

International Terrorism
Second Grade Students
International Relations Department
Lecture 6
Classification and categories
Lecturer: Sara H Ali

Categories

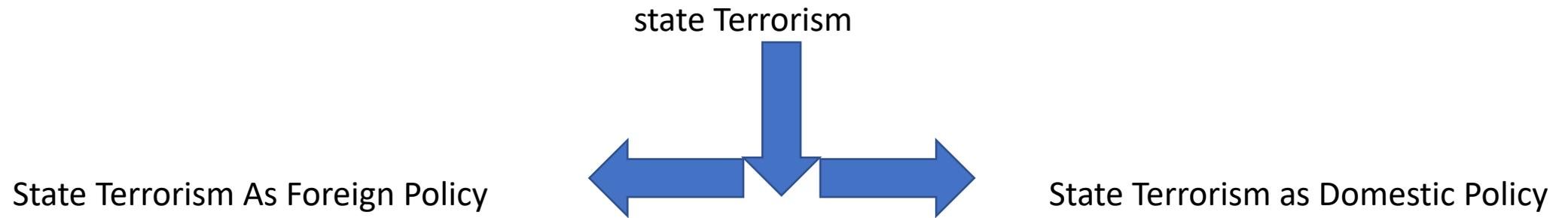
1- State Terrorism

2- Dissident Terrorism

State Terrorism

- Terrorism committed by governments against perceived enemies. State terrorism can be directed externally against adversaries in the international domain or internally against domestic enemies. Government-initiated political violence is potentially the most destructive manifestation of terrorist Violence.

Being that extensive resources are readily available to the state, a great level of violence is quite plausible. Dissident terrorists simply do not possess the same resources, manpower, organizational ability, or immediacy of repression as available to governments.



- 1- Internationally, governments define their national interest within the contexts of economic, ideological, or political priorities, and advocate or protect these priorities either in cooperation or competition with the international community.
- 2- For states pursuing aggressive international goals and objectives, state-sponsored terrorism is more efficient and carries a lower risk of serious and lasting consequences.
- 3- When adopted as policy, it is relatively inexpensive, less risky than open warfare, and can be beneficial.

State Terrorism As Domestic Policy

- All governments respond when domestic authority is threatened by attempting to restore order. When this occurs, some regimes adopt repressive options, sometimes with extreme violence and coercion. Government agents carrying out domestic terrorist campaigns are often members of state security institutions such as the police and military.

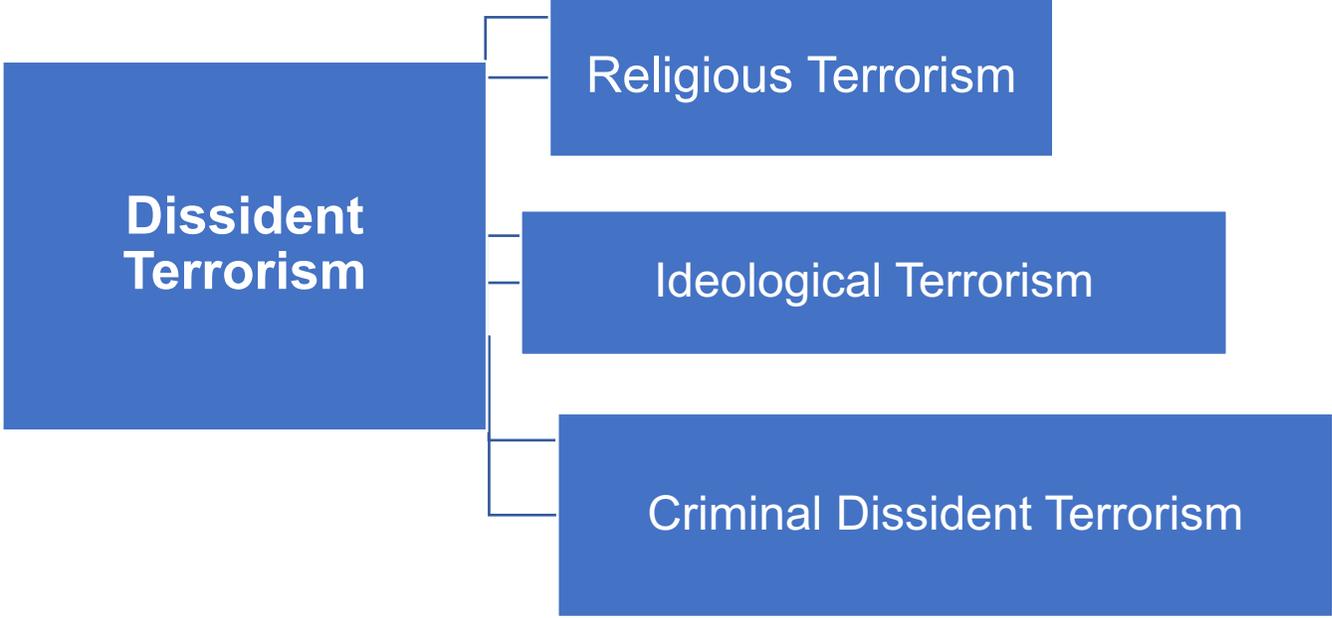
The scale of state-sponsored violence as including the following:

- 1- warfare, the conventional military forces of a state are marshaled against an enemy.
- 2- genocide, the state applies its resources toward the elimination of a scapegoat group. The basic characteristic of state-sponsored genocidal violence is that it does not differentiate between enemy combatants and enemy civilians.

- 3- Assassinations are selective applications of homicidal state violence, whereby a single person or a specified group of people is designated for elimination. This is a lower scale application of state violence.
- 4- Torture is used by some states as an instrument of intimidation, interrogation, and humiliation.

Dissident Terrorism

- Terrorism committed by non-state movements and groups against governments, ethno-national groups, religious groups, and other perceived enemies.
- Non-state actors and those sympathetic to their cause have historically justified political violence as a necessary step toward ultimately achieving justice or liberation.
- Revolutionaries, insurgents, assassins, and other violent dissidents have rationalized their actions as necessary measures to defend and achieve the goals of a justifiable cause.



Religious Terrorism

- Terrorism motivated by an absolute belief that an otherworldly power has sanctioned—and commanded—the application of terrorist violence for the greater glory of the faith. Religious terrorism is usually conducted in defence of what believers consider to be the one true faith.
- The otherworldly power is believed to favour those who commit faith-motivated violence, and therefore will reward the perpetrators in a paradise-like afterlife.

Such support may include weapons, training, money, intelligence, or safe havens. State- directed terrorist organizations act as agents of a government. Such groups receive intelligence, logistics, and operational support from the sponsoring government, frequently through diplomatic missions. State-directed terrorism is potentially a deniable and/or relatively inexpensive method of carrying out attacks against an enemy state or its interests.