

Comparing terrorism groups to toc groups

Sociology



However, the terrorist groups and transnational organized crime groups are both illegal and unconstitutional groups that do not attract open support from any country or state in the world. This explains the need for multiple countries to form counter-terrorism units and anti-crime departments to curb both menaces.

The types of businesses that the two groups perform are different but convergent. The TOCs sell illicit products across the borders and perform certain activities that render a state at ransom to commit to their demands (Carrapico, Irrera & Tupman, 2014). They deal with human trafficking, sale of narcotics, deep-sea piracy, oil smuggling, and firearm trafficking. Terrorist groups deal with insurgent attacks on innocent citizens, leadership roles in insurgent revolt against governments and capture of specific government territories.

While the TOCs have their financial support from their influential leaders and coordination of similar groups, the terrorists derive funding from ethnic and religious sources, private donors, state sponsorships and charities (Carrapico, Irrera & Tupman, 2014). However, in the smuggling of weapons and human trafficking, the two groups often liaise to define the similarities of their ambitions. The terrorist groups pose more threat to security as they involve larger groups of people from one religion or ethnic alignment as opposed to the TOCs that have few members working for the benefit of wealthy individual ringleaders.

References

Carrapico, H., Irrera, D., & Tupman, B. (2014). Transnational organised crime and terrorism: different peas, same pod? *Global Crime*, 15(3-4), 213-218. doi: 10.1080/17440572.2014.939882
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