is not limited by geographical territory as their influence extends to several continents and they have become a major source of threat not only to state security but also to global security architecture. This experience and several others have revealed that major threats often come from other sources other than the state actors. In this unit, we shall discuss the concept of threat and briefly explain threat analysis as it relates to security.

5.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- To understand the basic concept of Threat;
- Identify types of threat; and
- Discuss Threat Analysis

5.3 The Basic Concept of Threat

A threat analysis can be defined as a process that is used to determine which components of the system need to be protected and the types of security risks (threats) they should be protected from.

A threat can also be defined as the possibility of accidental or deliberate compromise of information security, the loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability or impaired functions that provide authenticity and non-repudiation of information.

According to Webster's Dictionary a threat is "1. a statement or expression of intention to hurt, destroy, punish, etc. in retaliation or intimidation", and 2. "an indication of imminent danger, harm, evil etc.; as, the threat of war"; and according to Webster's International

Dictionary: "1. to utter threats against: promise punishment, reprisal, or other distress to; 2. archaic: to charge under pain of punishment: warn; 3. to promise as a threat: hold out by way of menace or warning; 4a. to give signs of the approach of something (evil or unpleasant): indicate as impending; 4b: to hang over as a threat: menace; 5. to announce as intended or possible; ...menace may connote more deeply a dire, malignant, hostile or fearful character or aspect."

According to Waeber, (1995), who argues that a threat is any developments that can impend the sovereignty or independence of a state in a particularly rapid or dramatic fashion, and deprive it of the capacity to manage by itself. This, in turn, undercuts the political order. Such a threat must therefore be met with the mobilization of the maximum effort. Furthermore, a threat can also be defined as anything with great capability to destroy what other considered as vital interests.

in a related development a threat are security conditions that can cause undesirable consequences or impacts on lives or properties. It could be verbal warning or physical conditions meant to create fear on a target population.

Furthermore, the threat of kidnappers, armed robbers, terrorism, espionage, ritual killers as the case in some African countries, cyber-attacks and organized crimes have become universal features of several countries around the world.

According to the British English dictionaries defines threat as: "1. a statement that you will cause someone pain, unhappiness, or trouble...; 2. the possibility that something very bad will happen (famine, attack etc.); 3. someone or something that is regarded as a possible danger". For the Compact Oxford English Dictionary threat means: "1. a stated intention to inflict injury, damage, or other hostile action on someone; 2. a person or thing likely to cause damage or danger; 3. the possibility of trouble or danger".

Furthermore, Gordon, (2000) Opines that threat can be seen as anything that threatens the residents of a community or the things, they value In a related development Schwarz and Hadik (1966) submits that threat is "an assessment of a potential opponent's military capability".

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Discuss the Basic Concept of Threat

5.4 Type of Threat

According to several scholars threat can be categorized into the basic following:

- A direct threat: a direct threat can have been categorized as a particular type of threat that recognizes a definite target (this can be an individual, group of people, a building, an organization, a security target) is delivered and in a straightforward, clear, and explicit manner.
- A vicarious threat: this is a threat that can be categorized in a particular manner as suspicious, unfolded, ambiguous, unclear, and vague. The strategy, the intended victim(s), the motivation, the location and other aspects of the threat are masked or equivocal.
- A veiled threat: are those threats that strongly imply but do not specifically threaten violence.
- A conditional threat: there are threats that are often seen in extortion cases. It warns that a violent act will happen unless certain demands or terms are met, some of this type of threat are the “omoonile” land grabbers in some part of Nigeria. This can also be applicable to terrorists, kidnappers among others, conditionally threaten victims that if certain conditions are not met, there will be consequences.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Examine the categorization of threat you know

5.5 Threat Analysis

A threat analysis can be categorized into the following:

➤ **Human Threats**

This are threats that are principally premeditated with a criminal action such that as to do with terrorism, ritualist, rapist, kidnapping, armed robber, assassin, pedophile, theft, armed thugs among others. They also include any other unintentional actions that may pose a threat to an individual or a community.

In a related development Buzan (1983: 75-83) distinguished between military threats (seizure of territory, invasion, occupation, change of government, manipulation of policy), economic threats (export practices, import restrictions, price manipulations, default on debt, currency controls etc., and those to domestic stability), ecological threats (damaging the physical base of the state). These threats, Buzan (1983: 88) argued “define its insecurity, and set the agenda for national security as a security problem”. Understanding the threats requires understanding of the state’s vulnerabilities.

In a more elaborate way Buzan (1983) pointed to a dual threat to state institutions by force (capabilities) and by ideas (ideology). The state’s territory “can be threatened by seizure or damage, and the threats can come from within and outside of the state”. For Buzan different components of the state are vulnerable to different types of threats where strong states are primarily threatened by outside forces while weak states may be challenged from within and outside. Weapons development has often been semi-independent from threats, as a combination of capabilities and intentions. While the national security strategy primarily deals with the threatened state whose vulnerabilities can be reduced by “increasing self-reliance, and countervailing forces”:

➤ **Geological Threat**

These are threats that are essentially nature in clime, this can be a major threat to peace and development as well as a huge risk to human lives, as they are not only capable of causing various degrees of bodily harms to people but can also cause (mass) deaths. It can also be refer to as climate-related causes of threat that can really and perhaps increasingly undermining peace, stability, and development in a countries, They can also bring on any communities or people large-scale destruction of physical structures and infrastructure. Furthermore, these are threat that can pose a danger to people and their community such as flooding, snow slide, heavy rainfall, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslide, wildfires earth slip, volcanic eruptions, rockfall, mudflows, droughts among others.

5.6 Summary

There is rapid increase in capacity of several non-state actors who have created their own standing armies and other features of a modern state

which have become a major threat to peace and security in recent time. It is therefore extremely important for all state actors and other relevant stakeholders to develop approaches through which can be deployed to respond to these non-state actors threats. This unit started with the analysis of the concept of threats, by various scholars, we argue that the concept of threat has also widened and been applied to a series of new threats not only to the “state” but also to the other referents. Thereafter, we discussed the various type of threat, the last area of discourse was where we discussed threat analysis.

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5.8 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. According to Webster's Dictionary a threat is "1. a statement or expression of intention to hurt, destroy, punish, etc. in retaliation or intimidation", and 2. "an indication of imminent danger, harm, evil etc.; as, the threat of war"; and according to Webster's International Dictionary: "1. to utter threats against: promise punishment, reprisal, or other distress to; 2. archaic: to charge under pain of punishment: warn; 3. to promise as a threat: hold out by way of menace or warning; 4a. to give signs of the approach of something (evil or unpleasant): indicate as impending; 4b: to hang over as a threat: menace; 5. to announce as intended or possible; ...menace may connote more deeply a dire, malignant, hostile or fearful character or aspect."

In a related development a threat is any developments that can impend the sovereignty or independence of a state in a particularly rapid or dramatic fashion, and deprive it of the capacity to manage by itself. This, in turn, undercuts the political order. Such a threat must therefore be met with the mobilization of the maximum effort. Furthermore, a threat can also be defined as anything with great capability to destroy what other considered as vital interests. In a related development a threat are security conditions that can cause undesirable consequences or impacts on lives or properties. It could be verbal warning or physical conditions meant to create fear on a target population.

Furthermore, the threat of kidnappers, armed robbers, terrorism, espionage, ritual killers as the case in some African countries, cyber-attacks and organized crimes have become universal features of several countries around the world. A threat can be seen as anything that threatens the residents of a community or the things, they value. Finally, threat is "an assessment of a potential opponent's military capability".

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

According to several scholar, threat can be categories into the basic following:

1. **A direct threat:** a direct threat can have been categories as a particular type of threat that recognizes a definite target (this can be an individual, group of people, a building, an organization, a security target) is delivered and in a straightforward, clear, and explicit manner.
2. **A vicarious threat:** this are threat that can be categories in a particular manner as suspicious, unfolded, ambiguous, unclear, and vague. The strategy, the intended victim(s), the motivation, the location and other aspects of the threat are masked or equivocal.

3. **A veiled threat:** are those threat that are strongly implies but does not specifically threaten violence.
4. **A conditional threat:** there are threat that is often seen in extortion cases. It warns that a violent act will happen unless certain demands or terms are met, some of this type of threat are the “omo-onile” land grabbers in some part of Nigeria. this can also be applicable to terrorist, kidnappers among others, conditionally threaten victims that if certain conditions are not met, there will be consequences.

UNIT 1 INSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Unit Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Concept Institutions of National Security
- 1.3.1 Basic Objective of National Security**
- 1.4 Threats to National Security
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Readings
- 1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

1.1 Introduction

The institutions of national security globally are essential to crisis management and cooperation within the international system. According to Robert (1989), who defines institutions as “persistent and connected sets of rules (formal or informal) that prescribe behavioral roles, constrain activity, and shape expectations. Furthermore, this unit will make enquiries into the search for how and to what extent international institutions matter most especially within the realm of international system. Furthermore, this course will cover the roles, missions, organization, capabilities, unique cultures and strategic purposes of the President, the Departments of State and Defense, Congress, National Security Council, Armed Forces, intelligence community, and NGOs, as well as how these actors interact to formulate national security strategy.

This unit will also expose the students to some of the successes and failures of the interagency process and will gain an appreciation of the capabilities, limitations and organizational cultures of the players in the national security community.

1.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- To understand the significance of institutions of national security in global affairs
- Understand the various primary drivers contributing to declining public trust in institutions of national security:

1.3 Concept of Institutions of National Security

National security can be defined as that ability of the state to utilize military force to protect its citizen's safety, economic welfare, and social institutions from the threat of attack by foreign or domestic invaders (Thoughtco.com, 2021).

Furthermore, national security can also be seen as when a country's psychological freedom from fears that the state will be unable to resist threats to its survival and national values emanating from abroad or at home.

In a related development, Institutions of National security can be regarded as an umpire that provides quality and prompt leadership within the security architecture and provides guidelines for the activities of other security agencies such as the NSCDC, police, justice, defence and other relevant intelligence agencies so that they operate coherently, comply with professional standards and reflect citizens' priorities. They define strategic national security priorities, and determine how state institutions should be structured and resourced accordingly, as well as coordinating and evaluating the performance of those agencies.

A state's national security architecture, national security institutions as well as the various sub-national equivalents, technical secretariats, and the strategies and policies they develop ensures that security priorities accurately reflect citizens' needs, not institutional interests. It ensures that limited resources are properly allocated across agencies, and ensure adequate inter-agencies collaboration. In most developing countries, national security institutions are often plague with inadequate resources, and when the resources are made available, they are embezzled, the so-called resources won't get to the right channels, technical capacity, legal backing and historical legitimacy than the agencies they oversee. National security institutions are often forced to make decisions without access to timely data, professional analysis, considered policy options, and accurate impact evaluations. The ability of technical secretariats to provide these services is frequently undermined by their own weak technical capacity, poor links with provincial and local bodies, and the reluctance of agencies to share information and intelligence.

In a related development national security can be define as "the continued ability of this country to pursue internal life without serious interference. Accordingly, Dimitrijevic argues that one of the main characteristic features of the national security concept is that the state is perceived as a political community that aims to protect its integral territory and assure its political independence (Dimitrijevic, B 1973).

In a related development Reiner (1995) argues that "National security is the confidence held by the great majority of the nation's people that the nation has the military capability and effective policy to prevent its adversaries from effectively using force in preventing the nation's pursuit of its national interests.

1.3.1 Basic Objective of National Security

- Ensuring public safety: providing for, and mitigating risks to, the safety of citizens and communities (all hazards and threats, whether natural or man-made);
- Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state: this is necessary by protecting the physical security of citizens, and exercising control over territory consistent with national sovereignty;
- Protecting lines of communication: these are both physical and virtual, that allow citizens to communicate, trade and engage globally;
- Strengthening international order to promote security: this is by contributing to the development of a rules-based international system, and engaging in targeted interventions offshore to protect the state's interests;
- Sustaining economic prosperity: by maintaining and advancing the economic wellbeing of individuals, families, businesses and communities;
- Maintaining democratic institutions and national values: by preventing activities aimed at undermining or overturning government institutions, principles and values that underpin the state;
- Protecting the natural environment: by contributing to the preservation and stewardship of the state's natural and physical environment.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 10 minutes.

1. Discuss the basic objective of national security
2. Discuss the concept of National Security

1.4 Threats to National Security

In general, threats to national security are distinguished from other common crimes by their scale and scope of action and because they:

- Have the potential to take more lives or cause much more damage and disruption
- Arise from a source in the international arena, usually as a reaction against a state's foreign policy
- Aim to make a political, ideological, or religious statement
- Are larger, more menacing, and perceived as a greater threat than those normally managed by local law enforcement authorities

Furthermore, national security threats may come from governments (also called "states"), subnational entities (such as bandits, terrorist groups, organized-crime networks, or companies practicing industrial espionage), external intelligence gathering agencies (private individuals or agencies hired to gather information), or even citizens of a state. Prime targets for threats against a state national security include:

- Citizens of a state outside the country, including tourists traveling abroad, soldiers on active duty, and the diplomatic community
- Properties of a state outside the country, including embassies, military facilities, naval ships, factories, offices among others.
- Citizens of a state, transportation centers, landmarks, ports, edifices and other physical structures within a state border.

It is important to note that any state that want to survive not hesitated to take action to defend her national security. Furthermore, such actions, whether preemptive (to prevent or avert a potential threat) or defensive (in response to a real and present threat), are taken when there are significant risks to national interests. Risks to national interests are classified in response to the urgency and immediacy of the threat and its potential targets.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. In your own view discuss the threats to national security

1.5 Summary

The security environment in the world has changed and become unpredictable. Most state is saddle with a number of priorities in the national security sector and these priorities must be dealt with independently, the most important of them being the internal security.

Identification, prevention and overcoming of threats to the national security is paramount, therefore, it is germane that, the society will understand these efforts and take part in the activities. Discussion in this unit has largely focused on the concept of institutions of national security,

the objectives of national security as well as basic threat to national security. This unit make us to understand that national' security problem turns out to be a systemic security problem in which individuals, states and the system all play a part, and in which economic, societal and environmental factors are as important as political and military ones. From this integrative perspective, the levels and sectors appear more useful as viewing platforms from which one can observe the problem from different angles, than as self-contained areas for policy or analysis.

1.6 References/Further Readings

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1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)---

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

The following are some of the basic objective of national security

1. Ensuring public safety: providing for, and mitigating risks to, the safety of citizens and communities (all hazards and threats, whether natural or man-made);
2. Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state: this is necessary by protecting the physical security of citizens, and exercising control over territory consistent with national sovereignty;
3. Protecting lines of communication: these are both physical and virtual, that allow citizens to communicate, trade and engage globally;
4. Strengthening international order to promote security: this is by contributing to the development of a rules-based international system, and engaging in targeted interventions offshore to protect the state's interests;
5. Sustaining economic prosperity: by maintaining and advancing the economic wellbeing of individuals, families, businesses and communities;
6. Maintaining democratic institutions and national values: by preventing activities aimed at undermining or overturning government institutions, principles and values that underpin the state;
7. Protecting the natural environment: by contributing to the preservation and stewardship of the state's natural and physical environment.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

1. National security can be defined as that ability of the state to utilize military force to protect its citizen's safety, economic welfare, and social institutions from the threat of attack by foreign or domestic invaders.
2. Furthermore, national security can also be seen as when a country's psychological freedom from fears that the state will be unable to resist threats to its survival and national values emanating from abroad or at home.
3. A state's national security architecture, national security institutions as well as the various sub-national equivalents, technical secretariats, and the strategies and policies they develop ensures that security priorities accurately reflect citizens' needs, not institutional interests. It ensures that limited resources are properly allocated across agencies, and ensure adequate inter-agencies collaboration. In most developing countries, national security institutions are often plague with inadequate resources, and when the resources are made available, they are embezzled, the so-called resources wont get to the right channels, technical capacity, legal backing and historical legitimacy

than the agencies they oversee. National security institutions are often forced to make decisions without access to timely data, professional analysis, considered policy options, and accurate impact evaluations. The ability of technical secretariats to provide these services is frequently undermined by their own weak technical capacity, poor links with provincial and local bodies, and the reluctance of agencies to share information and intelligence.

4. In a related development national security can be define as “the continued ability of this country to pursue internal life without serious interference.

5. National security is the confidence held by the great majority of the nation's people that the nation has the military capability and effective policy to prevent its adversaries from effectively using force in preventing the nation's pursuit of its national interests.

6.

UNIT 2 CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 Understand the Concept of National Security
 - 2.3.1 Typology of National Security
- 2.4 Summary
- 2.5 References/Further Readings
- 2.6 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

2.1 Introduction

National security is not something that merely affects the well-being of everyone living in a particular country alone. Rather, it involves their safety, their security, and their freedoms. It is becoming more commonplace to view perceived social “injustices” as national security problems, but this distorts the very concept. Perceptions of social injustice or inequality are domestic concerns, not national security matters. Making less money than a neighbor is hardly as important to one’s life as being safe from incineration in a skyscraper in a terrorist attack.

Furthermore, national security can be defined as the ability of a nation to meet the needs necessary for its self-preservation, self-reproduction, and self-improvement with minimal risk of damage to the basic values of its current state

National security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. Its highest order of business is the protection of the nation and its people from attack and other external dangers by maintaining armed forces and guarding state secrets. Because national security entails both national defense and the protection of a series of geopolitical, economic, and other interests, it affects not only defense policy, but foreign and other policies as well. Foreign and defense policies should be seen as mutually reinforcing, not as zero-sum trade-offs in budgetary fights.

2.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the basic concept of National Security;
- Understand the typology of National Security

2.3 Understand the Concept of National Security

The contemporary concepts of national security arose in the 17th century during the Thirty Years War in Europe and the Civil War in England. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia established the idea that the nation-state had sovereign control not only of domestic affairs such as religion, but also of external security of the state.

The idea of the nation-state is common these days, yet it would be wrong to assume that it is the only way to look at international security. The pre-Westphalia international system was based on the assumption that there existed a universal principle governing the affairs of states led by emperors, popes, kings, and princes. That was indeed the principle of the Holy Roman Empire. The new idea of the nation-state took a different approach. Peace and stability could be better served if people were not slaughtering each other over some universal principle in some cases, religion.

According to Arnold Wolfers (1960), defines national security as "the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked." (Paleri, P (2008). In a related development Charles Maier similarly defines the concept through the lens of national power by noting that national security is best described as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing.

In a related development Moshe, also defines national security as- the dynamics of a state's ability and readiness to deal effectively with external threats caused by rival states and rival organizations, and deal effectively with internal threats- caused by parties inside the society, which put in risk the physical existence of the state's population, its identity, its values and its vital interests.

Furthermore, tranquility and well-being of a society are necessary components of national security. In his view Al-Masbal argues that national security is "the physical, social and psychological quality of life of a society and its members both in domestic setting and within the larger regional and global system".

In a more refined manner Wolfers, further defined security as a value 'of which a nation can have more or less and which it can aspire to have in greater or lesser measure' Wolfers A, (1952).

In a related development Bernard B (1950), observed that not everyone views security as a matter of degree. We shall either be secure, or we shall

be insecure. We cannot have partial security. If we are only half secure, we are not secure at all.

In another development National security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. Its highest order of business is the protection of the nation and its people from attack and other external dangers by maintaining armed forces and guarding state secrets.

In another development national defense" meant military preparedness to protect national territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty against actual attacks from external aggressors. Such a state entailed actual war waged by regular armies, usually in accordance with a set of rules internationally accepted as the Law of War.

Furthermore, "national security" can refer to any of four ontological levels: national security as a social sciences phenomenon, as part of strategy, as a governmental policy, or as a fact. Similarly, the term encompasses four security objectives: national security for the individual, for the regime, for the nation, or for the social system. It naturally follows that the concept of national security would be elusive. The complex interaction of threat perceptions, security goals, and security means in the modern world has transformed a broad assortment of values, principles, institutions, and forces into a kind of "mega-unit," where national and national security interests seemingly merge.

In his view Louw (1978) argues that national security as that part of government policy that has the objective of creating national and international conditions that are favorable to the protection or extension of vital national values against existing or potential adversaries.

Furthermore, national security entails both national defense and the protection of a series of geopolitical, economic, and other interests, it affects not only defense policy, but foreign and other policies as well. Foreign and defense policies should be seen as mutually reinforcing, not as zero-sum trade-offs in budgetary fights.

Finally, National security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. Its highest order of business is the protection of the nation and its people from attack and other external dangers by maintaining armed forces and guarding state secrets.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Examine the concept of National Security

2.3.1 Typology of National Security

National Security can be divided into two important dimensions. These are Internal Threats and External Threats:

➤ **Internal security**, this can be critically view within the context of internal threats, is all State actions directed at emplacing, upholding and deploying national laws, strategies, policies and state law enforcement agencies towards the maintenance of peace, through quality peacebuilding, law and order; safeguarding citizens from fear, coercion or threats to their values, livelihood, liberty, lives and property within a country's territory. While there are usually several secondary law enforcement agencies that are statutorily empowered to advance the internal security interests of a nation, the Police is commonly acknowledged as the lead agency within the internal security framework of any nation. In a related development the internal side of national security has to deal with rather non-conventional threats, different from actual warfare operations and linked, by its nature, to the ideological characteristic of contemporary belligerent conflicts. These non-conventional threats are those jeopardizing internal order such as ethno-religious conflicts, domestic peace, ritualist, starving, economic stagnation, governmental effectiveness, climate change, cattle rustling and banditry; intra-communal crises; oil theft and piracy; Sabotage, disruption and vandalism of critical infrastructure; murder and cultism-related violence; cybercrime; political violence, especially election-related violence; and financial and economic crimes such as corruption; money laundering, electoral fraud, trafficking in persons, drugs and arms, and fraud, which trigger or aggravate poverty and inequality among others, constitute motivations for crimes and threats to internal security. In other words, within the contemporary dispensation, national security personnel are concerned with problems of law and order, and private as well as public morality; economic, social, ethical, and ideological conflicts; the effectiveness and efficiency of political institutions and processes; the soundness of the economic system and its capacity to produce the surpluses needed for national security purposes; the levels of legitimacy and consensus as to national political projects and respective foreign and military policies; and the level of national integration and morale.

➤ In another development, the external threats within the context of national security is according to Harold Brown, U.S. Secretary of Defense from 1977 to 1981. The ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders. Furthermore, the primary responsibility for guaranteeing external security lies with the

Military of a nation and where this is undertaken in conjunction with other security agencies, the military will, under an ideal situation, take command and control pre-eminence in such operational relationships.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. *Discuss the Typology of National Security*

2.4 Summary

It is significant to understand that decisionmakers need a sharper focus as to what is and is not national security. National security cannot be all things to all people; if it were, it would be meaningless. As stated above the definition of national security must be limited not only to decide what the government should be expected to do, but also, just as important, to decide what it should *not* do. This is especially true because of budget restraints. Furthermore, it is proper to task state with protecting a spectrum of national security interests from the financial and economic system to access to natural resources—the lion's share of the government's interest and thus budgetary resources should be dedicated to safeguarding the country and its interests from foreign aggression. Discussion in this unit has largely focused on the concept of national security and its relevant. This units make us to understand that capacity and flexibility is the watchwords of strategic and military planning so as to give the President as Commander in Chief and his military leaders as many options as possible to deal with any contingency that may arise to threaten the nation. Furthermore, to avoid the trap of artificial “trade-offs” between non-military and military programs dedicated to national security. Consciously aligning to ant state diplomacy, foreign aid, public diplomacy, international trade and financial policies, and human rights policies to advancing discrete national interests. While this involves a global perspective as defined by the national strategy, it does not envision the use of these instruments of soft power either to create a global order of international governance run by international organizations or to bolster the existing international “system” in which the sovereignty of tyrants and human rights abusers is assumed to equal a democratic state.

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2.6 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. National security is "the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. In a related development national security is best described as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing.

In a similar vein national security as- the dynamics of a state's ability and readiness to deal effectively with external threats caused by rival states and rival organizations, and deal effectively with internal threats-caused by parties inside the society, which put in risk the physical existence of the state's population, its identity, its values and its vital interests.

Furthermore, tranquility and well-being of a society are necessary components of national security. According to Al-Mashal, national security should address "the physical, social and psychological quality of life of a society and its members both in domestic setting and within the larger regional and global system.

In a more refined manner Wolfers, further defined security as a value 'of which a nation can have more or less and which it can aspire to have in greater or lesser measure' Wolfers A, (1952).

National security as that part of government policy that has the objective of creating national and international conditions that are favorable to the protection or extension of vital national values against existing or potential adversaries.

National security entails both national defense and the protection of a series of geopolitical, economic, and other interests, it affects not only defense policy, but foreign and other policies as well. Foreign and defense policies should be seen as mutually reinforcing, not as zero-sum trade-offs in budgetary fights.

Finally, National security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. Its highest order of business is the protection of the nation and its people from attack and other external dangers by maintaining armed forces and guarding state secrets.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

National Security can be divided into two important dimensions. These are Internal Threats and External Threats:

1. Internal security, this can be critically view within the context of internal threats, is all State actions directed at emplacing, upholding and deploying national laws, strategies, policies and state law enforcement agencies towards the maintenance of peace, through quality peacebuilding, law and order; safeguarding citizens from fear,

coercion or threats to their values, livelihood, liberty, lives and property within a country's territory.. In a related development the internal side of national security has to deal with rather non-conventional threats, different from actual warfare operations and linked, by its nature, to the ideological characteristic of contemporary belligerent conflicts. These non-conventional threats are those jeopardizing internal order such as ethno-religious conflicts, domestic peace, ritualist, starving, economic stagnation, governmental effectiveness, climate change, cattle rustling and banditry; intra-communal crises; oil theft and piracy; Sabotage, disruption and vandalism of critical infrastructure; murder and cultism-related violence; cybercrime; political violence, especially election-related violence; and financial and economic crimes such as corruption; money laundering, electoral fraud, trafficking in persons, drugs and arms, and fraud, which trigger or aggravate poverty and inequality among others, constitute motivations for crimes and threats to internal security. In other words, national security personnel are concerned today with problems of law and order, and private as well as public morality; economic, social, ethical, and ideological conflicts; the effectiveness and efficiency of political institutions and processes; the soundness of the economic system and its capacity to produce the surpluses needed for national security purposes; the levels of legitimacy and consensus as to national political projects and respective foreign and military policies; and the level of national integration and morale.

2. In another development, the external threats within the context of national security is according to Harold Brown, U.S. Secretary of Defense from 1977 to 1981. The ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders. Furthermore, the primary responsibility for guaranteeing external security lies with the Military of a nation and where this is undertaken in conjunction with other security agencies, the military will, under an ideal situation, take command and control pre-eminence in such operational relationships.

UNIT 3 NATIONAL SECURITY AND GLOBALIZATION

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 National Security within the Global context
- 3.4 Understanding Threats to National Security
 - 3.4.1 Threat of Cyberterrorism
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 References/Further Readings
- 3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

3.1 Introduction

Security is as individual as well as collective feeling of being free from external dangers or threats, whether physical, psychological or psycho-sociological, which could jeopardize the achievement and preservation of some objectives considered essential, such as life, freedom, self-identity and well-being. This notion of security implies freedom from uncertainty.

Such a state of affairs has an ideal existence only. This concept is considerably different from that of security as related to traditional military strategy, which focuses on the prevention of attacks, sabotage or mutinies against the armed forces. National security of a state can be seen as a join and purposeful measures implemented by the country, that ensures improvement of internal and external security of the state as well as improves general abilities and readiness for detection, prevention, and overcoming of threats to the national security. The national security of a state includes dimensions of interconnected internal and external policies.

The dimension of external policy is characterized by the current international security environment, its changes, and external threats. On the other hand, the dimension of internal policy is characterized by provision of fundamental values established in the Constitution of the state. This unit will also examine the linkage between national security and globalization.

3.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the basic linkage between National Security and globalization;
- Understand what a National Security Threat is all about.

3.3 National Security within the Global context.

According to Lippman he defined national security as a process when a nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate interests to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by war. The political, economic, national security, and humanitarian reverberations from the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine are already beginning to reshape the global order as the conflict enters a brutal new chapter, with fighting concentrated in the southeast of Ukraine.

Furthermore, the confrontation between Western countries and Russia has extended from the national level to the corporate level. British Petroleum announced on February 27, 2022, that it would give up as much as 19.75 percent of its stake in Rosneft, a Russian integrated energy company, which accounts for about half of BP's oil and gas reserves and a third of its production. The withdrawal could cost it \$25 billion. In addition, dozens of energy companies, including Statoil, Shell, ExxonMobil, and others, have ceased operations in Russia or announced plans to abandon their Russian operations.

The Russian invasion into Ukraine was a tipping point for world security, the international economy and global energy architecture. It is not possible to narrow down a war like this to one region while we live in a globalized world.

Furthermore, this new type of hybrid war including its grave humanitarian crisis, the cyber-attacks and economic hardships as well as disinformation and propaganda campaigns, geopolitical tensions about energy supply plus the threat of a nuclear war will have far-reaching effects.

In a related development during the Vietnam era, the ending of the Cold War and the attendant evaporation of the Soviet empire once again brought national security studies into disrepute. Scholars were widely criticized for failing to recognize the important political and societal shifts which were taking place in the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact due to their inordinate focus on military arsenals. As a consequence of these failings some commentators went so far as to describe national security studies as intellectually 'weak' and 'bankrupt (Lynn,1992) '

According to Fukuyama, the collapse of the Soviet Union had resulted in the emergence of democracy as the dominant ideology in international politics. Faced with no competitors, and with a political ideal which simply could not be matched, Fukuyama argued that humankind had reached the culmination of its political development, and went on to predict that major war would become a thing of the past in this new democratic world (Fukuyama, 1989).

Reflecting the existence of a similar sense of optimism among policymakers, US President George H.W. Bush in 1991 just as famously heralded the prospects for a 'New World Order' being established in the wake of the Cold War (George 1990). Just as in the 1970s, interest in the economic dimensions of national security enjoyed resurgence during the 1990s. By this time, 'globalization' had supplanted 'interdependence' as a new buzzword amongst scholars of international relations more generally (Robert,2000).

In a related development, Robert (1994), who grimly predicted a 'coming anarchy' in which state authority would collapse altogether in the face of increasing environmental degradation. In another development, Marc A, L (1995), countered that the environment was best not regarded as a national security issue on the grounds that few if any direct linkages existed between environmental problems and violent conflict, whilst treating the environment in such a manner risked obscuring the often indirect routes through which environmental factors can aggravate domestic and regional security problems, particularly in the developing world.

In conceptualizing national security there is no single universally accepted definition of national security. The varieties of definitions provide an overview of the many usages of this concept. The concept still remains ambiguous, having originated from simpler definitions which initially emphasized the freedom from military threat and political coercion to later increase in sophistication and include other forms of non-military security as suited the circumstances of the time.

According to Paleri (2008) "National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might. A typical dictionary definition, in this case from the Macmillan Dictionary (online version), defines the term as "the protection or the safety of a country's secrets and its citizens" emphasizing the overall security of a nation and a nation state.

In a more elaborate way Cynthia (2008) argues that National security is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders.

In his analysis Harold submits that national security means freedom from foreign dictation.

In a related development Arnold (1960) argues that National security objectively means the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked.

Charles (1990) defined national security through the lens of national power: "National security is best described as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing".

Paleri further argues that measurable state of the capability of a nation to overcome the multi-dimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation-state at any given time, by balancing all instruments of state policy through governance, that can be indexed by computation, empirically or otherwise, and is extendable to global security by variables external to it.

3.3 Understanding Threats to National Security

Anything that threatens the physical well-being of a population, the geopolitical entity, or jeopardizes the stability of a nation's socio-economy or institutions is considered a national security threat. National security threats can be further broken down into groups.

➤ Pandemic Threats

The recent example of a national security threat globally can easily be seen within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. While pandemics can unfold on a global scale, different countries face them in different ways, often to varying levels of success. This is still unfolding global health crisis demonstrates how widespread disease endangers not only the physical wellness of citizens but also socioeconomic structures. Meanwhile, global responses to COVID-19 have highlighted how governments can protect against such crises. As businesses have closed or limited their services, it's resulted in layoffs and reduced work hours. The effects of the pandemic have impacted different industries at disproportionate levels, with some industries hit especially hard. The cumulative impact of lost revenues and rising unemployment has put many nations on the brink of recession

➤ Biological Warfare

In recent times many examples of biological weapons have being harnessed to cause widespread terror. Biological warfare poses a significant threat to national security, yet state across the world can put into place important safeguards to minimize this set of risk. One of the potential agents of biological warfare is anthrax. Anthrax is a highly infectious, potentially lethal disease that's caused by the bacterium

Bacillus anthracis. Another potential agent of biological warfare is Botulinum toxin, classified by scientists as a neurotoxic protein, has a number of commercial uses, both in food processing and in the manufacturing of cosmetic products. However, when weaponized and deployed, it can cause significant health effects, including the disease botulism.

➤ **Cyberterrorism**

Cyberterrorism provides another national security threat. Cyberterrorism is one of the most common attacks by several non-state actors across the globe now, this has been a source of major concern by state actors in recent times. Given the fact that terrorist organizations can easily launch and execute an attack from thousands of miles away from the target which might be extremely difficult to trace. In a related Development, Lewis (200) opines that cyberterrorism is the use of computer network as a tool to shutdown critical infrastructure (such as energy, transportation, government operations among others) to coerce or intimidate a government or the civilian population. Cyberterrorist attacks can be grouped into three distinct categories: simple-unstructured, advanced-structured and complex-coordinated.

- **Simple-unstructured attack.** A terrorist deploys basic hacking tools against a single target; usually, the tools used were made by someone else.
- **Advanced-structured attack.** A terrorist conducts a more sophisticated and targeted attack against multiple targets.
- **Complex-coordinated attack.** A terrorist employs highly advanced hacking tools to cause mass disruption, targeting an entire business, state or nation.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Discuss the basic threats to National Security you know

3.4.1 Threat of Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorist activity poses a threat to national security for a number of reasons:

- Because banking and financial systems are increasingly digitized and connected to the internet, many cybersecurity experts fear that hackers could cause widespread economic instability, potentially causing a recession or depression across the world.

- There are also fears that illicit acquisition of information could be publicized. In other words, hackers could breach government agencies as well as the privacy of citizens.
- Still another fear regarding cyberterrorism is that by hacking into power or utility infrastructures, terrorists could cause chaos throughout major metropolitan areas.
- Cyberthreats are alarming because they can be deployed remotely, anonymously and cheaply.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Examine some basic reason why cyberterrorist poses a threat to national security

➤ **Climate Change and National Security**

Climate change is also considered a national security threat as its long-term effects bring disastrous ecological consequences. Climate change is a threat that all nations face, and because much of the work done to fight climate change is done through international coalitions, climate change is more often regarded as a global security issue.

➤ **Transnational Crimes**

An important additional national security threat is a transnational crime. transnational crime can be defined as a groups that seek their own power, influence, or financial gains through illegal activity, regardless of physical geography. Transnational crime groups work across geographic boundaries and violate the laws of multiple nations; because of this, they pose a threat to many countries at the same time. Stopping this activity may require separate national security agencies to work together a challenging task given questions of jurisdiction as well as friction points between nations. Transnational crime may take a number of forms, including the following:

- The procurement of illegal goods, including drug trafficking
- Illicit services, such as human trafficking
- Business infiltration and racketeering

3.5 Summary

All states across the world seek self-preservation, and ultimately it is up to each country to craft a security framework to ensure its own sovereignty and survival. The ultimate goal of any state national security has always been to protect the sovereignty of its own state and to protect its interests. The country's political leaders, military, and intelligence community establish and execute a national security policy. Discussion in

this unit has largely focused on the concept of national security and globalization as well as threat to national security. This unit make us to understand the linkage between national security and globalization. This unit make us to understand that anything that threatens the physical well-being of a population, the geo-political entity, or jeopardizes the stability of a nation's socio-economy or institutions is considered a national security threat. The units illustrate the basic national security threats as it relates to globalization.

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3.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

National security threats can be further broken down into groups.

1. Pandemic Threats

The recent example of a national security threat globally can easily be seen within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. While pandemics can unfold on a global scale, different countries face them in different ways, often to varying levels of success. This is still unfolding global health crisis demonstrates how widespread disease endangers not only the physical wellness of citizens but also socioeconomic structures. Meanwhile, global responses to COVID-19 have highlighted how governments can protect against such crises. As businesses have closed or limited their services, it's resulted in layoffs and reduced work hours. The effects of the pandemic have impacted different industries at disproportionate levels, with some industries hit especially hard. The cumulative impact of lost revenues and rising unemployment has put many nations on the brink of recession

2. Biological Warfare

In recent times many examples of biological weapons have being harnessed to cause widespread terror. Biological warfare poses a significant threat to national security, yet state across the world can put into place important safeguards to minimize this set of risk. One of the potential agents of biological warfare is anthrax. Anthrax is a highly infectious, potentially lethal disease that's caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Another potential agent of biological warfare is Botulinum toxin, classified by scientists as a neurotoxic protein, has a number of commercial uses, both in food processing and in the manufacturing of cosmetic products. However, when weaponized and deployed, it can cause significant health effects, including the disease botulism.

3. Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism provides another national security threat. Cyberterrorism is one of the most common attacks by several non-state actors across the globe now, this has been a source of major concerned by state actors in recent times. Given the fact that terrorist organizations can easily lunched and executed an attack from thousands of miles away from the target which might be extremely difficult to trace. In a related development cyberterrorism is the use of computer network as a tool to shutdown critical infrastructure (such as energy, transportation, government operations among others to coerce or intimidate a government or the civilian population. Cyberterrorist attacks can be group into three distinct categories: simple-unstructured, advanced-structured and complex-coordinated.

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

Cyberterrorist poses a threat to national security in the following ways:

- Because banking and financial systems are increasingly digitized and connected to the internet, many cybersecurity experts fear that hackers could cause widespread economic instability, potentially causing a recession or depression across the world.
- There are also fears that illicit acquisition of information could be publicized. In other words, hackers could breach government agencies as well as the privacy of citizens.
- Still another fear regarding cyberterrorism is that by hacking into power or utility infrastructures, terrorists could cause chaos throughout major metropolitan areas.
- Cyberthreats are alarming because they can be deployed remotely, anonymously and cheaply.

UNIT 4 ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL THREATS TO SECURITY

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Outcomes
- 4.3 Security from the Perspective of the State
 - 4.3.1 Concept of International Security
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 References/Further Readings
- 4.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

4.1 Introduction

To be secure is to be undisturbed by danger or fear. The desire for security is a defensive and self-protecting response to the fact or threat of harm from other human beings. If there were no threatening people, the need to guarantee security would disappear. This unit will further reveal, the state was, in its origins, a security arrangement and it remains so today. A well-governed nation state is a formidable security organization. It is for this reason that the nation state ultimately replaced clans, tribal societies, fiefdoms, free cities, medieval guilds, duchies, dynastic states and even empires, among others, to become the basic form of modern political organization. The term 'national security' has thus come to refer to all those public policies through which the nation state ensures its survival as a separate and sovereign community and, in so doing, the safety and prosperity of its citizens. The reciprocal security obligation between the nation state and its citizens is the normative basis upon which the nation state's claim to be a protector of the people is justified.

Furthermore, recent years have demonstrated turbulence and quick changes in the international community caused by various elements, such as the void international leadership and the continuing battle against rising extreme violence, terrorism. In this unit, the debate regarding potential threats to the current international security will be discuss extensively.

4.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the analysis of international threats to security;
- Understand the concept of international threats and its linkage to security

4.3 Security from the Perspective of the State

Security in international politics means no more than safety: either objective safety, meaning safety which actually exists, or subjective safety, meaning safety which is felt or experienced (Hedley, 1995). Safety is a condition of human relations. Safety is order and predictability in our relations with other people.

According to Thomas Hobbes who argued that, without security ‘there is no place for industry no arts, no letters, no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.’ Thomas H, (1946). In a nutshell without security there can’t be social amenities, there can’t be cinema’s, without security there can’t be beach party, nor any other form of outdoor nor even indoor party. Furthermore, Security is a core value of human life. To be secure is to be untroubled by danger or fear.

Insecurity is associated with war and the threat of war; security is associated with peace, harmony peaceful coexistence and stability. Because security is a necessary precursor for human life it is a fundamental good in itself, both a personal good and a political good. Hobbes and others like him who have experienced first-hand the tragedy of war remind those of us in more privileged circumstances, lest we forget, that security is the most basic of all human values. It is the foundation upon which we build our individual and collective lives. Furthermore, the desire for security is a defensive and self-protecting response to the fact or threat of harm from other human beings. If there were no threatening people, the need to guarantee security would disappear

In a related development, Thomas Hobbes on the issue of state of nature’, he posits that every human being is a potential threat because the struggle for survival in a world of limited resources is ‘war of all against all’.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. According to Thomas Hobbes who argued that, without security ‘there is no place for industry no arts, no letters, no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short Thomas H, (1946). Discuss

4.4 Concept of International Security

International security has taken new forms in the twenty-first century. The concept of international security as security among states belongs to the twentieth century. Threats are no longer primarily coming from states. Threats are coming from ethnic groups obsessed by hypernationalism, from criminal gangs, from epidemics, AIDS, terrorism, separatist group, dangerous food, COVID, from poverty, from economic mismanagement, from over-population, from failed states, from flows of refugees or internal displaced persons, and, most importantly, from pollution and the effects of pollution, the irrigation and destruction of nature, and the diversification of nature. The victims of the new threats are primarily the single individual (individual or human security), society (societal security), and the globe (global security).

International security is traditionally understood as the military-political dimension of processes and does not attach importance to its expanding nonmilitary, "civil" component (environmental, economic and other threats). In other cases, almost all the problems of international relations tend to be viewed from a security perspective.

The term "international security" is perhaps the most salient phrase in demonstrating the importance of semantics, as it is imbued with a sense of urgency and significance. As Adrian Hyde-Price points out, securitizing an issue means removing it from the regular political discourse and "signal[ing] a need for it to be addressed urgently and with exceptional means" (Hyde-Price 2001, 38). According to Edward K who argues that international security can be regarded as the Tower of Babel (Kolodziej, 2005). In a related development, Roland P (2004) views international security as "in the eye of the beholder. For much of contemporary history, and certainly since World War II, the concept and study of international security has been equated with the use of force between nations, with a particular focus on the role of great powers. This reflected the view that international security involved the territorial integrity of nations and the greatest threat to such territorial integrity was posed by wars between states, and particularly between great powers (Nye and Lynn-Jones, 1998).

In a more simpler way international security, also called global security is a term which refers to the measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. International and national security are invariably linked. International security is national security or state security in the global arena. In his analysis Buzan (2000) views the study of international security as more

than a study of threats, but also a study of which threats that can be tolerated and which require immediate action. He further sees the concept of security as not either power or peace, but something in between.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

2. Examine the concept of International security

4.5 Summary

Discussion in this unit has largely focused on the analysis of international threats to security; as well as the concept of international threats and its linkage to security. This unit further examine the threats to global security and its attendance to global peace and security.

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4.7 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

In a nutshell without security there can't be social amenities, there can't be cinema's, without security there can't be beach party, nor any other form of outdoor nor even indoor party. Furthermore, Security is a core value of human life. To be secure is to be untroubled by danger or fear.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

International security, also called global security is a term which refers to the measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. International and national security are invariably linked. International security is national security or state security in the global arena. In his analysis Buzan (2000) views the study of international security as more than a study of threats, but also a study of which threats that can be tolerated and which require immediate action. He further sees the concept of security as not either power or peace, but something in between

UNIT 5 THREAT ANALYSIS AND ACTION**Unit Structure**

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Threat Analysis
- 5.4 Understand the Evolution of Response to Threats
- 5.5 Perspectives on Threat Action since World War II
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 References/Further Readings
- 5.8 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

5.1 Introduction

Threat can be defined as any form of threat that threatens the socio-economic, physical well-being of the population or jeopardizes the stability of a nation's political system or her institutions is considered from a state or non-state actors. These threats can be social, such as aggression from a neighboring country, infiltration from a terrorist group or global economic trends that compromise the nation's welfare. In other cases, threats can be natural, such as hurricanes or viral pandemics. Any threat that challenges a nation's power and disrupts its well-being. In this units we shall examine some component of threat and action: furthermore, we shall discuss the evolution of responses to threats, as well as discuss the perspectives on threat action since World War II;

5.2 Learning Outcomes,

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand threat analysis
- Understand the evolution of responses to threats
- Understand the perspectives on threat action since World War II;
- Understand the principles of threat analysis

5.3 Threat analysis

Threats are those set of threat that impends on the various state infrastructure within and outside the State that is capable of jeopardizing the stability of a nation's socio-economic and political system from a state or non-state actors. These threats can be social, such as orchestrated in form of aggression from a neighboring country, infiltration from a separatist or terrorist group or global economic trends that compromise the nation's welfare. Furthermore, some national security threats come

from foreign governments with hostile intentions. These threats may include direct acts of war as we are currently witnessing between Russia and Ukraine, or the various attacks between India and Pakistan over Kashmir region and aggression, or between Eritrea and Ethiopia. but they can also be subtler and harder to detect. In other cases, threats can be natural, such as hurricanes or viral pandemics.

In a related development, today's security has a value which has no independent meaning and is related to individual or societal value systems. Wolfers (1962) pointed to two sides of the security concept: "Security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked". Thus, in its double meaning security refers to an absence of objective dangers, i.e. of threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks, and of subjective fears, and subjectively to the perception thereof.

Similarly, Waeber (1995) further noted that; **security threat** can be described as capacity of any human and non-human elements to destroy the vital interests of other considered as targets. He further argues that security threat is that developments that threaten the sovereignty or independence of a state in a particularly rapid or dramatic fashion, and deprive it of the capacity to manage by itself. This, in turn, undercuts the political order. Such a threat must therefore be met with the mobilization of the maximum effort (Waeber, 1995: 54).

Furthermore, an enemy state doesn't have to take direct aggressive action for it to register as a potential threat to national security. The idea of proliferation, specifically with regard to advanced weaponry, may also be taken into account. If a hostile state is known to be stockpiling chemical weapons, developing nuclear capabilities or otherwise escalating its capacity for destruction, it qualifies as a national security threat, even without using those weapons in a direct attack.

In a related development, criminals online popularly called Yahoo-Yahoo boys pose a danger to national security as we have witness in the case between Hushpuppi a Yahoo-Yahoo kingpin and the United States, where Hushpuppi has swindle several innocent victims across United States and several other part of the world. Cybercriminals may hack economic institutions, government websites or power infrastructures as a way of stealing or extorting money. They may also commit cybercrimes to advance an ideological agenda.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Discuss threat analysis
2. **Discuss security threat**

5.4 Evolution of Response to Threats

According to scholars such as (Davey, 1992; Seligman, 1971; Tomarken et al., 1989; Öhman & Mineka, 2001), they argue that threat-ascendancy effect is commonly discussed and debated from various theories in the evolutionary framework of the emotional state of fear. Furthermore, according to these theories of stronger evolutionary belief, the neural mechanisms of fear detection and the specific trigger of those functions are restrained by evolution and hard-wired into the organisms. That is, only threats relevant at the period of evolutionary adaptation can trigger an efficient and automatic detection of the threatening stimuli. Theories with a weaker evolutionary belief on the other hand, instead argue that the neural mechanisms are more flexible and not restrained by the age of the threat.

In a related development, Blanchette, (2006), submits that these theories, claim that stimuli of both evolutionary as well as modern character would trigger an efficient and automatic detection in similar manner.

A theory that has been influential for spawning other theories addressing fear and its relevance in the evolutionary framework of the emotional state of fear is the preparedness theory of phobias proposed by Seligman (1971). In his classic article, Seligman (1971) claimed that neither rats or people are blank slates from birth. Interestingly, studies conducted on infants have demonstrated that they have a tendency to turn their heads faster toward images of snakes, rather than pictures presenting a flower (LoBue, 2009).

This was also the case in relation to pictures presenting angry faces compared to happy faces. Studies such as these suggest that infants are able to detect the presence of threat in accordance with visual attention already at an early stage of development (LoBue, 2009). Some of the most prominent sources of support for Seligman's (1971) theory were obtained from the traditional fear conditioning paradigm but with the main focus on learning and unlearning processes of fear responses in relation to evolutionary threats: e.g. snakes and angry facial expressions (Öhman et al., 1975; Öhman & Dimberg, 1978).

Because, according to Seligman (1971), the period of evolutionary adaptation would have contributed to the ability learn associations related to these types of threats more efficiently than others. Generally, fear conditioning is a behavioral paradigm of fear acquisition where organisms

learn to predict aversive outcomes and events (Davis, 1992; Öhman & Mineka, 2001).

- **Types of Threats in Threat Analysis**

A successful threat analysis strategy can uncover various types of threats within a security architecture. The following can be categorized as threats:

- **Premeditated Threats**

Premeditated threats can be described as those threat conducted by malicious entities within the State or outside the state in order to have access to valuable as well as exploit sensitive/ security information that can jeopardize the security of a state. In other words, the threat that every State is most worried about is the intentional threat some time perpetuated by spies.

- **Internal Threats**

This is one of the most worrisome threats known within the security sector. Often, most states worry about external threats and build sophisticated security architectures to keep mostly non-state actors and in some cases state actors out in a deterrence mode. However, the real concern resides inside the security structure of the state. Furthermore, research reveals that, when a citizen of a state or a spy or another agent of doom decides to act in a malicious way it can be disastrous this is as a result of the fact that they might and in most cases have easier access to sensitive security details.

- **Threat Analysis Strategies:**

- **Evaluating the Scope of Threat Assessment**

It is germane to note that an efficacious threat assessment begins with evaluation of the contending scope. Evaluating the scope of the threat assessment lays the basic foundation for a greater achievement by outlining aims and the objectives, what's to be covered in the threat assessment, and what's required to perform an effective threat assessment.

- **Build Processes and Procedures**

The processes and procedures is strategically important in order to fortify the approach with tangible tools, processes, and procedures to perform the threat analysis in any institution.

- **Define a Rating System for Threats**

Defining a rating system for threats identified in a threat analysis can help communicate the severity of threats, risks, and vulnerabilities to all key stakeholders in an approachable and easy-to-understand format.

Furthermore, by defining a rating system, one that's agreed upon across the states and follows strict rating parameters can help the state categorize, report and monitor threats long after the threat analysis is performed.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 3

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. List and explain the **types of Threats in Threat Analysis**

1

5.5 Perspectives on threat action since World War II

In security policy and security studies the “threat” is widely used as a “political term” and as a “scientific concept”. However, in many social science dictionaries the term remains undefined. According to Schwarz and Hadik (1966: 113), threat is “an assessment of a potential opponent’s military capability”. In a related development Robertson (1987: 304-305) introduced the concept “threat assessment” as: the military intelligence calculation of the danger presented by another country, or more specifically the threat posed by a particular action of a particular country.

In his analysis Buzan (1983: 57) pointed to a dual threat to state institutions by force (capabilities) and by ideas (ideology). The state’s territory “can be threatened by seizure or damage, and the threats can come from within and outside of the state”. For Buzan different components of the state are vulnerable to different types of threats where strong states are primarily threatened by outside forces while weak states may be challenged from within and outside. From a national security perspective, Buzan (1983: 75-83) distinguished between military threats (seizure of territory, invasion, occupation, change of government, manipulation of policy), economic threats (export practices, import restrictions, price manipulations, default on debt, currency controls etc., and those to domestic stability), ecological threats (damaging the physical base of the state). These threats, Buzan (1983: 88) argues that, these threats “define its insecurity, and set the agenda for national security as a security problem”. Understanding the threats requires understanding of the state’s vulnerabilities. Weapons development has often been semi-independent from threats, as a combination of capabilities and intentions.

While the national security strategy primarily deals with the threatened state whose vulnerabilities can be reduced by “increasing self-reliance, and countervailing forces” (Buzan 1983:218). Dealing with specific threats, an international security strategy focuses on “the sources and causes of threats, the purpose being not to block or offset the threats, but to reduce or eliminate them by political action”.

Furthermore, the end of the Cold War strategically threw up several issues on threat. Threat perception has fundamentally changed. In USA since the 1990s the focus has shifted to so-called “Rogue States” that are beyond its influence and control and who are assumed will acquire weapons of mass destruction. In their analysis Buchbender, Bühl and Kujat (1992: 24) described “threat” or “Bedrohung” as a “political attitude of a state, of a group of states or of an alliance, that is based on military means creates dangers for the sovereignty and integrity of another state or of another group of states”. Since 1990, threat is defined as referring to the dangers the planet earth is confronted with due to the manifold destructive potentials of the environment and its global consequences. In a related development Steiner (2001) pointed to the fundamental change in the risks, dangers and threats since 1990 that has increased the dangers of violent domestic wars and has reduced the effectiveness of the arms control regime aiming at strategic stability. The increase in asymmetric forms of warfare (Münkler 2002), and of the increasing role of more sophisticated and brutal non-state actors (terrorist networks) have made the security challenges more complex and complicated, and the security risks less calculable and predictable.

The following can be classified as key military trends:

- a) Rapid advancement of military technologies,
- b) Increasing proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, unclear and enhanced high explosives weapons and ballistic missiles,
- c) Emergence of new areas of military competition (space and cyberspace) and
- d) Increasing potential for miscalculation and surprise.

- **The following can be regarded as key Nuclear strategy**

- a) Nuclear and Non-nuclear offensive strike systems,
- b) Active and Passive Defenses and
- c) A Revitalized Defense Infrastructure.

- **The Nuclear Power Play**

The goal would be to achieve reductions that were consistent with the security requirements of USA, and its allies and friends “without requirement for Cold War-style treaties”, “to develop and field missile defenses more capable than the ABM treaty permits”, and to stress advanced conventional weapons. The new “capabilities-based approach” implies that the needed capabilities “are not country-specific”, and should be available “for unexpected and potential threat contingencies”, and should “reduce risk to nation as reductions occur”. They should include

active defense and non-nuclear capabilities and thus reduce the dependency “on offensive strike forces”.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 4

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. List **key Nuclear strategy you know**

5.6 The Principles of Threat Analysis

Threat Analysis: can be described as the evaluation and documentation of threat-sources against a structural system vulnerability to determine the potential threats applicable to a specific system in a particular operational environment.

Furthermore, there are some basic fundamental principles underlying the threat analysis, these basic principles can further be categorized into three which include the following:

- The first principle is that targeted violence is the result of an understandable and often discernible process of thinking and behavior.

Acts of targeted violence in most cases are neither impulsive nor spontaneous. Ideas about monitoring an attack usually develop over a considerable period of time. In targeted violence, the subject must engage in planning around a series of critical factors such as which target(s) to select, the proper time and approach or approaches, and the means for violence. A potential attacker may collect information about the target, the setting or the environment of the attack, or about similar attacks. Furthermore, it is possible that the attacker(s) may communicate these ideas to others within or outside his/her ring. For some of these individuals the process of planning and thinking about the attack dominates their lives, they dream about it on a daily basis and provides a sense of purpose or an attainable goal by which they see an end to their emotional pain(s).

- The second principle is that violence stems from an interaction among the potential attacker, past traumatic events, a current calamity, and their main goals and objectives the target. An evaluation of the attacker may consider relevant risk factors, development and evolution of ideas concerning the attack, preparatory behaviors, and an appraisal of how the individual has dealt with unbearable stress in the past.

- Furthermore, the third and one of the most germane principle is that a key to investigation and resolution of threat assessment cases is

identification of the subject's "attack-related" behaviors. Those who commit acts of targeted extreme violence or act of terrorism often engage in discrete behaviors, or isolated or detached attitude in a manner that precede and are linked to their attacks, including thinking, planning and logistical preparations. Attack-related behaviors may move along a continuum beginning with the development of an idea about attack, and moving to communication of these ideas or an inappropriate interest in others, to following, approaching, and visiting the target or scene of the attack, even with lethal means, while in some cases they took up menial jobs within the vicinity of the attacks in order to properly understudy the environment. Learning about and analyzing these behaviors may be critical to an appraisal of risk.

5.7 Summary

Developing a strategy to prevent and respond to potential incidents of targeted violence is a challenging and complex task. The threat concept as the basis for military planning and legitimating of military programs has fundamentally changed after the World War II and most importantly during and after the cold war, while in the United States the dynamic change after the terrorist attack of 9/11 in 2001. With the widening of the security concept from the traditional military and diplomatic, to the new economic, societal and environmental dimensions, the threat concept has also widened and been applied to a series of new threats not only to the "state" but also to the other referents of the new security concepts: from human to global security. Discussion in this unit has largely focused on threat; as well as the evolution of responses to threats. This unit further examines the perspectives on threat action since the end of the World War II

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5.9 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)-

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Threats are those set of threat that impends on the various state infrastructure within and outside the State that is capable of jeopardizing the stability of a nation's socio-economic and political system from a state or non-state actors. These threats can be social, such as orchestrated in form of aggression from a neighboring country, infiltration from a separatist or terrorist group or global economic trends that compromise the nation's welfare. Furthermore, some national security threats come from foreign governments with hostile intentions. These threats may include direct acts of war as we are currently witnessing between Russia and Ukraine, or the various attacks between India and Pakistan over Kashmir region and aggression, or between Eritrea and Ethiopia. but they can also be subtler and harder to detect. In other cases, threats can be natural, such as hurricanes or viral pandemics

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. **Security threat** can be described as capacity of any human and non-human elements to destroy the vital interests of other considered as targets. He further argues that security threat is that developments that threaten the sovereignty or independence of a state in a particularly rapid or dramatic fashion, and deprive it of the capacity to manage by itself. This, in turn, undercuts the political order. Such a threat must therefore be met with the mobilization of the maximum effort

Possible Answers to SAEs 3

➤ **Premeditated Threats**

Premeditated threats can be described as those threat conducted by malicious entities within the State or outside the state in order to have access to valuable as well as exploit sensitive/ security information that can jeopardize the security of a state. In other words, he threats that every State is most worried about is the intentional threat some time perpetuated by spies.

➤ **Internal Threats**

This is one of the most worrisome threats known within the security sector. Often, most states worry about external threats and build sophisticated security architectures to keep mostly non-state actors and in some cases state actors out in a deterrence mode. However, the real concern resides inside the security structure of the state. Furthermore, research reveal that, when a citizen of a state or a spy or another agent of doom decides to act in a malicious way it can be disastrous this is as a result of the fact that they might and in most cases have easier access to sensitive security details.

1.

Possible Answers to SAEs 4

- A Revitalized Defense Infrastructure
- Nuclear and Non-nuclear offensive strike systems,
- Active and Passive Defenses

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MODULE 4**UNIT 1 DETERRENCE TO INTERNATIONAL THREAT****Unit Structure**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Outcomes
- 1.3 Concept of Deterrence
 - 1.3.1 Approaches to Deterrence
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 References/Further Readings
- 1.7 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

1.1 Introduction

In this unit, we shall critically examine the concept of deterrence in relations to international threat, furthermore, we shall evaluate and assess the impact of intelligence agencies in counter international threats in order to guard states' global interests and protection of their national security from adversaries, and how various threats affect national security policy and decision-making.

1.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the concept of deterrence as its relations to international threat:
- Understand the roles of intelligence agencies in counter international threats

1.3 Concept of Deterrence

The development of atom bomb has made scholars and policy makers to be extremely interested in deterrence. The early publications on the subject matter such as (Brodie, 1947) recognize that a war between states armed with atomic weapons could be so destructive as to negate (Carl von Clausewitz's 1976: 75-89) classic description of war as a continuation of politics by other means.

Deterrence is a strategic interaction in which an actor prevents an adversary from taking an action that the adversary otherwise would have taken by convincing the adversary that the cost of taking that action will

outweigh any potential gains. To achieve deterrence, therefore, an actor can shape the adversary's perception of the costs or benefits of a particular course of action. Cost imposition (also known as deterrence-by-retaliation, or deterrence-by-punishment) strategies seek to achieve deterrence by threatening to impose unacceptable costs on an adversary if the adversary takes a particular course of action.

According to Synder (in Okwori, 1995:21), deterrence:

Means discouraging the enemy from taking military action by posing for him a prospect of cost and risks which outweigh his prospective gains. Deterrence works on the enemy's intentions; the deterrent value of military forces is their effect in reducing the likelihood of enemy moves.

Furthermore, the idea of deterrence is an idea of economic development and integration, excellent infrastructure, industrialisation and superior technology in relation to the immediate source of threats.

In a related development, Okwori (1995:19) elaborates further on deterrence: The understanding has been that massive acquisition of lethal weapons form the basis for effective manipulation...aimed at removing the war option from the strategic calculations of potential adversaries, although such acquired weapons of mass destruction could be used but only as a last resort. Global changes however call for a change or shift in the interpretation of the concepts of security and deterrence by African states.

1.3.1 Deterrence and its Relations to International Threat

According to scholars such as Kaufmann, 1954, Brodie, 1959: Schelling 1966 Stressed the importance of defining commitments as well as communicating them to the adversaries, while developing the capability to defend them and imparting credibility to these commitments. It explored various tactics leaders could exploit toward this end, concentrating on the problem of credibility. This was recognized as the core problem when deterrence was practiced against another nuclear adversary and the implementation of the threats in question could entail national suicide (Jervis, 1979). Thomas (1960) went so far as to suggest that it was rational for a leader to develop a reputation for being irrational so his threats might be believed. Richard Nixon indicates that he took this advice to heart in his dealings with both the Soviet Union and North Vietnam (Kimball: 76-86).

As a practicing economist, Schelling might have been expected to privilege material capabilities in his analysis. In *Arms and Influence* he makes a ritual genuflection in this direction when he observes that with

enough military force a country may not need to bargain. His narrative soon makes clear that military capability is decisive in only the most asymmetrical relationships, and only then when the more powerful party has little or nothing to lose from the failure to reach an accommodation. When the power balance is not so lopsided, or when both sides would lose from non-settlement, it is necessary to bargain. Bargaining outcomes do not necessarily reflect a balance of interests or military capabilities.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. Discuss the Concept of Deterrence

1.4 Approaches to Deterrence

In deterrence there are some basic key concept that are necessary in addressing deterrence which includes the following; Direct Response, Indirect Response, Tactical Denial, Strategic Denial.

➤ **Direct Response Strategies** are those strategies that aim to deter an adversary by threatening to retaliate against the adversary for taking hostile action. This type of strategy is probably the most widely understood form of deterrence. These strategies also are sometimes referred to as “retaliation” or “punishment” strategies. While it may be true that it is difficult to deter suicide bombers with retaliatory threats, not all members of a terrorist network are suicide bombers, such as the terrorist leaders or the ring leaders, their financiers, their core supporters, those radical clerics, and other members of terrorist networks who value their lives and possessions has we have several examples across the world. Simple threats of imprisonment and death against these actors can deter terrorist activity. The lesson for counterterrorism is clear: the simple threat to punish individuals engaging in terrorist activity can have a significant deterrent effect.

➤ **Indirect Response Strategies** are those that deter by threatening to retaliate, not against terrorists themselves, but against something else that terrorists hold dear. While it is sometimes difficult to retaliate against specific terrorists, states may be able to threaten (or convince terrorists that their own actions might harm) other things they value such as their families, friends, assets, and communities etc. An example of an indirect response strategy is Israel’s past policy of demolishing the homes of suicide bombers’ families. Israel could not threaten to punish suicide bombers themselves because they were dead after a successful attack, but it did retaliate against their families. This policy forced would-be suicide bombers to trade off the benefits of personal glory and martyrdom against

the cost of homelessness for their immediate families. Israel has subsequently abandoned this counterterrorism approach, but there is evidence to suggest that it deterred many suicide bombings (Efraim 2009).

➤ **Tactical Denial Strategies** are those that, simply threaten failure at the tactical level. They deter terrorism by threatening to deny terrorists the ability to successfully conduct an attack. If terrorists believe that an attack is likely to fail, they will be less motivated to waste time and resources by attempting to carry it out. It's obvious that terrorist leaders and foot soldiers highly value operational success, but for different reasons. Leaders view successful attacks, in part, as the best means for generating attention, new funds, and new recruits to the terrorist network. A thwarted attack, on the other hand, can have the opposite effect, that will demoralize and weaken the terrorist movement. In his word Osama bin Laden argued, "when people see a strong horse and a weak horse, by nature they will like the strong horse (James 2001). Foot soldiers also value operational success: suicide bombers do not want to risk their martyrdom and glory on a botched operation. Moreover, foot soldiers appear not only to worry about whether their attack will be successful but also about how successful the attack will be. Given the value that terrorists place on operational success, states can deter terrorism by convincing terrorists that operations are likely to fail. For this reason, simple internal security measures can deter terrorist attacks. Improving domestic intelligence and hardening key targets are strong deterrents to attack. If actors believe that they are unlikely to succeed or reap significant benefits from a certain course of action, they may be deterred from taking it.

➤ **A Strategic Denial Policy** is another major deterrence that deters terrorism by threatening to deny terrorists strategic benefits, even in the face of successful terrorist attacks. In this way, strategic denial strategies seek to break the perceived link between successful terrorist operations and the goals they intended to serve. Terrorists may be deterred from attacking if they believe that even a string of highly successful attacks will not help them achieve those broader political goals. A strategy of systematically denying terrorists' strategic objectives begins with identifying those objectives.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 8 minutes.

1. List and discuss the various approaches to Deterrence

1.5 Summary

There may be a small number of possible outcomes, and the canons of international practice, recognized boundaries, prominent terrain features, or the simplicity of all or nothing distinctions can make one solution more salient than others. Salient solutions are easier to communicate and commit to, especially when the bargaining is tacit. Furthermore, from our interaction from the above discussion, it is apparent to understand that deterrence is a major solution in all its ramifications to threat to any country's national interest. Discussion in this unit has largely focused on Deterrence; as well as the concept of deterrence as its relations to international threats. This unit further examine the roles of intelligence agencies in counter international threats as well as approaches to deterrence.

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1.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. Deterrence is a strategic interaction in which an actor prevents an adversary from taking an action that the adversary otherwise would have taken by convincing the adversary that the cost of taking that action will outweigh any potential gains. To achieve deterrence, therefore, an actor can shape the adversary's perception of the costs or benefits of a particular course of action. Cost imposition (also known as deterrence-by-retaliation, or deterrence-by-punishment) strategies seek to achieve deterrence by threatening to impose unacceptable costs on an adversary if the adversary takes a particular course of action. According to Synder (in Okwori, 1995:21), deterrence means discouraging the enemy from taking military action by posing for him a prospect of cost and risks which outweigh his prospective gains. Deterrence works on the enemy's intentions; the deterrent value of military forces is their effect in reducing the likelihood of enemy moves. Furthermore, the idea of deterrence is an idea of economic development and integration, excellent infrastructure, industrialisation and superior technology in relation to the immediate source of threats.

In a related development, Okwori (1995:19) elaborates further on deterrence: The understanding has been that massive acquisition of lethal weapons form the basis for effective manipulation... aimed at removing the war option from the strategic calculations of potential adversaries, although such acquired weapons of mass destruction could be used but only as a last resort. Global changes however call for a change or shift in the interpretation of the concepts of security and deterrence by African states.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

In deterrence there are some basic key concept that are necessary in addressing deterrence which includes the following; Direct Response, Indirect Response, Tactical Denial, Strategic Denial.

1. **Direct Response Strategies** are those strategies that aim to deter an adversary by threatening to retaliate against the adversary for taking hostile action. This type of strategy is probably the most widely understood form of deterrence. These strategies also are sometimes referred to as "retaliation" or "punishment" strategies. While it may be true that it is difficult to deter suicide bombers with retaliatory threats, not all members of a terrorist network are suicide bombers, such as the terrorist leaders or the ring leaders, their financiers, their core supporters, those radical clerics, and other members of terrorist networks who value their lives and possessions has we have several examples across the world. Simple threats of imprisonment and death against these actors can deter terrorist activity. The lesson for

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3. **Tactical Denial Strategies** are those that, simply threaten failure at the tactical level. They deter terrorism by threatening to deny terrorists the ability to successfully conduct an attack. If terrorists believe that an attack is likely to fail, they will be less motivated to waste time and resources by attempting to carry it out. It's obvious that terrorist leaders and foot soldiers highly value operational success, but for different reasons. Leaders view successful attacks, in part, as the best means for generating attention, new funds, and new recruits to the terrorist network. A thwarted attack, on the other hand, can have the opposite effect, that will demoralize and weaken the terrorist movement. In his word Osama bin Laden argued, "when people see a strong horse and a weak horse, by nature they will like the strong horse (James 2001). Foot soldiers also value operational success: suicide bombers do not want to risk their martyrdom and glory on a botched operation. Moreover, foot soldiers appear not only to worry about whether their attack will be successful but also about how successful the attack will be. Given the value that terrorists place on operational success, states can deter terrorism by convincing terrorists that operations are likely to fail. For this reason, simple internal security measures can deter terrorist attacks. Improving domestic intelligence and hardening key targets are strong deterrents to attack. If actors believe that they are unlikely to succeed or reap significant benefits from a certain course of action, they may be deterred from taking it.

4. **A strategic Denial Policy** is another major deterrence that deters terrorism by threatening to deny terrorists strategic benefits, even in the face of successful terrorist attacks. In this way, strategic denial strategies seek to break the perceived link between successful terrorist operations and the goals they intended to serve. Terrorists may

be deterred from attacking if they believe that even a string of highly successful attacks will not help them achieve those broader political goals. A strategy of systematically denying terrorists' strategic objectives begins with identifying those objectives.

UNIT 2 THE PARADIGMS OF SECURITY

Unit Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Outcomes
- 2.3 The Paradigms of Security
- 2.4 The Threat to International Security
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 References/Further Readings
- 2.7 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

2.1 Introduction

To be secure is to be undisturbed by danger or fear. The desire for security is a defensive and self-protecting response to the fact or threat of harm from other human beings. If there were no threatening people, the need to guarantee security would disappear. This unit will further reveal, the state was, in its origins, a security arrangement and it remains so today. A well-governed nation state is a formidable security organization. It is for this reason that the nation state ultimately replaced clans, tribal societies, fiefdoms, free cities, medieval guilds, duchies, dynastic states and even empires, among others, to become the basic form of modern political organization. The term ‘national security’ has thus come to refer to all those public policies through which the nation state ensures its survival as a separate and sovereign community and, in so doing, the safety and prosperity of its citizens. The reciprocal security obligation between the nation state and its citizens is the normative basis upon which the nation state’s claim to be a protector of the people is justified.

Furthermore, recent years have demonstrated turbulence and quick changes in the international community caused by various elements, such as the void international leadership and the continuing battle against rising extreme violence, terrorism. In this unit, the debate regarding potential threats to the current international security will be discuss extensively.

2.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the paradigms of security;
- Understand the concept of threats to international security

2.3 The Paradigms of Security

Security within international relations can be boldly categorized into three main paradigms which includes: national security, international security and human security. The first two approaches give moral primacy to the state as a necessary precondition for human flourishing. In contrast with these two state-centred approaches, a third perspective on security gives moral primacy to human beings and the community of humankind over and above the interests of states or the international society to which they belong. These three security paradigms are summarized as follows:

➤ **National Security**

It is widely believed by the realists who are the advocates of national security, that we live in a world where states are both the main sources of security and the main security threats. It has been widely observed that the realism envisions a world of mutual fear, suspicion and conflict in which states must constantly struggle for survival. The problem of national security arises out of this anarchical world view, that is, a world of independent and armed states which are capable of inflicting harm upon one another. National security policies are directed at creating and maintaining armed forces for national defence and deterrence.

Furthermore, they also involve measures designed to deal with internal threats to security such as criminals, rebels, terrorists, etc. The national security paradigm is well equipped to address circumstances like those of the Cold War where two rival states are actively opposing one another. But it is less well placed to interrogate problems of ‘weak’, ‘failed’, or ‘totalitarian’ states because of a tendency to collapse the distinction between state security and personal security.

➤ **International Security**

The proponents of international security, who we often refer to as pluralists or rationalists, see a world characterized by a mixture of conflict and cooperation. From this perspective, relations between states constitute an ‘anarchical society’. Thus, although it is true that there is no single source of authority or government, international relations nevertheless are reasonably orderly and purposeful, and subject to mutual regulation and constraint stemming from a shared interest in survival and coexistence. Following on from this, pluralists differ from realists in their assumption that states are not the only actors responsible for providing security. Instead, pluralists believe the responsibility for providing security also extends to international society. This way of conceptualizing security became prominent during the twentieth century as the idea of a global and increasingly institutionalized international society gained ground.

A similar endorsement of international security was embodied as Article 1 of the United Nations Charter in 1945: To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace.

The international security paradigm operates somewhat differently than either the national or human security paradigms. Whereas both national and human security imagine insecurity as an external threat, there is no similar external dynamic within international security. Since international society is global, unless or until we encounter extraterrestrial beings capable of threatening human life, insecurity in this context must necessarily come from within and not from without; it is an internal dynamic arising out of the condition of anarchy. Usually insecurity is consequent on the action of other members of international society (i.e., states) but it can also be created by non-state actors like terrorist groups, separatist groups. It is this non-state dynamic which gives the so called American-led 'War against terror' which followed the September 11 attacks its global extent. International security is thus an internal problem for international society as a whole.

Secession, irredentism, aggressive war, conquest, illegal occupation, mass expulsion, genocide and other actions which violate international law all threaten to disrupt the general condition of peace, order and lawfulness within international society. International law and enforcement directed at such transgressions are akin to domestic law enforcement within state that is, they are intended to preserve a general condition of peace and stability within society (in this case international society) so that the members of that society (principally states) can go about their daily lives. In practice, however, such enforcement is often highly controversial precisely because it would potentially sacrifice the national security of one state member of international society for the good of the whole society.

➤ **Human Security**

Human security is considered personal security and as a fundamental problem of international relations and not merely a matter for the domestic politics of the state concerned. Human security is often presented as a new perspective on security questions. To describe human security in this way is somewhat deceptive because there are historical precedents for assigning moral primacy to individuals. According to Immanuel Kant, who argues that it is a universal duty towards other human beings without exception of place or jurisdiction. Kant describes a 'universal right of mankind' by which he means the legitimate claim of

all men and women to recognition and protection by public authorities as individual human beings.

Similarly, human rights law, the doctrine of crimes against humanity, the rights of non-combatants under international humanitarian law (the laws of war) and the prohibition of genocide, among others, existed in order to protect personal security over and above the security of states long before the term 'human security' was coined. The core idea embodied by human security is essentially that the security of the person, the security of the state and the security of the society of states are fundamentally interconnected.

For example, human or minority rights violations in one state may spark refugee flows that cross frontiers, which in turn create a problem of asylum seekers in other states and a consequent matter of concern for international agencies like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A similar chain effect might be seen with regard to terrorism, or civil war, or other threats which threaten to overrun international frontiers. The criticism that human security proponents direct at contemporary security arrangements exactly follows on from this principle of human interconnectedness which continues to exist regardless of juridical boundaries. Torture, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide and other gross human rights violations within states cannot be tolerated if the safety of all human beings is to be achieved.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Security within international relations can be boldly categorized into three main paradigms

2.4 The Threat to International Security

The end of the Cold War results in a change in the nature of military threats globally. At the beginning of the 21st Century threats in military-political spheres are divided into traditional and new threats. "Traditional" threats are derived from the strongest states and the direct competition between their alliances have moved to the second plan. Therefore, most of these threats are "sleeping" today.

In another development the "new" threats phenomenon includes the triangle of international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery and internal armed conflicts. Although these threats existed before, they remained in the shadow of "traditional" threats. Over the past few years these threats have been primarily

associated with the development of their internal capacity and this has increased security of each one.

The threats to global security can be categorized as follow:

➤ **Non-standard threats:** these are the forces that apply "unconventional" methods against the traditional advantages of stronger enemies. The state's interests in the field of modern security are more threatened by non-standard methods such as terrorism and rebellion. There are two factors that increase the risk of non-standard calls: the rise of extremist ideologies and the lack of effective governance. Political, religious and ethnic extremism continues to lead international conflicts. The lack of effective governance in the majority of the world leads to the creation of shelter for terrorists, criminals and rebels. Most states cannot effectively control their territory and borders, case of ungoverned space is so rampant in most developing in countries across the world, most especially in Africa.

➤ **Catastrophic threats** include methods that can lead to the acquisition, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMS) or the use of WMD. The advantage of the state in the field of traditional warfare make the enemy forces can get catastrophic means, especially the weapons of mass destruction WMS. Transparent international borders, weak international control and unobstructed access to information technology making these efforts easier. Transnational terrorists, distribution of WMD and troubled states who want to acquire or possess this weapon are of particular concern. Coping with catastrophic challenges as a result of the spread of technology and the experience of creating the WMD becomes an urgent task that need urgent attention by all state actors.

➤ **Destructive threats** can be realized by enemies who develop and implement advanced technologies in order to undermine the state in key operational areas. Rarely, revolutionary technologies and military innovations associated with them may change the concept of warfare. Some potential competitors try to take advantage of the weaknesses of the state and eliminate the advantages of the state and its partners by trying to get provocative potential. An example of this is the armed struggle of Al-Qaeda against the United States and its allies nor the armed struggle of Boko Haram and ISWAP against Nigeria where Boko Haram and ISWAP have successfully carried out and sustained attacks on military formations in Nigeria as well as states in the Sahel Region.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Examine the categorization of threats to global security

2.5 Summary

It is significant to understand that international security is thus an integral part of internal delinquent for international system as well as all state actors as a whole. Furthermore, the modern global security system will continue to exist and operate in fragmentated setting. This is because the mutual influence of traditional and new threats to the international security system will continue and this will be manifested in hybrid form; the role of non-military aspects of international security will increase and the impact on international relations will rise steadily, technological advancement will affect both bilateral and multilateral relations in all areas and in particular will change the conditions of military operations. Finally, all states seek self-preservation, and ultimately it is up to each country to craft a security framework to ensure its own survival.

2.6 References/ Further Readings

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Possible Answers to SAEs 1

These three security paradigms are summarized as follows:

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Furthermore, they also involve measures designed to deal with internal threats to security such as criminals, rebels, terrorists, etc. The national security paradigm is well equipped to address circumstances like those of the Cold War where two rival states are actively opposing one another. But it is less well placed to interrogate problems of 'weak', 'failed', or 'totalitarian' states because of a tendency to collapse the distinction between state security and personal security.

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A similar endorsement of international security was embodied as Article 1 of the United Nations Charter in 1945: To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace.

The international security paradigm operates somewhat differently than either the national or human security paradigms. Whereas both national and human security imagine insecurity as an external threat, there is no similar external dynamic within international security. Since international society is global, unless or until we encounter extraterrestrial beings capable of threatening human life, insecurity in this context must necessarily come from within and not from without;

it is an internal dynamic arising out of the condition of anarchy. Usually insecurity is consequent on the action of other members of international society (i.e., states) but it can also be created by non-state actors like terrorist groups, separatist groups. It is this non-state dynamic which gives the so called American-led 'War against terror' which followed the September 11 attacks its global extent. International security is thus an internal problem for international society as a whole.

Secession, irredentism, aggressive war, conquest, illegal occupation, mass expulsion, genocide and other actions which violate international law all threaten to disrupt the general condition of peace, order and lawfulness within international society. International law and enforcement directed at such transgressions are akin to domestic law enforcement within state that is, they are intended to preserve a general condition of peace and stability within society (in this case international society) so that the members of that society (principally states) can go about their daily lives. In practice, however, such enforcement is often highly controversial precisely because it would potentially sacrifice the national security of one state member of international society for the good of the whole society.

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Similarly, human rights law, the doctrine of crimes against humanity, the rights of non-combatants under international humanitarian law (the laws of war) and the prohibition of genocide, among others, existed in order to protect personal security over and above the security of states long before the term 'human security' was coined. The core idea embodied by human security is essentially that the security of the person, the security of the state and the security of the society of states are fundamentally interconnected.

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terrorism, or civil war, or other threats which threaten to overrun international frontiers. The criticism that human security proponents direct at contemporary security arrangements exactly follows on from this principle of human interconnectedness which continues to exist regardless of juridical boundaries. Torture, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide and other gross human rights violations within states cannot be tolerated if the safety of all human beings is to be achieved.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

➤ **Non-standard threats:** these are the forces that apply "unconventional" methods against the traditional advantages of stronger enemies. The state's interests in the field of modern security are more threatened by non-standard methods such as terrorism and rebellion. There are two factors that increase the risk of non-standard calls: the rise of extremist ideologies and the lack of effective governance. Political, religious and ethnic extremism continues to lead international conflicts. The lack of effective governance in the majority of the world leads to the creation of shelter for terrorists, criminals and rebels. Most states cannot effectively control their territory and borders, case of ungoverned space is so rampant in most developing in countries across the world, most especially in Africa.

➤ **Catastrophic Threats** include methods that can lead to the acquisition, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMS) or the use of WMD. The advantage of the state in the field of traditional warfare make the enemy forces can get catastrophic means, especially the weapons of mass destruction WMS. Transparent international borders, weak international control and unobstructed access to information technology making these efforts easier. Transnational terrorists, distribution of WMD and troubled states who want to acquire or possess this weapon are of particular concern. Coping with catastrophic challenges as a result of the spread of technology and the experience of creating the WMD becomes an urgent task that need urgent attention by all state actors.

➤ **Destructive Threats** can be realized by enemies who develop and implement advanced technologies in order to undermine the state in key operational areas. Rarely, revolutionary technologies and military innovations associated with them may change the concept of warfare. Some potential competitors try to take advantage of the weaknesses of the state and eliminate the advantages of the state and its partners by trying to get provocative potential. An example of this is the armed struggle of Al-Qaeda against the United States and its allies nor the armed struggle of Boko Haram and ISWAP against Nigeria where Boko Haram and ISWAP have successfully carried out and sustained attacks on military formations in Nigeria as well as states in the Sahel Region.

UNIT 3 THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF TERRORISM

Unit Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Outcomes
- 3.3 The Instrumental Theory
 - 3.4 Organizational Approach
 - 3.5 Conflict Theory
 - 3.6 The Group Theory
 - 3.7 The Class Theory
- 3.4 Summary
- 3.5 References/Further Readings
- 3.6 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

3.1 Introduction-

In this unit, we shall critically examine some basic theoretical approaches to the study of terrorism. Theories such as the instrumental approach, the group theory, organizational approach, conflict theories among others.

3.2 Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand in details some of the theories of terrorism

3.3 The Instrumental Theory

Instrumental explanations of terrorism suggest that the act of terrorism is a deliberate choice by a political actor (Crenshaw 1988). According to this approach the terrorist organization acts to achieve political ends.

Different acts of terrorism are explained as responses to external stimuli, like government policies. According to Crenshaw (1995), in this approach, violence is assumed to be intentional for a terrorist organization. Therefore, violence is not the ends as suggested by some other approaches like the psychological theories. Terrorists are not lunatics who violate for the sake of violation. Rather, terrorism is a tool for these actors to achieve political ends. Therefore, governments and other actors are perceived as rivals whose actions are taken strategically and a terrorist organization aims to change other actors' decisions, actions, and policies by using force. As given in the general definition,

terrorism is a deliberate action aimed to change government policies; it is not a kind of typical warfare in which parties try to destroy each other militarily.

This approach suggests terrorist groups calculate the cost of doing and not doing an action and also the probability of success in their actions. In this respect, there are important similarities between instrumental approach and quantitative or formal studies of terrorism. Reviewing the examples from the instrumental approach, one can suggest that the rational choice approach's assumptions are quite similar to those of the instrumental approach. Rational choice studies of terrorism make similar assumptions: terrorists are rational and make their decisions in strategic interactions with other actors (Landes 1978, Sandler et. al. 1987, Enders and Sandler 2004). One of the major questions in this theory is how one can define 'success' of a terrorist organization. Instrumental theorists suggested that the success is defined in terms of accomplishing the political ends for a given terrorist organization. For example, if a terrorist organization is nationalist-separatist in nature, success is achieving an independent state.

However, we also know that a terrorist organization achieving its full ends is almost never the case. No matter how big or influential it is, the rival organization, i.e. the state, is usually significantly more powerful than the terrorist groups and finds ways to deal with the terrorists. According to Crenshaw (1988), very few terrorist organizations achieved their full ideological objectives. There can be a variety of answers to this question, perhaps political, even polemical answers. Different explanations from other theoretical approaches are there too. An advocate of the psychological approach may suggest that it is the act of violence in terrorist's mind that matters; so long-term ideological objectives would not be defining success. Or an organizational approach analyst might argue, as long as the terrorist organization survives, the success is achieved. For an advocate of the instrumental approach, attaining the political ends are important, so the survival of the terrorist organization even though the ultimate aims cannot be achieved could be explained by the achievement of so-called intermediary aims.

In a related development Crenshaw (1988) suggests terrorism survives because the terrorist organizations achieve their tactical aims such as publicity and recognition. This explanation makes sense considering some political changes that terrorist organizations were able to achieve, despite their failure to reach their ultimate political ends. The pieces of this approach reviewed suggest that these factions are the result of disagreements about the political ends, ideological stands, or results of unsuccessful actions to achieve these aims (Crelinsten 1988, Crenshaw 1988, Long 1990). For example, the factions in the IRA, or in extreme-

left organizations in Italy and Turkey, or the Al-Banawi faction of Boko Haram in Nigeria or divisions born from the PLO are the examples of how terrorist groups are divided after serious concerns about political ends in the organization.

The instrumental approach to terrorism is one of the most developed approaches to the subject in the discipline of political science. It is simple and comprehensible as Crenshaw (1988) suggests. It is comprehensible because the intentions of actors are inferred from their behavior according to logical rules. Also, this approach is intellectually satisfying and provides researcher with a rather easier context of study since information requirements about secretive terrorist organizations are relaxed. It is substantially influenced by conflict studies, so its range is extremely broad as it is applied to all manner of conflict regardless of the identity of the actors (Crenshaw 1988). However, this leads to a weakness of the instrumental approach: it cannot explain how the preferences of the actors are determined, since it does not incorporate analyses of the internal workings of terrorist organizations. So, if we assume actors are identical, we miss the differences in understanding how different terrorist actors act differently. In the next part, the organizational approach, which seeks answers to these questions, is presented.

3.4 Organizational Approach

This approach analyzes terrorist groups from the perspective of organization theories. As seen in other fields of social sciences, basic explanations about terrorist groups are based on the organizational perspective. The aim, the actions, and the internal dynamics of an organization are explained in relation to internal organizational processes. The organizational approach suggests a terrorist organization's main goal is 'survival', like any other organization such as a state institution or a commercial enterprise. Hence this approach explains terrorism as a result of an organization's struggle for survival, usually in a competitive environment (Crenshaw 1988). Leaders of the organization deliver benefits, incentives to the members to provide for the survival of the organization.

The organization responds to pressures from outside by changing incentives offered to members or through innovation. Maybe the most interesting explanation about terrorist organizations from this line of this unit is that, terrorist actions do not necessarily or directly reflect ideological values (Crenshaw 1988, Oots 1986, Rapoport 1977). As we elaborate more on the examples of this unit, one can observe that there is great significance given to the internal dynamics and processes of the organization. The determinants of political actions or violent policies by

terrorist organization are organizational rather than political or ideological.

These organizations are taken as self-sustaining and they do whatever necessary to survive. Organization delivers goods to the members to keep them in the organization. These can be tangible goods or public goods in Olsonian terms (Olson 1988), or even be intangible goods like respect, or feeling of belonging to a network of social relationships (Oots 1986). Organizational theories suggest that what defines the actions of a terrorist organization is not purely political. But this approach does not provide us with the necessary simplification we need in theory building. Because it is difficult to understand the reasons behind terrorist acts since actions are assumed to depend on the internal, clandestine dynamics of a terrorist organization.

Furthermore, organizational approach are those set of approaches that explain in details the internal dynamics, process as well as the itinerary of terrorist organizations, since terrorist organizations are typically secret.

In a related development terrorist organization are like firms. Albert O.

Hirschman's (1970) economic theory of organizations can be used to explain the maintenance of the organization in a competitive environment. This further suggests that terrorist organizations are like firms competing in an environment in which they will always try to survive. Other terrorist organizations are like rivals in a market place: the Irish Republican Army competes with the Al-Qaeda-linked terrorist group Jammāt al Muslimeen fi Bilād al Sudan, also known as Ansaru, or with some member of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM); or the Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb; a splinter of Boko Haram popularly referred to as the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP); or even the and the Fulani herdsmen of West Africa once rated the fourth-deadliest terror group in the world officials. Moreover, organizations are more sensitive to their members' stimuli than they are to government actions.

Related to the assumptions mentioned above, emphasizing organizational maintenance explains why terrorist organizations survive although they never achieve their ultimate goals. Because of a terrorist organization's aim is to survive, it focuses on and uses material benefits. For example, it becomes the center of social networks in a particular district of the city or in a rural area. It provides financial resources to its members. Therefore, it is possible to argue that terrorist organizations actually do not want to reach their ultimate aims. If the organization succeeds there are not enough incentives to keep the organization together. Leaders are likely to

seek incremental gains sufficient to sustain group morale but not to end members' dependence on the organization (Crenshaw 1988).

3.5 Conflict Theory

Conflict theories are perspectives in social science that emphasize the social, political or material inequality of a social group, that critique the broad socio-political system, or that otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservatism. Conflict theories draw attention to power differentials, such as class conflict, and generally contrast historically dominant ideologies. It is therefore a macro level analysis of society.

The history of conflict theory can be traced back to thinkers such as Machiavelli or Thomas Hobbes, both of whom viewed humanity cynically. In its current form, conflict theory attempts to refute the functionalist approach, which considers that societies and organizations function so that each individual and group plays a specific role, like organs in the body. There are radical basic assumptions (society is eternally in conflict, which might explain social change), or moderate ones (custom and conflict are always mixed). The moderate version allows for functionalism to operate as an equally acceptable theory since it would accept that even negative social institutions play a part in society's self-perpetuation.

According to Coser (1979) conflict theory states that;

The society or organization functions so that each individual participant and its groups struggle to maximize their benefits, which inevitably contributes to social change such as changes in politics and revolution (Lewis A Coser, 1979).

In another development Ludwig (1984) believe that conflict theory is mostly applied to explain conflict between social classes, proletarian versus bourgeoisie; and in ideologies such as capitalism versus socialism. And in this case the concept of Terrorism and National Security.

The essence of conflict theory according to Randall Collins (1989) is best epitomized by the classic 'pyramid structure' in which an elite dictates terms to the larger masses. All major institutions, laws, and traditions in the society are designed to support those who have traditionally been in power, or the groups that are perceived to be superior in the society according to this theory. This can also be expanded to include any society's 'morality' and by extension their definition of deviance.

Anything that challenges the control of the elite will likely be considered 'deviant' or 'morally reprehensible.' The theory can be applied on both the macro level (like the US government or Soviet Russia, Africa, historically) or the micro level (a church organization or school club) including terrorist organizations such as Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM); Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaida Al-Sharia, Al Ittihad Al Islamiya, Ansaru, Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and (ISWAP)

In summary, Max Weber refined conflict theory. Weber stated that more than one conflict over property existed at any given moment in any given society, which is more nuanced than Marx's theory that the only struggle of importance was that between owners and workers. Weber included an emotional aspect of conflict as well: It is these that underlie the power of religion and make it an important ally of the state; that transform classes into status groups and do the same to territorial communities under particular circumstances (ethnicity); and that make "legitimacy" a crucial focus for efforts at domination.

Weber's conclusions on conflict theory are similar to those reached by scholars such as Emile Durkheim, Sigmund Freud, and Naitzsche, that beyond emotionality, some particular forms of social interaction create strongly held beliefs and solidarity among members of groups.

Karl Marx argued that resources of state in most cases is upheld by the state, making property struggles into political struggles between owners and renters, capitalists and workers, and other groups. Material conditions determine the ability of any of these groups to organize effectively politically. These material conditions are also what enable one group to propagate their views to others in society. Because the owners clearly have an advantage in material wealth, their views are spread more easily.

For Marx, the conflict clearly arises because all things of value to man result from human labor. According to Marx, capitalists exploit workers for their labor and do not share the fruits of these labors equally. This exploitation is what allows the ruling classes to dominate politically, socially as well as economically impose their ideology on their subjects all over the world.

3.6 The Group Theory:

Group theory is one of the main theories consider fit for analyzing terrorism any day. These frameworks however vary depending on the subject under study, for the analysis of phenomenon like terrorism, the group theory is appropriate and relevant. Group theorists like Arthur

Bentley conceptualize social activities in terms of groups, according to him, group are indispensable, some admit that though individuals have roles to play, their roles are more important only in group context. The theorists see group behavior as relationship between the individuals that constitute such groups. The group one belongs to in any society or organization contributes negatively or positively to a certain extent of his/her behavior.

Terrorism groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria ISIS, Al-shabab, Jammāt al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan, also known as Ansaru,, or with some member of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Jama'at Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM); or the Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb; a splinter of Boko Haram popularly referred to as the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP); or even the and the Fulani herdsmen of West Africa once rated the fourth-deadliest terror group in the world officials are therefore a conglomerate of interest groups.. According to Bentley in his analysis of Group theory, individual is important only in the group context. Consequently, these groups which compete for values, attention and demands of the society, drawing from our subject matter, these groups are being motivated by the activities of the other groups for instance; the Al-Qaeda terrorist as well as the Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) gingered up the Al-Shabaab sect and the Boko Haram.

Presently, the Al-Shabaab sect, with its own group interest has turned one of the most terrifying and strongest terrorist groups in the Horn of Africa and the fourth most deadly terrorist organization in the world (GTI 2016). Or the Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb; a splinter of Boko Haram popularly referred to as the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP); or even the and the Fulani herdsmen of West Africa once rated the fourth-deadliest terror group in the world officials. But the group is seen by everybody in and outside the region as a group with special and one-sided interest and they fight other groups as well as stand out in relation to no other.

Since group regulate group struggles, they invariably determine peace and stability, terrorism is therefore seen as the result of interplay of demand and objectives of various groups e.g Al-Shabaab sect, AQIM, Alqiada, Taliban group among others.

3.7 The Class Theory:

Class theory demonstrates that analysis of terrorism cannot be isolated from the International event on one hand, and the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that conditioned it on the other hand.

Therefore, investigating terrorism must be limited to specific context and society that is crucial to the explication of the action that will be required to transform that context. It should be noted that the logic and claim of psychological perspective that attribute individual terrorism to the personality trait and characteristics of the individual motivation rather than the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that conditioned the sectarian group to use that terrorist tactics and act the way they do.

However, certain individuals may have grievances with the state of affair like Norwegian bomber Anders Behring Breivik about rising number of Muslims in Norway, his appearance and personality does not portray that of a 'terrorist' as psychological theorists would want us to believe. Apart from Anders Behring Breivik, individual members of the groups such as Boko Haram, Al Qaeda, ISGS, Hezbollah, Al- Shabaab, ISWAP, Irish Republican Army (IRA), JNIM, Hamas, Ansaru, and Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) are not born 'terrorist' neither is the organization they belong are 'terrorist organizations. They are regarded as 'terrorist' or 'terrorist organizations because they employ the use of individual terrorism to express their grievances about socio-economic, and political situation in their respective societies. Second, terrorism is an expression of class antagonism between the ruling class and the lumpen class. The findings of this study revealed that that the ruling class in power (government) used state terrorism to protect its interest, keep society in check and ensure that the status-quo structure remain unchanged.

In another development, the lumpen class used individual terrorism to lash out at societal injustices, express grievances about state of affairs and challenge the ruling class and the authority of the state. In contrary to claims of realist theorists like Hoffman (1998), Laqueur (2001) Richmond (2003) and others who argued that terrorism is generally associated with lower classes and non-state actors only. It is important to clearly stated here that and according to Herring (2008) terrorism is a tactic of all classes in class conflict, rather than just a tactics of a lumpen class. Furthermore, terrorism is always divided into individual and state terrorism, and both are shape by class basis that gave rise to them. Therefore, it has been revealed that interest of ruling class and that of the lumpen class are diametrically opposed to each other, and none of the classes will freely surrender its interest without a fight. In as much as capitalist system continues to exist, the class interests that culminate into terrorist act between the two classes will continue. This however confirms that, Individual terrorism is not just opposite of state terrorism but they are reciprocal and dialectical reactions that are expressed in terms of class interest, and will continue to shape each other in never-ending dominance of capitalist social relations. Therefore, terrorism is a reflection of social

relations among social classes within modern capitalism (Jonathan, 2011).

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. List some of the theoretical approaches to the study of terrorism you know

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 6 minutes.

1. Explain briefly the Class theory

3.4 Summary

In this unit, we have been able to critically examine some basic theoretical approaches to the study of terrorism. Theories such as the instrumental approach, the group theory, organizational approach, conflict theories, class theory among others. Interestingly, today's terrorism is not fundamentally different from that of the cold-war era given the ideological underpinning of state and non-state actors terrorism and how this reflects the dynamics of unending class struggle implicit in the hidden structures of oppression and structured contradictions in the material world which global system of capitalism represents. Terrorism has always been in form of individual and state terrorism.

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3.6 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)-

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

Some of the theoretical approaches to the study of terrorism include the following:

- The Instrumental Theory
- The Class Theory
- Conflict Theory
- Organizational Theory
- The Group Theory:

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

In the analysis of class theory, the emphasis is on the fact that terrorism cannot be isolated from the International event on one hand, and the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that conditioned it on the other hand. Therefore, investigating terrorism must be limited to specific context and society that is crucial to the explication of the action that will be required to transform that context. It should be noted that, the logic and claim of psychological perspective that attribute individual terrorism to the personality trait and characteristics of the individual motivation rather than the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that conditioned the sectarian group to use that terrorist tactics and act the way they do.

UNIT 4 NATIONS, STATES AND THE NATION-STATE SYSTEM

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Objectives
- 4.3 The Concept of Nations
 - 4.4 The Concept of States
 - 4.5 The Concept of Nation-State
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 References/Further Readings
- 4.8 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)-

4.1 Introduction

In this unit four of module four, attempt is made to present to you a general overview on the concept of Nations, States, and the Nation-State. The terms “nation,” “state,” and “nation-state” are often used interchangeably today, they also have distinct meanings and histories. This unit will begin by exploring these terms in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of how our current international system has developed. The unit will then trace the historical emergence of the nation-state as the primary organizing structure of human societies. Finally, the chapter explores some of the internal and external challenges facing the nation-state.

4.2 Learning Objectives

On completion of this unit, you should be able to: -

- i. Understand the Concept of Nations,
- ii. Examine the Concept of States,
- iii. Analyze in Details the Nation-State.

4.3 The Concept of Nations

The term nation refers to a shared cultural or ethnic identity rather than to a legally recognized geographic territory. Furthermore, a nation is a concept denoting a common ethnic and cultural identity shared by a single people. The terms state, government and nation differ in meaning. The Yoruba nation, for example, share a cultural identity that does not depend upon fixed territory or outside legal recognition. Rather, their status as a nation is based upon shared historical and cultural experiences. In a

related development a nation is a group of people who see themselves as a cohesive and coherent unit based on shared cultural or historical criteria such as the Ijaw, Itsekiri, Benin, Igala, Idoma, among others. Nations are socially constructed units, not given by nature. Their existence, definition, and members can change dramatically based on circumstances. Nations in some ways can be thought of as “imagined communities” that are bound together by notions of unity that can pivot around religion, ethnic identity, language, cultural practice and so forth. The concept and practice of a nation work to establish who belongs and who does not (insider vs. outsider). Such conceptions often ignore political boundaries such that a single nation may “spill over” into multiple states.

Furthermore, states \neq nations: not every nation has a state (e.g., Kurds;

Roma; Palestine). Some states may contain all or parts of multiple nations.

In a related development in his analysis Weber, a nineteenth-century German sociologist, who defines nation in terms of a ‘prestige community’ and argues that the nation derives both from the material interest of the state and a sense of ‘irreplaceable cultural values’ propounded by intellectuals. He further strongly opposes the objective basis of a nation, that is, vernacular language, blood and common descent, while agreeing with the subjective basis of a nation, that is, the sentiment quotient. Thus, he believes that the nation, being a community of sentiment, would lead to the creation of a state on its own-e.g. Jews and the formation of Israel

Nation is where an inhabitant’s emotional, material and moral meanings are invested. The people are not only politically engaged but also experience a strong ‘sense of belonging’. Moral and psychological investment provides a rooted base to the otherwise abstract concept of nation. The formation encompasses three different processes- sentimental (people sharing the same ethnic origin); Political-in the quest of joining independence and recognition in the form of a state; and doctrinaire-when boundaries are redrawn due to historical and structural changes. Thus, the widely accepted notion is nation associated with a shared sense of identity, which in this modern era is usually transformed into a political entity called the state (Nation-state).

4.4 The Concept of States,

The term “State” can be defined as, “A territorial Society divided into government and subjects claiming with in its allotted physical territory, supremacy over all other institutions.” (Laski).

A state is a form of political association or polity that is distinguished by the fact that it is not itself incorporated into any other political associations, though it may incorporate other such associations. In a related development a state is thus a supreme corporate entity because it is not incorporated into any other entity, even though it might be subordinate to other powers (such as another state or an empire). One state is distinguished from another by its having its own independent structure of political authority, and an attachment to separate physical territories.

The state is itself a political community, though not all political communities are states. A state is not a nation, or a people, though it may contain a single nation, parts of different nations, or a number of entire nations. A state arises out of society, but it does not contain or subsume society. A state will have a government, but the state is not simply a government, for there exist many more governments than there are states. The contemporary concept of the state owes its origin to Machiavelli (1469-1527) who expressed this idea in early sixteenth century as 'the power which has authority over men' (The Prince; 1513). This was an important idea because it describes the nature of the state, not the end of the state which was a question of political philosophy rather than political sociology or political science.

“State is the political organization of the ruling class that was its power for the purpose of suppressing the resistance of its class enemies. The state arose as a result of the division of the society into integrated class and therefore for the purpose of curbing the exploited majority in the interest of exploiting minority. It shall exist so long as there is the need for class domination and shall whether away.” (Karl Marx).

Max Weber (1864-1920), a famous German sociologist, sought to evolve a 'sociological' definition of the state: Sociologically, the state cannot be defined in terms of its ends... Ultimately, one can define the modern state sociologically only in terms of the specific means peculiar to it, as to every political association, namely the use of physical force. From this standpoint, Weber arrives at the following definition which is widely acknowledged in modern political theory: 'A State is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory'.

R.M. MacIver, in his famous work The Modern State (1926), sought to distinguish the state from other kinds of associations in that it embraces the whole of people in a specific territory and it has the special function of maintaining social order. It performs this function through its agent, the government 'which speaks with the voice of law'.

In a related development, the word state means a community or society politically organized under one sovereign government within a definite territory and subject to know any other control within or outside the territory. There can be no community without the people to form one, and there cannot be any common life without some definite piece of territory to live in. When people live a collective life, they fulfil the meaning of Aristotle's famous phrase, "Man is a social animal" and when they live a settled life on a definite territory to realize the purpose of collective living, they fulfil the meaning of Aristotle's second famous phrase, "Man is a political animal". Furthermore, the people are bound by rules of common behaviour and their violation is accompanied by punishment, that is what is called the state. Society meets man's companionship; the state solves the problem created by such companionship. Therefore, the state is some form of association with some special characteristics, particularly that of its territorial connection and of its use offeree. It is charged with the duty to maintain those conditions of life for which the state came into existence and for which it continues to exist. Therefore, the state is a natural, a necessary, and a universal institution. It is natural because it is rooted in the reality of human nature. It is necessary because, according to Aristotle, "The state comes into existence originating in the bare needs of life and continuing in existence for the sake of good life". Man needs the state to satisfy his diverse needs and to be what he desires to be. Without the state he cannot rise to the full stature of his personality. In fact, in the absence of such a controlling and regulating authority, society cannot be held together and there will be disorder and anarchy. What food means to the human body the state means to man. Both are indispensable for his existence and development. The state has existed whenever and wherever man has lived in and organized society.

In a nutshell a State is an independent, sovereign government exercising control over a certain spatially defined and bounded area, whose borders are usually clearly defined and internationally recognized by other states.

- States are tied to territory
 - Sovereign or state as absolute ruler over territory
 - Have clear borders
 - Defends and controls its territory within those borders
 - Is recognized by other countries (diplomatic recognition, passports, treaties, etc.)
- States have bureaucracies staffed by state's own personnel
 - Has a national bureaucracy staffed by government personnel (legal system, educational system, hierarchical governmental units, etc.)?
- States monopolize certain functions within its territory (sovereign)
 - Controls legitimate use of force within its territory
 - Controls money at national scale (prints currency; collects taxes)

- Makes rules within its territory (law, regulations, taxes, citizenship, etc.)
- Controls much information within its territory

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Examine the concept of a Nation
2. Examine the concept of a State

4.5 The Concept of Nation-State

The term nation-state literally brings the two different definitions of “nation” and “state” together, as it refers to a specific kind of state, one that provides a sovereign territory for a particular nation. In other words, in a nation-state, the cultural/ethnic group coincides with the geopolitical entity. As such, citizens of the nation-state share a common language, culture, and values. The idea that France is a state where people speak French, identify themselves as French, partake in French culture, and behave according to French cultural norms may seem self-evident, and even the natural order of things, but the term nation-state reminds us that this connection between nation and state was not always the norm. In fact, the nation-state marks a shift away from other types of states that dominated the world-stage before it.

In a related development Nation-State is the idea of a homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state where each state contains one nation. This idea is almost never achieved

Furthermore, a nation-state is a type of state that conjoins the political entity of a state to the cultural entity of a nation, from which it aims to derive its political legitimacy to rule and potentially its status as a sovereign state if one accepts the declarative theory of statehood as opposed to the constitutive theory. A state is specifically a political and geopolitical entity, while a nation is a cultural and ethnic one. The term “nation-state” implies that the two coincide, in that a state has chosen to adopt and endorse a specific cultural group as associated with it. The concept of a nation-state can be compared and contrasted with that of the multinational state, city-state, empire, confederation, and other state formations with which it may overlap. The key distinction is the identification of a people with a polity in the nation-state.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. List the characteristics of a State you are familiar with

4.6 Summary

In this unit, we have examined the concept of State vis-a-vis the concept of a Nation. Furthermore, we have been able to examine the concept of a Nation-State. State and Nation cannot be used interchangeably because the former is not later and visa-a-vis. Above all, the state is a natural, a necessary, and a universal institution. It is natural because it is rooted in the reality of human nature

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4.8 Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

1. A nation is a group of people who see themselves as a cohesive and coherent unit based on shared cultural or historical criteria such as the Ijaw, Itsekiri, Benin, Igala, Idoma, among others. Nations are socially constructed units, not given by nature. Their existence, definition, and members can change dramatically based on circumstances. Nations in some ways can be thought of as “imagined communities” that are bound together by notions of unity that can pivot around religion, ethnic identity, language, cultural practice and so forth.

2. A state means a community or society politically organized under one sovereign government within a definite territory and subject to no other control within or outside the territory.

A State is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory'.

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

- Independent Government
- Territorial Integrity
- Population
- Sovereign

UNIT 5 FAILED/ FAILING STATES

Unit Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Outcomes
- 5.3 Concept Failed States
 - 5.4 The Causes Failed States
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 References/Further Readings,
- 5.7 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

5.1 Introduction

In this unit five of module four, attempt is made to present to you a general overview on the concept of failed states and failing states. This unit we shall Informal actors and their interest in state failure, furthermore, we shall examine Contemporary State Failure, Collapse, and Weakness. Finally, the chapter explores the causes and consequences State Failure.

5.2 Learning Objectives

On completion of this unit, you should be able to: -

- Understand the concept of State Failure,
- Understand the causes of State Failure,
- Understand the consequences of Failed State.

5.3 Concept Failed States

According to the journal of *Foreign Policy* and the Fund for Peace's (2007) defines a failed state as one that has lost "physical control of its territory or a monopoly on the legitimate use of force . . . [and has experienced] erosion of legitimate authority to make collective decisions, an inability to provide reasonable public services, and the inability to interact with other states as a full member of the international community. Though academic debates about 'failed states' commenced in the early 1990's, the notion of 'state failure' has been germane to the political economy of international relations for centuries. Furthermore, a failed state can be categorized as a state(s) that are unable to deal successfully with the various internal and external threats they face, they sometimes become what international relations scholars refer to as "failed states." Failed states can in turn pose a threat to surrounding states as we have witness within some quarters around world.

Failed states are tense, deeply conflicted, dangerous, and contested bitterly by warring factions. In most failed states, government troops battle armed revolts led by one or more rivals. Occasionally, the official authorities in a failed state face two or more insurgencies, varieties of civil unrest, different degrees of communal discontent, and a plethora of dissent directed at the state and at groups within the state.

In a related development, in the duo of Helman and Ratner (1993) they argue that a failed state can be described as a situation where by a state is becoming 'utterly incapable of sustaining itself as a member of the international community'. They argued that a failed state would '[imperial] their own citizens and [threaten] their neighbours through refugee flow, political instability and random warfare'.

In another development Zartman (1995), offers a very basic definition on failure which occurs when the basic functions of the state are no longer performed. Furthermore, Potter (2004: 2) supporting Zartman's definition discuss that the failure of the state is not only related to the collapsed states which are in a civil war and/or in anarchy but also could be understood as a process in which the state fail to discharge its responsibility due to a steadily declining capacity. Referring to this model, Potter offers to classify the states under the three qualities such as weak, failing, and failed. Based on this quality Potter (2004) offers the following categories: weak states ' , failing states ' , collapsed states ' , and non-states ' .

In a related development Michael Ignatieff (2002) who adopts a Machiavellian/Weberian understanding of state failure when he argues that state failure occurs when 'the central government loses the monopoly of the means of violence' (p. 118).

Furthermore, the notion of a failed state, for instance, is used to describe the internal characteristics of a state. On the other hand, rogue 'states are labeled as such because of their foreign policy behaviors. What such labels have in common, however, is that they are all representations of post-colonial states; representations that enable certain policies which serve the economic, political and security interests of those who employ them (Bilgin & Morton, 2002: 55-56).

Similarly, Potter (2004:4), summarizes definitions of failed states as it follows:

- Failed States are tense, deeply conflicted, dangerous, and bitterly contested by warring factions;

- Failed States are states which cannot or will not safeguard minimal civil conditions, i.e. peace, order, security, etc. domestically;
- Failed States can be defined in terms of their demise of the practical operation of governmental functions for an internationally recognized state;
- Failed states could be expanded if one were to include states facing serious internal problems that threaten their continued coherence or significant internal challenges to their political order.
- A failure can also be based on cultural indicators such as the restrictions on the free flow of information, the subjugation of women, the inability to accept responsibility for individual or collective failure, the extended family or clan as the basic unit of social organization, the domination by a restrictive religion, the low valuation of education, and the low prestige assigned to work.

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 1

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. Examine the concept of a failed State

5.3 The Causes of Failed States

Some nation-states can be classified as “marginal” because they are on the verge of failing. John McCormick, a scholar of comparative politics, describes marginal states as those that are “the most politically unstable, the poorest, the least successful at meeting the basic needs of their people, and the furthest from achieving workable state systems.” McCormick, J (2007) In assessing the viability of states, he posits that, the index of failed states looks at a variety of risk elements, therefore the following can be attributed as causes of a failed state:

- Extensive corruption among political office holders:
- Rising ethnic conflict:
- Rising level of criminal behavior among security agencies:
- The use of terror by the State against own citizens
- Inability of the state to collect taxes without undue coercion
- Rise of criminal and political violence
- A loss of control over borders
- inability of the state to draw on citizen support,
- A collapsed health system
- Rising levels of infant mortality and declining life expectancy
- large-scale involuntary dislocation of the population,

- sharp economic decline,
- Rising religious conflict -,
- Rising linguistic- and cultural hostilities
- Civil war
- institutionalized persecution or discrimination,
- The end of regular schooling opportunities
- Declining levels of GDP per capita (especially inflation)
- A widespread preference for non-national currencies
- Basic food shortages – leading to starvation
- brain drain, and
- Weak institutions
- Questionable legitimacy

Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs) 2

Attempt these exercises to measure what you have learnt so far. This should not take you more than 5 minutes.

1. **List causes of failed states that you know**

5.4 Summary

In this unit five of modules four which is the last unit and module for this course we have been able to critically examine the concept if failed state, we have also been able to list the man causes of failed State as well as consequences of a failed State. In regard to understanding contemporary security and development challenges, the concept of state failure is of mixed use. On the one hand, a normative definition of the state, which is understood as a means and not a consequence of development, does not take into account that security and political goods can be provided by informal actors.

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5.7 Possible Answer to Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs)

Possible Answers to SAEs 1

- A failed state can be described as a situation where by a state is becoming 'utterly incapable of sustaining itself as a member of the international community'. They argued that a failed state would '[imperil] their own citizens and [threaten] their neighbours through refugee flow, political instability and random warfare'.
- A failure which occurs when the basic functions of the state are no longer performed.
- A failure of the state is not only related to the collapsed states which are in a civil war and/or in anarchy but also could be understood as a process in which the state fail to discharge its responsibility due to a steadily declining capacity

Possible Answers to SAEs 2

- Extensive corruption among political office holders:
- Rising ethnic conflict:
- Rising level of criminal behavior among security agencies:
- The use of terror by the State against own citizens
- Inability of the state to collect taxes without undue coercion
- Rise of criminal and political violence
- A loss of control over borders
- inability of the state to draw on citizen support,
- A collapsed health system

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