

Terror tactics

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Combating Terrorism Introduction Center for International Security and Corporation at the Stanford confirms that terrorism has remained to be an international threat since the 20th century. Osama bin Laden and his Al Qaeda group have left life-long fear in most countries since late 20th century after continuous attack in first-world countries like United States of America (Amble, 2012). A true stereotype among people is that terrorism is formed by groups centered on the Islamic religion, which originated from Arabic nations terrorism's carrier is religion, and has spread all over the world. The Al-shaabab is a terrorist organization in Eastern Africa Region, Boko Haram in West Africa, Palestinian Islamic Jihad in Palestine, Student Islamic Movement of India in India, and United Self-Defense Forces of Columbia among others. Countries that have experienced its effect fast-hand like United States, 2001 and Kenya, 1998 have progressive efforts in combating it using a series of tactics.

Most terrorist organizations have a common ideology; to destroy U. S. A's allies, United Nations' activities against terror groups, and structures of global order. Not even a powerful state like USA can fight terrorism alone because such groups have established networks and have easy access to money across international borders. The best tactic applied by USA in conjunction with United Nations is the use of the 4D strategy (Defeat, Deny, Diminish and Defend). Nations fighting terrorism aim at defeating terrorism through direct and indirect use of economic, diplomatic, information, intelligence, financial, and military among other tools. Research findings published in Terrorism Research Initiative (Rineheart, 2010) reveal that the 4D strategy, at times referred to as the Counterinsurgency Theory has helped counter terror activities by simultaneously applying the 4D strategy <https://assignbuster.com/terror-tactics/>

elements. The outcome has led to disorientation of terror organizations by limiting and eliminating their sources of finance, reducing their scope and capabilities from global threats to state criminal domains.

Conclusion

Maxims of warfare (White, 2012) demand that every participant to know and mark terrorists and their sympathizers as enemies. Through combined efforts, it will be possible for their unlawful and inhuman activities to be restrained within controllable limits. Therefore, both local and international security agencies must work tirelessly to ensure terror activities, plans, and their locations are known before the worse happens.

References

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