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Terrorism is about power and the pursuit of power. By definition, terrorism is considered as a revolution that causes coercive intimidation, violence or attack on civilians and the government as a means of achieving the political, religious or ideological aim (Chalk, Hoffman, Reville, & Kasupski, 2005). Terrorist acts are usually well planned, calculated and conducted systematically to achieve their purposes, motivations, and objectives. The act of terrorism has its consequences and effect on the people and its society. The most compelling drive of terrorism is to cause harm, threat, and destruction to their targets. Therefore, terrorism is associated with economic sabotage, increase uncertainty and unrest in the society, political skepticism and damage of property and in extreme cases lead to loss of life of civilians.

Terrorism is considered an act of war, which causes physical destruction of resources and economic systems in the society. It disrupts government activities and normal routines such as transport systems, employment and other scales of the economic input in a state. Consequently, this results in an economic downfall, and imbalance in market trends, which affect the economic stability of a state and its trade. Additionally, a society living in constant fear of terrorist attacks become psychologically and physically unstable. People start to question their government, beliefs, and security and this affects the stability of the society.

International terrorist groups such as the Al Qaeda and the ISIS have started a trans-continental expansion targeting key cities across the globe and recruiting more members all over the world. These international terrorist groups have formed robust external operating networks calling their recruits, "Foreign Jihadist" (Vick, Shuster, Malsin, Edwards, Berenson, & Elliott, 2017). These international terrorist groups are building their global networks through the help of

sympathetic states, universities, non-governmental organization, religious and internet activists.

Their motive is to increase the attack on other parts of the worlds like Europe and the US.

Furthermore, this expansion of international terrorist groups like ISIS has become a nightmare to both hard and soft targets. They are using technology and global connectivity infrastructure to attack their targets. The international terrorist groups are subverting open democracy for their hard attacks and mass casualty attack on infrastructure and facilities such as airlines and hotels as a target for soft civilians.

Domestic terrorism and homegrown extremism are setting new trends in internal threats in the country. The extremist radicalizations have fueled violence and hatred towards the government and other social systems in a country. Many of the domestic terrorism and homegrown extremist have ignited the rise of a racist and xenophobic environment within the state. This has caused far-right violence that are targeted among the marginalized community in the state. Furthermore, the homegrown violent extremists HVEs are projected to inspire the expansion of terrorist organizations such as the Salafi-Jihadism, which encourages attacks on selected communities or sub-sectors of the society (Berrebi & Yonah, 2016). In most cases, domestic terrorist and HVEs are influenced by personal grievances and ideologies to fight back the current system, and this attack will be directed at causing division among people in the future society. The future threat of these terrorist acts will undercut public safety and increase inter-community wrangles such as racism, bigotry and xenophobia conflicts.

In summation, terrorism and its vices are causing greater damages in the society and its impact expanding throughout the globe. Domestic terrorists and homegrown violent extremist are being influenced by the international terrorist organization to cause unrest within their states.

The trends in the international terrorist organizations are stepping in as threats to global security and peace.

References

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