

# [That explores an ethnic sociological issue](https://assignbuster.com/that-explores-an-ethnic-sociological-issue/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Sociology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/sociology/)

Terrorism as an Ethnic Sociological Issue Terrorism has been a common occurrence since 2001. There exist two forms of terrorism, domestic and global terrorism experienced mostly by the western nations such as America. Terrorism involves struggles for political superiority and power by exerting fear on the public. The terrorists in all the instances have a motive of championing their political or superiority aims. Domestic terrorism is a reflection of the global terrorism that takes place beyond American boundaries. In domestic based terrorism, men are the most vulnerable victims. Gender-based discrimination in terrorism is a social concern. As a proof, statistics reveal that one in four women undergo domestic violence in their lifetime, through research. The ratio represents 6 and 10 percent, while the mean percentage is 10 to 30 percent. A greater percentage of men than women confirm the gendered nature of terrorism (Pain 532). The gender discrimination and inequality is a sociological theory brought about by terrorism.   
Domestic violence cuts across class, age, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. Domestic violence is a social issue accompanied by severe consequences of the physical and mental health of the individuals experiencing it. It leads to family break ups and lowers social standards of the victims. The children are the most affected as fear instilled in them functions to control their emotional and social relations. Abrahams and Hester et al. through their researches presented in Pains’ journal, it is evident that children who witness terrorism acts grow on lowered social uncertainties. They tend to develop brutality accompanied by poor relations with peers. Most of the children ignorantly tend to emulate the terrorists actions, which is unethical. Conflict and the violence addressed relates to the sociological conflict theory. Terrorism hence has sociological impacts on the victims, and mechanisms for states and families should employ means of eliminating and avoiding it entirely.   
Terrorism has found root due to the racism and whiteness menace in most of the societies. Shantz defines institutional racism as the collective failure of an organization to offer an appropriate service to people of their color, culture, or ethnic origin (Shantz 65). Lack of establishments in the institutions contributes and fuels terrorism globally. Patriotism and state-based socialization may eliminate chances of occurrence of associated terrorism. The nations will fight together to eradicate global terrorism that disorients the social status of individuals and the states’ social status. Poor relations limit chances of resource sharing and ideological exchange hence deterring economic growth in the end. Nations should tackle and eliminate racial segregation and white superiority to encourage togetherness. Togetherness will help in curbing terrorism, as everyone will be alert to protect one another.   
Interpersonal racism is another issue fuelling terrorism; terrorists launch attacks based on interpersonal racism (Doolin et al. 137). The racism leads to distrust among individuals thereby offering excellent platforms for the terrorists to conduct their terrorist acts. Terrorism in this case encourages the sociological theory that advocates corporation among individuals as a means of effecting social order. Terrorism enforces corporation amongst people and states forming a merit of terrorism. Corporation is a sociological theory that terrorism addresses.   
Works Cited   
Doolin, Katherine., John, Child., John, Raine and Anthony, Beech. Whose Criminal Justice?: State or Community? Waterside Press, 2011. Print.   
Pain, Rachel. " Everyday Terrorism: Connecting Domestic Violence and Global Terrorism." Progress in Human Geography 38. 4 (2014): 531-550   
Shantz, Jeff. Racism and Borders: Representation, Repression, Resistance. New York, NY: Algora Publishing, 2010. Print.