DISEC

" Disarmament and International Security"

Study Guide

Combating Insurgence and Terrorism

Around The World

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I. Letter from Secretary-General

Distinguished Delegates and Esteemed Advisors,

It is such great honour and anticipation to take this opportunity of welcoming you all to the first ever session of the IDA Model United Nations Conference. Never before has academic knowledge exchange and rememberable diplomacy been more of a necessity, and this event will mark the start of this narrative brought to life on the 8-10 February 2025 hosted by Çanakkale Fen Mat Academy College This has been precisely incorporated to provide a platform for spirited and aspiring youth to come together to deliberate upon pressing issues of the world, find solutions to problems and enhance their knowledge in the field of world relations. "Empowering Visions, Inspiring Futures," is our motto to represent our focus on leadership development, critical thinking, and global citizenship for all of our offerors.

The conference this year will consist of four specially curated committees including junior and senior levels that will consider relations to current global issues. The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) will address the international threat of insurgence and terrorism. Women shall be brought to the forefront of civil society and UN Women will strive to ensure that the women are empowered, violence against them is eliminated and their effective participation in all spheres of life is promoted. The World Health Organization (WHO) will focus on one of the key areas of universal health coverage and equitable access to healthcare. Finally, there will be a session addressing the issue of space debris, ensuring that outer space is used sustainably, by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA). Every committee provides an opportunity for delegates to debate intensely, negotiate solutions, and sharpen their diplomatic skills.

On behalf of IDAMUN25 academic and organizational teams, I appreciate and thank you for the great contribution to making this event possible. Months of hard work and detailed planning have gone into making this conference not only an intellectually invigorating experience, but a chance for personal growth and engagement. We are excited to host you here on Çanakkale and see your passion, mind and creativities. If the rest of IDAMUN25 is anything like this, then we can only hope that it will lead to a defining chapter in your journey toward becoming tomorrow's leaders, driving a better and more united future for our world.

Sincerely,

Gökçe Güder
Secretary General of IDA Model United Nations 2025

II.   Letter from Under Secretary-General

Dear Distinguish Delegates, Advisors, Staff and Partners,

I am overjoyed to propose you to the Conference of IDAMUN!

All of you Welcome,

My name is Onur İstanbullu and I am humbled to serve as the Under Secretary-General of this historic and enchanting conference. On behalf of the entire Secretariat I am eager to welcome you to this year's event for what we are sure will be a memorable experience for all.

IDAMUN has been committed to providing a safe, informative and innovative learning environment where delegates may debate passionately and collaborate productively. At our conference, delegates immerse themselves in the worlds of international politics and approach complex questions of global significance with compassion and curiosity. From our diverse committee topics, to our engaging delegate events, and ongoing mission to provide enrichment and opportunity to students, IDAMUN is a space where everyone is welcome to learn, grow and find community.

Both during and after committee sessions, I hope our attendees explore, experience and indulge in the creative liberties that Model UN allows. I sincerely encourage delegates to seize the opportunity to develop skills, friendships and memories while joining us at IDAMUN in February 2025. Travel through history, create defence policy and unravel worlds mysteries. Delegates the World is your oyster and may IDAMUN be your stage.

The conference you experience is due in no small part to the incredible effort showcased by the IDAMUN Secretariat and committee staff. We are privileged to have some of the most brilliant, talented and passionate individuals from all Türkiye curating this monumental event for our attendees. I have no doubt that you will feel the love, care and attention that they've invested into our conference.

I am absolutely thrilled for what we have in stock for you for IDAMUN 25. Until then should you have any questions please contact us from our website

With Love

                                                          Onur İstanbullu
                                                          Under Secretary-General

III.   **Introduction of the Committee : Disarmament and International Security**

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is one of the most significant committee in the General Assembly (GA) of the United Nations. The committee was formed in the wake of the devastating Second World War (WWII), and this was part of the international community's effort to create a framework for international peace and security. It is on matters of disarmament, the regulation of arms, and measures to enforce the concepts of collective security preventing conflicts through means other than violence.

DISEC, therefore, still reflects the lessons learnt from the Second World War, moving from a reactive and aggressive method of war prevention to a collaborative, systemic approach to international security. The aim of DISEC is to limit the spread of weapons and endangerment and promote agreements through dialogue. It operates alongside other UN agencies and specialized bodies to tackle 21st-century security issues, including nuclear disarmament, the regulation of small arms, and the governance of new military technologies.

The system comprises six primary organs which work together to ensure international peace and security, promote international cooperation, and address global issues. These six organs include:

- **Elimination of conventional weapons threats to mass destruction weapons and global security**

    Working to minimize the threats from traditional weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and protecting the security of the world.

- **Economic development and international trade**

    Promotes initiatives for free trade to develop developing economies to their full potential in the way of economic contribution as participating countries.

- **Universal Declaration of Social Welfare and Human Rights (U.D.SW.H.R)**

    Adherence with international conventions, upholding compliance with the Geneva Conventions and protection of worldwide social welfare and human rights.

- **Peacekeeping of high profile affiliates**

    Oversees peacekeeping operations and aids high-profile affiliates like the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to help vulnerable populations.

- **Budget and legal issues**

    Certain General Assembly initiatives must be evaluated in a financial and legal context, bearing in mind international law, and budget constraints.

- **Worldwide Cooperation and Governance**

Enables joint decision-making and policy formulation among member states to strengthen collective response to global challenges.

As one of the most important committees in the General Assembly, DISEC plays an integral role in addressing global security and disarmament challenges, bearing significant weight towards the overarching mission of the United Nations.

However, it should be noted that DISEC has no power to enforce, control military movements, or directly intervene with armed conflicts. Instead, it functions as a recommendation body, offering advice to the United Nations Security Council, which has the ability to impose such measures.

IV.   Introduction of the Agenda Item : Combating Against Terrorism and Insurgency Around the World

A. Overview of the Agenda Item

Terrorism and insurgency continue to pose some of the most significant threats faced by the world today, eroding peace, stability and development in numerous parts of the globe. These phenomena are multi-faceted national and societal problems driven by political, economic and social frustrations but also ideological extremism, resource scarcity and geopolitical discord. Terrorism consists of violent acts intended to induce fear and attain political ends, while insurgency generally refers to an organized uprising against existing authorities. Both phenomena subvert social order, uproot populations and present major challenges to governance and international security. The agenda will aim to address the root causes, international responses, and actions needed to deal with these threats through collective measures.

1. The Role of Countries in Combating Terrorism

Different nations worldwide have created numerous tailored counter-terrorism measures which aim to tackle their particular threats, as well as the changing forms of terrorism. They are all-encompassing and versatile, merging mending, reforms, operation, intelligence-gathering, and social initiatives to combat terrorism. With the increasing sophistication of contemporary terrorist groups, their diffuse organizational structures, use of new technologies, and ability to disseminate propaganda through social media platforms, nations must swiftly adapt, and react more creatively. State authorities have poured resources into intelligence infrastructure, employing sophisticated observation networks, data analysts

and real-time interaction between domestic and foreign institutions. Intelligence agencies, meanwhile, monitor suspicious activities, follow the financial trail and intercept communications that might signal an impending attack. Such data is critical to unraveling terrorist networks and thwarting attacks before they happen.

In addition to intelligence operations, important legislative frameworks have helped strengthen the legal capacity of counter-terrorism efforts. Through legislation governments expanded the definition of terrorist offences, increased security measures and granted more power to law enforcement to avert, investigate and punish acts of terrorism. The purpose of this legislation is to punish terrorist financing, recruitment and propaganda as well as to protect citizens from the negative impact of terrorism. However, such laws are not introduced lightly, and often with careful consideration as they can raise civil liberties, privacy and potential abuse concerns. Sustaining an efficacious and rights-respecting legal regime is thus an ongoing balancing act.

It made also necessary to use military operations to destroy in a particular region or in certain territory terrorist organizations which were set up there. Military action is essential in neutralizing terrorist groups, particularly in areas of conflict, but countries aware of the greater threat know that military force alone is not sufficient. We must hope that this will be accompanied by a genuine and deep-rooted strategy for tackling the wider social and political conditions that are breeding terrorism. That's why we need to be able to form societal programs, such as educational initiatives, counter-radicalization campaigns, and community engagements. Countries are investing increasingly in programs that promote social cohesion, tolerance and integration, especially in marginalized communities at risk of becoming recruitment targets for terrorist groups. By doing so, these efforts hope to undermine the attractions of extremist worldviews and foster climates that promote peaceful cohabitation. Moreover, promoting economic development, accessing education, and achieving social justice are seen that the conditions that enable terrorism to flourish should be eradicated.

In fact, they need a comprehensive strategy to counter this menace: a combination of hard and soft power. Through synergized military, legal, intelligence and societal activities, countries are not only counter reacting to immediate threats but also fortifying themselves for long-term resilience from terrorism. This multidimensional approach means dollar creation emphasises collaboration, innovation and adaptability in a rapidly evolving security landscape.

USA

In the immediate aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, the United States took the lead in counter-terrorism efforts. The USA PATRIOT Act, passed in 2001, expanded intelligence-gathering capabilities, and the Department of Homeland Security was created to coordinate anti-terror work. Military force has been used against terrorist organizations abroad, through Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and a global coalition against

ISIS. Within the United States, efforts have included CVE, or "Countering Violent Extremism," programs promoting deradicalization and community outreach.

France

France, as a state often attacked by terrorists, has strong counter-terrorism measures. Vigipirate plan, which maintains a national security alert system to reinforce vigilance at public sites. After the Paris attacks in 2015, France implemented emergency legislation to enhance police powers and surveillance capabilities. The French government works closely with European Union countries to counter transnational terrorist threats, and has deployed troops to antiterror missions in Mali and the Sahel.

India

India, which faces threats from groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed, has developed a multi-pronged strategy. Counterterrorism has received a boost with the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and modernization of the National Security Guard (NSG) as a response to terror threats. Conduct across-the-border military actions, like the 2016 surgical strikes in Pakistan-administered Kashmir to signal a more aggressive India. On the home front, communal harmony and extremism-fighting programs will be key to long-term solutions.

Nigeria

Nigeria faces terrorism from Boko Haram and its splinter group, the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP). With support from regional partners in the Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF), the Nigerian government has heightened military offensives, including Operation Lafiya Dole. Programs for former Boko Haram members, like the Operation Safe Corridor initiative, seek to deradicalize and reintegrate ex-combatants.

2. The Role of Countries in Combating Insurgency

In countries facing insurgency, they present a challenge that is unique and difficult, since insurgencies are often born of deep political, social, and economic grievances. Where terrorism is usually where organized entities target civilian entities to base fear for political gain, insurgency is more a drawn-out, organized rebellion of authority. Usually led to autonomy, rights or political exchange these movements are powered by the dissent or disenfranchised group. Effective strategies to combat insurgency must therefore target both the insurgent groups themselves, as well as the root causes of their rebellion. Military action is still a crucial aspect of counter-insurgency, although it differs fundamentally from counter-terrorism. Although military operations in these kinds of counterinsurgency scenarios are often described as needing to be more heavily focused on the killing of insurgent fighters, they will also need to destroy the broader support networks that keep them alive — from rural base camps and logistical supply chains to the sources of financing and the ideological leaders who recruit new fighters. The objective of these military operations is to

do more than kill insurgents in combat; it is to remove their capacity to function effectively in their ecosystem. Such an effective counter-insurgency often necessitates specialized military tactics like "clear, hold, build" operations to push insurgent forces out of contested areas, establish Central Government authority and implement development and governance measures to win local support.

   Yet alongside military instruments must be political solutions. Governments usually hold talks to negotiate with insurgents over a political solution. As is often the case with negotiated peace agreements, insurgents may agree to give up arms for autonomy, political participation, or a stake in governing. One kind of effort is a political concession, such as reform to address issues like ethnic inequality, hostility between religions, or local governance issues — the types of things that offer the real hope of addressing the underlying drivers of the insurgency. Governments will have to signal, however implementation should be, readiness to even listen to the insurgents voices, in other words, Insurgents demands should be taken into consideration for national interest. As military and political approaches may be focused on the short-term goal of ending violence, social and economic solutions have often been the most sustainable aspects of countering insurgency. Insurgent movements often find support among the communities reeling under poverty, illiteracy, and crumbling infrastructure. And hence, tackling these socio-economic issues can, indeed, deprive the insurgent ideologies of the very lure that they bank on. Governments tend to concentrate on revitalising infrastructure, facilitating access to healthcare and education, and generating employment within insurgency-affected areas. These measures are designed to improve the lives of the population, give a sense of normalcy and reduce the insurgents' presence and ability to recruit and build a base of support. Governments also bolster trust and relationships at the local level, undercutting insurgents' ability to recruit and operate, through improvements in social services and governance.

   This is one of the more difficult aspects of countering insurgency drawn through ethnic, regional, or ideological lines. Insurgents frequently act in the name of marginalized segments of society, and a purely military response can exacerbate that marginalization. Government should enable nation building, maintain social justice and incorporate different segments of society into the political system. The insurgents' narrative of resistance is emboldened, and peace becomes increasingly elusive without inclusive governance. Lastly, international assistance is also key to counterinsurgency, especially when the insurgent groups have cross-border operations or receive foreign assistance. Many nations also turn to nearby countries or global entities for help, since they might offer military equipment, logistic resources, or relief services. The United Nations will use similar multilateral organizations and institutions to deploy peace-keeping forces in regions similarly threatened by insurgency to regional stability in order to provide the conditions for both peace talks and the rebuilding of local institutions. To sum up, insurgency requires a detailed answer including military, political, social, and international actions. Just relying on military might to defeat insurgent elements, root causes of insurgency need to be addressed, political dialogue and socio-economic openings for disaffected populations are crucial to success over the long haul. A comprehensive approach that integrates these various dimensions can help

governments to erode the base of insurgent movements and set the stage for sustained peace and stability.

Colombia

  Colombia has been battling insurgency by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) for decades. The government paired military offensives, underpinned by U.S. taxpayer funding through Plan Colombia, with peace talks. A 2016 peace deal with the leftist FARC insurgency helped disarm thousands of fighters and return them to civilian life but splinter groups remain a challenge.

Afghanistan

  In Afghanistan, the Taliban insurgency lasted more than 20 years. That included military campaigns from NATO forces alongside U.S. troops, and the training of Afghan security forces. At the same time, initiatives aimed at improving governance, infrastructure and education sought to reverse the Taliban's influence. While these are important trends during a time of political instability and internal division, the withdrawal of NATO forces in 2021 showed that unless Afghans can negotiate a political settlement, none of these things will make a lasting difference.

Philippines

  The Philippines has struggled for decades with insurgencies from groups including the New People's Army (NPA) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Among these were counter-insurgency programs initiated by the government like Oplan Bantay Laya which integrated military operations with community development programs The campaigns reportedly aimed at defeating both progressive and revolutionary forces through covert operations targeting various sectors, including the poor, workers, and human rights defenders. His national security adviser also aimed to broker a peace pact with the MILF, resulting in the 2014 peace agreement that established the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region following demands for greater autonomy in Mindanao.

Myanmar

  Myanmar has been beset with ethnic insurgencies for decades. The military has waged military operations against and negotiated ceasefires with different ethnic armed organizations. But the exclusivity of political solutions and accusations of human rights violations put peace at risk.

Iraq

  In Iraq, insurgencies in the wake of the 2003 U.S. invasion gave rise to groups like Al-Qaeda in Iraq and its successor ISIS. Counter-insurgency operations have involved significant military operations, including the 2017 operations against terrorist groups in Mosul, backed by international coalitions. Reconstruction of conflict-stricken areas and reconciliation across sectarian divides are also vital over the longer term.

B. Historical Content

a. Brief History of Terrorism and Insurgency

   The history of terrorism and insurgency stretches deeply and widely, with political and social causes reflected in different iterations of those struggles and grievances over centuries. The early origin of terrorism can be traced back in ancient times. For example, 1st-century CE Judean zealots engaged in violent tactics, including assassinations, to resist Roman presence, using the politics of terror to dismantle Roman authority. Likewise, during the French Revolution, the radical Jacobins deployed state-sponsored terror to target enemies of the revolution, most famously during the Reign of Terror (1793–1794). Insurgency is equally about resistance but is typically the consequence of actions taken against colonialism and imperial rule. Some early cases of insurgency include the American Revolution against British colonization in the 18th century and the Indian Rebellion in 1857, where locals fought against the British East India company. These movements sought to dismantle foreign control, frequently through guerrilla strategies intended to counter the greater military might of colonial armies.

20th Century: The Growth of Modern Terrorism and Insurgency

   The 20th century is a high point for terrorism and insurrection; motivated in many cases by nationalism and independence. The dissolution of empires after the two World Wars fueled countless resistance movements. During this time a more organized approach to terrorism came about, with groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the 20th century employing bombings and assassinations to achieve Irish independence. In Palestine, underground Zionist groups like the Irgun turned to terrorism to advance the creation of Israel. These forms of violence only transformed during the Cold War (1947–1991), and, as revolutionary ideologies coalesced as oppositional movements against both Western power and Soviet-friendly regimes, insurgencies became the dominant form of violence in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Guerrilla warfare emerged as the main tactic in these types of insurgencies, and the spread of revolution through protracted struggle was epitomised by, among others, Che Guevara's rebels in Cuba and the Vietnamese insurgents in the Vietnam War.

Cold War Era: Globalization of Terrorism and Insurgency

   Terrorism also flourished as a tactic during the Cold War, with organizations like the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and others on the anti-Imperialist left throughout the world using violence (or the potential for violence) as a revolutionary tactic.
Such movements frequently attacked government institutions, military personnel and civilians to coerce governments into political concessions. With the end of the Cold War, the

very nature of terrorism and insurgency began to change. Globalization, the spread of modern technology, and greater Internet access enabled the operations of terrorist organizations on a global scale. The Al-Qaeda attacks of 9/11 in 2001 changed the face of modern terrorism, leading to a global response that included military action in Afghanistan and Iraq under the معركة على الإرهاب banner. Further complicating the challenge was the rise of Islamic State (ISIS), a group that employed terrorism and insurgency tactics to control territory, thereby creating difficulties in international efforts to combat both global terrorism and more localized insurgencies.

The Post-Cold War Era: Ideological and Religious Insurgencies

  After the fall of the Berlin Wall, insurgencies became more broadly ideological and religiously motivated. These insurgent campaigns can be unit-based and use terrorist tactics to overthrow perceived illegitimate regimes, as seen in the cases of groups like ISIS in Iraq and Syria, Boko Haram in Nigeria, and the Taliban in Afghanistan, who have sought power to implement radical religious ideologies. These insurgencies are typically driven by complex and potent mixes of political angst, sectarian fractures, and the lure of radical ideologies. The increasing role of technology and social media to disseminate extremist ideas have continued to give these movements resilience, with the capacity to recruit and radicalise individuals around the globe. Furthermore, contemporary insurgencies frequently integrate conventional military tactics with cyberattacks, propaganda, and alternative asymmetric warfare techniques, which is indicative of the growing complexity of such efforts.

b. Precautions Taken by Authorities

Due to the continued threats of terrorism and insurgency, governments and international organizations have taken various precautions in efforts to safeguard civilians, ensure national security, and prevent the root causes of violent extremism. Intelligence gathering has become an essential weapon for authorities so they can sniff out and foil planned attacks ahead of time. Pragmatic organizations, like the CIA, MI6 and Mossad, have sought to infiltrate terrorist networks, intercept communications and coordinate across national boundaries to identify people and groups involved in violence. In terms of intelligence, there is also a whole range of surveillance technologies that have broadened from drones into satellite imagery and cyber intelligence to track the activities of suspects and monitor for insurgent movement.

The legal regime has also been strengthened to counter these threats, with most countries passing anti-terrorism laws that provide greater powers to law enforcement agencies to power suspects, confiscate assets, and control the movement of suspected terrorists. While controversial in some cases, these laws are often considered a necessity to help reduce the effect of terrorist attacks and insurgent uprisings. As an example, in the United States, the Patriot Act was enacted after the 9/11 attacks, giving the government broad surveillance powers and enabling increased monitoring (specifically, the potential illegal collection of private data) of foreign nationals suspected of being connected to terrorist groups.

On the military front, officials have responded aggressively with Navy SEALs, Delta Force and SAS squads targeting high-profile terrorist leaders and insurgent cells. To weaken the support base of insurgent groups, counterinsurgency (COIN) operations attempt to break the back of these groups through military force alongside civil support programs: humanitarian payments, infrastructure building, and local governance. Countries such as the United States have used counterinsurgency tactics in Iraq and Afghanistan, with military forces focused on securing areas and training local forces to take over their own defense.

International cooperation is also an important component of the counter-terrorism regime. International bodies like the United Nations (UN), Interpol, and Europol encourage joint efforts among countries to monitor terrorist organizations, exchange information, and organize collective responses to international terrorism. Regional agreements to share information and cooperate on counterterrorism efforts also focus on dismantling the financial conduits for extremist violence or organizations, such as through the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which can freeze assets and disrupt money-laundering networks that sustain violent extremism.

Socially, states have acknowledged the need for deradicalization programs for individuals most likely to find themselves joining terrorist organizations or insurgent movements. Psychological counselling, education, and community outreach to counter extremist ideologies are common components of these programs. Examples of such tenets include building peace in areas susceptible to insurgency or expanding its efforts to help developing nations where poverty, inequality, and political disenfranchisement exist to address the main sources of insurgency. Such initiatives are aimed at trying to limit the allure

of radical organizations and supporting citizens on the ground in their struggle to combat insurgency and terrorism through non-violent means

c. Recent Precautions and Movements

   In recent years, the conceptualisation of counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency strategies have been evolving substantially with the sophistication of terrorist groups and insurgents on the rise. This is particularly important in the field of cybersecurity, as terrorist organizations and insurgent groups are increasingly using the internet for recruiting, propaganda, attack organization, and financing their operations. Governments around the world have bolstered their cyber defense networks to track and disable extremist online activity. For instance, artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms are being deployed by intelligence agencies to detect radicalising content on social media and encrypted messaging applications. Fighter Serial has since been cracked down on, with new laws going up forcing social media companies to be held accountable for removing extremist content; some countries are even asking for stricter content moderation laws. International organizations such as Interpol and Europol have also expanded their coordination efforts, sharing information about terrorist cells, hackers and insurgent groups as they cross borders. One of the more important measures has been a heightened scrutiny of foreign fighters traveling to conflict zones — Syria, Iraq and Somalia — to join terrorist groups like ISIS and Al-Shabaab. To adapt, countries put in place counter-travel measures such as biometric data and stricter border security measures to spot recent arrivals crossing national borders for terrorism or insurgency purposes. The Schengen Information System (SIS II) of the European Union has gained new functionality that can now expand tracking of people engaged in terrorism crimes. In

addition, networks for sharing intelligence, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, have played a key role in sharing real-time information on people of interest, preventing the flow of fighters in and out of one region or another.

   A hint of upcoming shifts is appearing on the military front, where COIN (counterinsurgency) has made its mark increasingly. Whereas traditional counterinsurgency involved direct combat, modern efforts range more holistically. These days, COIN strategies generally comprise military operations, developmental assistance, and governance support. There are exceptions, including greater attention to protecting civilians and supporting local governance structures in the U.S. military's operations in Afghanistan

and Iraq, where U.S. leaders came to recognize that undermining the local social contract underlying insurgent groups is the goal of reducing violence. Extensive training provided for the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) to help stabilize internal order; security assistance and humanitarian aid from the U.S. military, constructing schools, clinics, and roads. These COIN techniques have also been adopted by the Philippine government in its fight against Abu Sayyaf and other insurgent groups, with a particular focus on hearts-and-minds campaigns geared at winning the support of local communities.

Disruption of terrorism finance is now a key area of focus. Governments have redoubled their efforts to identify and disrupt sources of finance for use in terrorist activities that depend on a combination of illegal behaviors (drug-dealing, kidnapping for ransom, extortion) and legitimate financial transactions. A key part of this effort has been the tighter regulation of cryptocurrency platforms, as terrorists have increasingly turned to digital currencies to fund their operations with anonymity. In reaction, States have attempted to set up more stringent Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regimes for crypto exchanges to ensure that terrorism-linked funds can be tracked. Moreover, international coalitions like Financial Action Task Force (FATF) are now taking a greater interest in stressing on banks and financial institution to cut off gateways for funds going into hands of groups like ISIS and Al-Qaeda. The Global and Regional Sanctions: The UN Security Council has also implemented sanctions targeting those involved in terrorist financing, which has been effective in disrupting financing to insurgent and terrorist groups. Inside the country, there is a leafing out of community-based prevention programs as officials understand that the struggle against radicalization needs to be fought within communities. Programs such as the United Kingdom's Prevent Strategy aim to identify individuals at risk of being drawn into extremism and to offer supportive interventions before they resort to violence. These programs typically entail multi-agency collaboration among law enforcement agencies, social services, local councils, and community leaders striving to assist at-risk individuals to rejoin society. Countries such as Denmark, Germany and France have adopted similar de-radicalization programs that offer mentorship, vocational training and psychological counseling to former militants or those susceptible to radicalization. For instance, Germany's "Exit" program supports people who have become radicalized in abandoning fundamentalist ideologies and reintegrating into society by providing therapy, job training and family assistance.

  On a global level, the struggle against terrorism and insurgency has been growing more cooperative. The Global Coalition Against ISIS, made up of more than 80 countries, has played a crucial role in demolishing the ISIS "caliphate" by conducting airstrikes, training local forces and aiding in ground operations in Iraq and Syria. The coalition has also delivered humanitarian assistance to displaced communities affected by the fighting. Even further, regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) and ASEAN have been fortified in their role of redressing terror and insurgency, deploying peacekeeping missions and coordinating joint counterterrorism efforts. The African Union's MNJTF has been involved in counterinsurgency operations against Boko Haram in Nigeria and neighboring countries — and ASEAN has made counterterrorism cooperation a major priority, with

groups like Jemaah Islamiyah continuing to be a serious threat in Southeast Asia. In response to this knowledge, human rights advocacy, social integration and developmental aid started to become essential responses to combating terrorism and insurgency as they were seen as root causes. Countries and international bodies are trying to push that what needs to be done to prevent radicalization in the long run is to address underlying factors such as poverty, political disenfranchisement and ethnic or religious discrimination. That is reflected in strategies that seek to fuse conflict resolution, humanitarian aid and economic development programs to address the grievances that give rise to the ideologies of insurgents and terrorists.

d. International Agreements

International treaties have play a vital role in framing the global responses towards terrorism and insurgency. International and regional organizations embody this collective action, as countries have responded to the transnational nature of these threats by adopting a variety of multilateral frameworks and treaties to enhance cooperation, standardize counter-terrorism measures, and strengthen the institutions that promote peace and security. Such agreements are important for pooling intelligence, exchanging best practices, and providing mutual accountability among countries regarding their counter-terrorism efforts. The United Nations (UN) has a central role in establishing and advancing the development of international norms and law to counter terrorism; The 2006 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy provides an overall framework to prevent and combat terrorism, emphasizing the need to address its root causes, strengthen international cooperation and respect for human rights and the rule of law. This strategy details actions in four areas:

a. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
b. Preventing and combating terrorism;
c. Building states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard;
d. Ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

Yet several UN conventions and protocols provide binding legal instruments, such as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), which criminalizes the financing of terrorism and requires the freezing of terrorist assets.

Regional organizations have also been prominent in negotiating codes of conduct for their regions in addition to the global role played by the UN. Benefits of International Cooperation in Counter-terrorism: International collaboration in combating terrorism by and large leads to sharing of resources, knowledge and intelligence with countries developing better frontiers of counter-terrorism policies. Member states also share information, and prevent radicalization and terrorist activity, as described in the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In 2005, the Council of Europe adopted the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism that offered legal basis for counter-terrorism measures focusing on issues of incitement to terrorism, recruitment and the use of terrorist propaganda. Interpol has emerged as a key player in promoting international

law enforcement cooperation. Using its secure international communication networks and its International Terrorism Database, Interpol also aids its member countries in exchanging intelligence and tracking international criminal networks and coordinating cross-border counter-terrorism operations. In 2017, they created the Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre, to focus on the emerging threat of foreign fighters and the need for better coordination in combating terrorism internationally.

It will be the Financial Action Task Force (or FATF), which was founded in 1989 by the G7 countries to tackle the financial networks that support terrorism. The FATF sets standards for anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) and also monitors countries' adherence to these standards. The FATFs recommendations seek to prevent terrorist organizations from accessing funding sources and require financial institutions to have strict due diligence practices in place to identify and purse transactions related to terrorist activities. FATF's guidance has been instrumental in pushing banks and financial institutions to implement transparency measures and strengthen scrutiny when it comes to financial transactions — including laundering through cryptocurrency exchanges that have been used to fuel terror financing. The League of Arab States has also adopted a treaty-based approach to counter-terrorism, in the form of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed in 1998. It is directed towards combating terrorism through increased regional cooperation, criminalising acts of terrorism as well as the financing of terrorism. Likewise, the African Union (AU) has signed the African Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999), which seeks to foster increased cooperation between African states to prevent terrorism, share intelligence and coordinate counter-terrorism operations. As a combination of resistance to the sectarian emergence of offense and revolt insurgency, it started responding through ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) accepting the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism in 2007 which animated selfconstructing cooperation between Southeast Asian countries in the countering of offense and insurgency. It also enhances the capacity of the region to address threats of common concern and cooperation in the areas of border security, intelligence sharing and law enforcement.

  These bilateral agreements between countries, too, have played an important role in meeting some of the more specific threats. The United States and Pakistan, for instance, have had since before 2002 security cooperation accords aimed at combating terrorism in South Asia. The U.S. – Iraq Security Agreement (2008) allowed for U.S. assistance in training of Iraqi forces and other support capacities during counter-insurgency campaigns such as the fight against ISIS. Likewise, India has collaborated with its eastern neighbor Bangladesh to enhance border security and counter cross-border terrorism, especially from insurgent outfits with a stronghold in the region. Insurgency has been faced similarly to counter-terrorism; there are social, economic and socio-political international frameworks at play to address insurgent related conflicts, such as the Oslo Accords in the Middle East to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in an area directly afflicted by insurgent movements. Peace agreements of this nature offer political solutions which are intended to be durable to insurgency, as well as conflict resolution mechanisms embedded within their constructs, which typically also feature the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of insurgents." International treaties and protocols received due attention at global stage to

provide the platform to counter terrorism and insurgencies managed through multilateral ties along with state-based measures. They're supposed to facilitate cooperation among countries, organizations and institutions to reduce the threat of terrorism, insurgency and violent extremism, while also working to protect human rights and advance peace
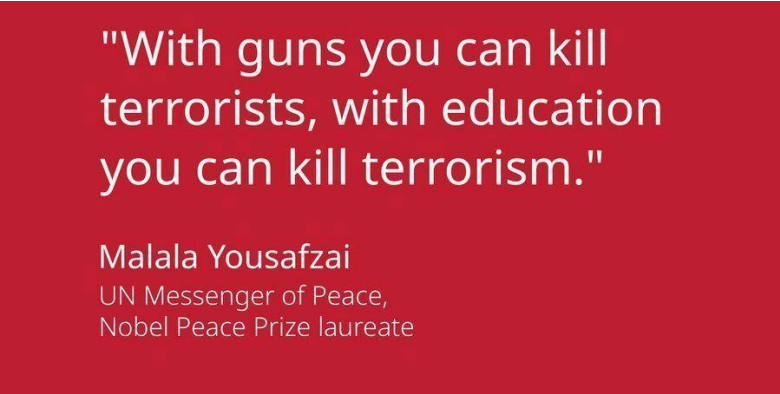
C. Strategies for Preventing Violence Among People

1. Education

 Education does wonders in preventing violence and giving birth to a culture of peace within societies. Through education, people understand society and its cultural dynamics, thereby promoting empathy, tolerance, and mutual respect for differences. Education may bring people together through shared values and, thus, a considered sense of unity, bridging divides within society while advocating for respectful discourse. More importantly, education empowers youth with critical thinking skills and resistance to manipulation; this is because terrorist organizations often target young people to recruit through ideological and cultural differences. Awareness raising drug education, conflict resolution education, and critical resistance training toward ideologies of violence and extremism are some of the key areas schools can lay emphasis on, as they are fundamental institutions that shape future generations.

> "With guns you can kill terrorists, with education you can kill terrorism."
>
> Malala Yousafzai
> UN Messenger of Peace,
> Nobel Peace Prize laureate

2. Law enforcement Agencies

Prevention, emergency response, and investigation comprise the core functions of law enforcement against violence. This protection is especially provided in times of war and terrorism by police and military forces. In such environments, law enforcement becomes an important partner in maintaining law and order on one hand and peace on the other. However, these functions must come along with building public trust. The absence of trust-or cooperation between communities and law enforcement could work against any attempt at establishing a permanent peace, especially during crisis situations. Thus, in building effective and sustainable peace environments, law enforcement should pay attention to transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in alignment of actions with the needs and rights of those whom they are sworn to protect.

3. Public Policies

The direct impact of terrorism goes beyond the typical definition of being a threat to security. It affects the multiple dimensions of a society's economic, social, and political development of a nation. Thus, public policies for counter-terrorism must adopt an integrated approach that considers the various effects of their work in both immediate security prevention measures and longer-term prevention strategies. Any such intervention would also have to take into account the culture, traditions, and values of that nation. Such interventions need to be indivisible and applicable across the board in all sectors. Finally, the policies must give consideration to the complex relationship between education, social integrations, security measures, and international cooperation. In the end, by promoting cross-collaboration among all these fronts, the public policies would effectively reduce the penetration of terrorism, mitigate its effects, and set in place resilient societies to counter extremist ideologies.

4. Social Justice

Terrorism is indeed a global scourge against security, a very thing that would affect the mental safety of people, and will also be a devastating force to the social bond, economy, and basic freedoms. However, the scope of counterterrorism does not only include security measures and law enforcement improvements". To effectively combat terrorism, social justice-based solutions will be required. Above all, social justice is indispensable in countering the real and partly causal influences of many of the factors triggering terrorism, such as inequality, marginalization, and systemic biases. Most of these create a sense of alienation and bitterness that leads people toward extremist ideology, which finds expression in violent acts and potentially dangerous behavior. Addressing these root causes by policies for equality, inclusion, and fair access to resources will provide the basis for peace and stability within societies and reduce the pull of terrorist ideologies. Therefore, an effective and complete response to terrorism must also include the social justice framework, which ensures that all people will have equal chances of thriving and contributing to their communities.

V. Key Terms and Topics

A. Terrorism

1. Introduction of Terrorism

Terrorism has shown itself in history for many years now and it is a topic that one must have heard of in their life. It has most definitely proved to be a hot topic as a disastrous phenomenon that affects humanity negatively. The world has put up much of an effort to

combat terrorism and to this day, it is still debatable whether it succeeded. Many strategies have been invented both from the side of and against terrorists.

Terrorism is considered to be the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. Terrorists resort to violence in hopes of influencing the government in a distinct way or to intimidate the public for their own interest. Terrorist activities emerge from racial, political, ideological or religious causes. Violating the laws help them get attention which they then use in order to achieve their aforementioned goals.

The term "terrorism" was initially coined to describe the Reign of Terror, the period of the French Revolution from 5 September 1793 to 27 July 1794. The root of the word terrorism comes from the Latin word *'terrorem''* which means ''great fear'', ''dread'', and ''to frighten''. This makes a lot of common sense because these are eventually what terrorists hope to cause in order to manipulate their environment.

The history of terrorism revolves around many individuals and terrorist organizations and most importantly a wide array of events spread through the centuries. The most significant event, ''Reign of Terror'' was a period that came after the French Revolution. In it a series of massacres and numerous public executions took place in response to revolutionary fervour. Terror still remained as a negative ideology that disobeyed laws, albeit the concept was as close as it could get to being ideologically accepted in the background.

Social media and media in general are a widespread trend of the current day. And its role in terrorism is not to be overlooked, whether it be against or in favor of terrorist acts. First and foremost, media can assist terrorists in such a way that the events are excessively exaggerated to the point that it retroactively spreads fear and dread which is exactly what terrorists need to get their show on the road. Plus, media can be used directly by terrorists to coordinate attacks, recruit members and/or spread propaganda. Media also may shape one's perception and even go as far as spreading misinformation taking into consideration its likelihood to be perceived falsely through the influence of society.

Furthermore, the same previously mentioned factor has the potential to raise societies' awareness, making an incentive to provoke terrorism which then makes people elsewhere aware of the situation, creating a chain reaction that terror organizations dread.

Nonetheless, the invention of encryption led to terrorists disguising their messages and safe coordination among terrorists without the risk of being detected whatsoever. Encryption is used to transform a lingual text to a scrambled one, thus making it impossible to read if one doesn't know what they are up against. High-technology encryption makes it burdensome for authorities to monitor what the transferred data is. That being said, media is

now out of fashion in terms of the communication of terrorist organizations and has been humbly replaced with the high-tech encryption methods of the modern day.

a. Kinds of Terrorism

Terrorist acts are classified and initiated under two variants, vast, divergent categories which include but are not limited to:

*Left-wing terrorism: Left-wing terrorists are motivated by any and all left-wing ideologies. These types of terrorists tend to try to overthrow or even overtake the right-wing, capitalist systems of their target country or region with the intent of making communist or socialist systems rule the aforementioned countries. While the left aligned terrorist acts would seem to target right aligned governments, that is far from the truth. Left-wing terrorism can also occur in already politically left aligned countries which would be specified as criminal action against the current government. The majority of left-wing terrorist groups originated in the aftermath of World War II and were dominantly active during the Cold War. Most left-wing terrorist groups had stopped operating by the mid-1990s. In spite of this, one organization remained, the Greek Revolutionary Organization 17 November. They managed to operate until 2002. With this information provided, one could easily predict that left-wing terrorism didn't take much play in the Western world, with the combined efforts of the US government, the CIA and international treaties such as NATO and the Counter-Guerilla operation. Hence, they weren't as popular as other sorts of terrorism.


Percentage of Terrorist Attacks and Plots by Perpetrator Orientation, 1994-2020
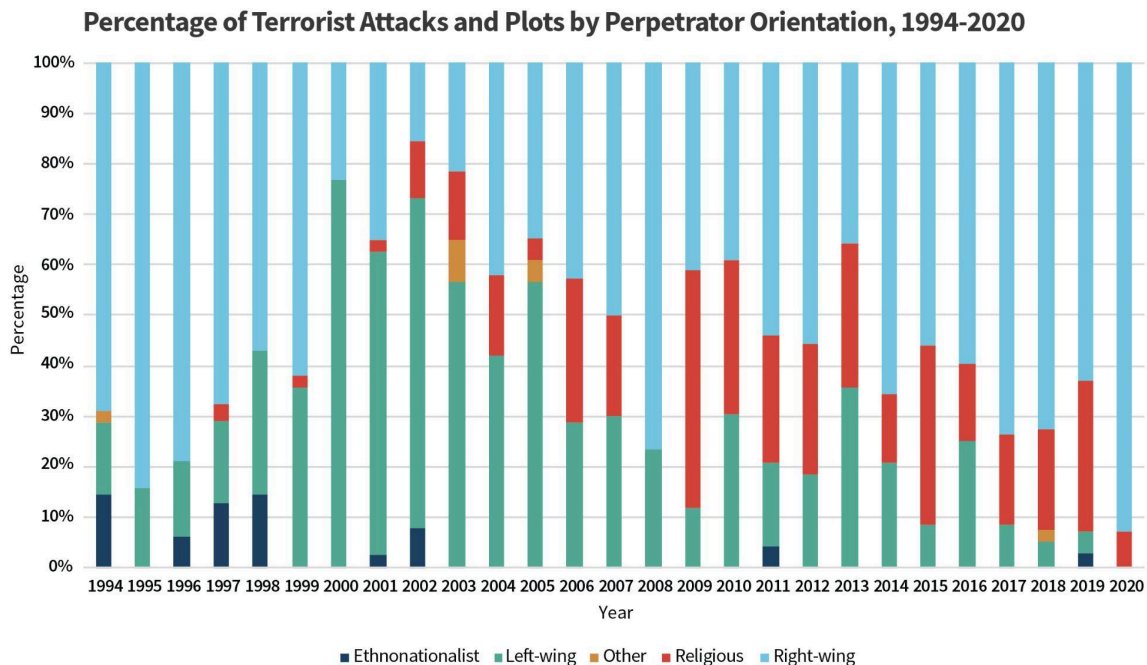
*Right-wing terrorism: Right-wing terrorism is the type of terrorism motivated by any and all right-wing ideologies. These types of terrorist organizations operate against the left aligned authorities in such intents of conquering the government either criminally or revolutionary changing it in their own ideological liking. Right wing terrorism (similarly to left wing terrorism) can occur under most governmental behaviors to the point that it would be considered criminal by most societies. There isn't one specific target in terms of ideology for the right aligned. Their targets are incredibly variable, ranging from defending a specific ideology and interrupting the government for their own good all the way to spreading terror such as simply killing civilians just to make their work noticeable. The fervour created from right wing terrorism mainly showed itself around Western Europe in the 1970s and its flame had soonly propagated to appear in Eastern Europe after many moons have passed in the upcoming years.

*Nationalist terrorism: Nationalist terrorism is practically nationalism embodied in terrorism. This type of terrorist individuals or organizations seek to either overtake the government and thus establish a sovereign state beyond reach of anyone else or to assist other existing sovereign state ideologies. This type of terrorism directly targets the government and something extremely criminal would most likely not be considered nationalist terrorism. Counter handedly, nationalist terrorists are prone to damaging non governmental society and property, therefore harming peaceful human beings such as the elderly, children etc.

*Religious terrorism: Religious terrorism is a counterpart of terrorism and is associated with religion. This type of terrorism is very often chosen by terrorists because it just so happens to be one that aims to boost certain religious aims which sounds normal. Despite its morale boosting looking aims, religious terrorism is still a type of terrorism and that means it spreads terror. Terror is simply taken advantage of in order to achieve goals that either are religion related or aims to achieve completely different goals that may seem to take the form of religion. In other words they may be trying to fool you with religion in hopes of soothening your pent up anger against the work that they may be doing. In today's technological age, religion aligned terrorist threats don't show up as often as anarchist or politicial ones. In spite of this fact, research shows that they were extremely dominant during the Cold War and showed no signs of stopping even though they came to an end not long after. One prime instance of religious terrorism would be ''Al Qaeda'' which is an islamist terrorist organization that have taken action in the commonly known ''9/11 attacks''. These attacks were four coordinated suicide operations, crashing two planes into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, the third one into the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense, meanwhile the fourth plane had its passengers take over, causing pilots to lose control and crash in rural Pennsylvania. These attacks killed precisely 2,977 people, thus making it one of the deadliest terrorist operations in all of history.

This chart shows terrorist attacks in the EU between 2010 and 2021. The figures include completed, failed and foiled attacks and are broken down by year and by type.
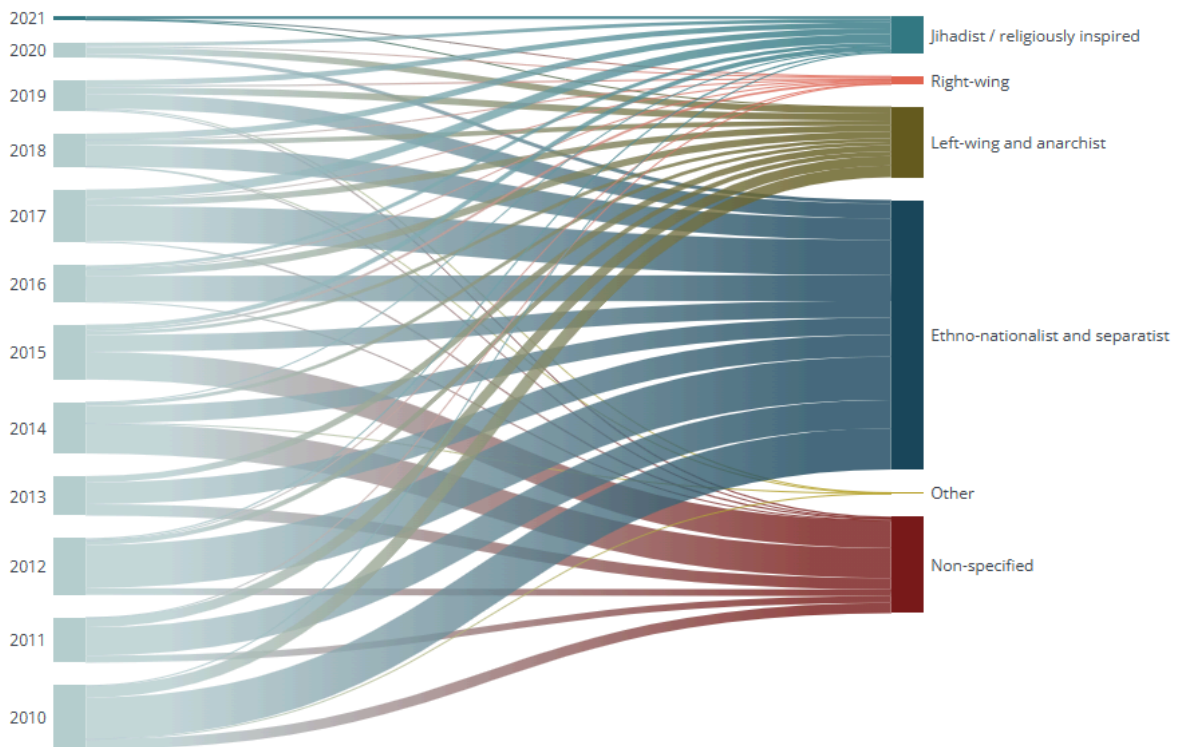
b. First Instances of Terrorist Actions

Terrorism came into play all the way back in the 1st century After Descent. The confirmed terrorist group Sicarii Zealots assassinated collaborators with Roman rule in the province of Judea. However the first terrorist act that was referred to by the English word ''terrorism'' happened during the so-called ''Reign of Terror''. After the French Revolution, a series of both silent and public executions and tons of massacres took place in response to the fervour created by the French. It was thought by terrorists the fervour would shine bright, attracting the attention of the public while the terrorists lurk in the dark, spreading terror.

International terrorism however was officially introduced to the public during the Cold War that began with a spark of tension for the ideological and economic change Between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and bursted into flames in 1947, lasting 45 years. This war was not just between the two as other countries began choosing their side among the two. In the aforementioned war, a dozen hijackings emerged. The Irish Republican Army violated the law by bombing and carrying out several other attacks against the British government and civilians, alongside the massacre of athletes that took place in the Munich Olympics, 1972, the kidnapping and assassination of Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades in 1978 and many more violations about laws concerning said topic. Conspiracies were made and even thorough preparations took place in some counties that

were well aware of the current situation. False accusations were flying all over the place, accusing the vast-landed countries. It didn't take long for countries to realize it was a scheme planned by terrorists.

2. Factors that Feed Terrorism

Terrorism is fueled by many different factors, and it is a complex phenomenon to understand. While it is impossible to list every single factor that feeds terrorism, addressing the majority will certainly help understand and effectively combat it. The factors may vary for each individual case, but societal problems are the most common among the many. This is mainly because they are shared among the majority of the people, and they're commonly exploited by terrorist organizations. Below is a list of common factors that feed terrorism:

*_Poverty & Hunger_*: Sudan was suffering from an economic crisis in 2019 where poverty and hunger were rampant. There were many protests, which eventually led to civil unrest. The military staged a coup against the current president, which led to the formation of multiple terrorist groups.

*_Corruption_*: Corruption leads to terrorism in many ways. Corrupt governments, by definition, do not have the interests of the people in mind, rather, they only care about their own personal gains. This weakens funding for the government, which may start to seek it from terrorist groups. This also leads to an unhappy population, which is easy to exploit by terrorist groups.

*_Oppression_*: Oppression or rather oppressive governments, exclude people and their beliefs according to their ethnicity, gender, religion etc. or outright deny that they exist. This leads to dehumanization and exclusion from political processes, which pushes people towards political violence.

*_Religious and Ideological discrimination_*: When people are discriminated against according to their beliefs, they might feel a sense of distrust and disillusionment with their government, which may compel them to seek resolution through violence.
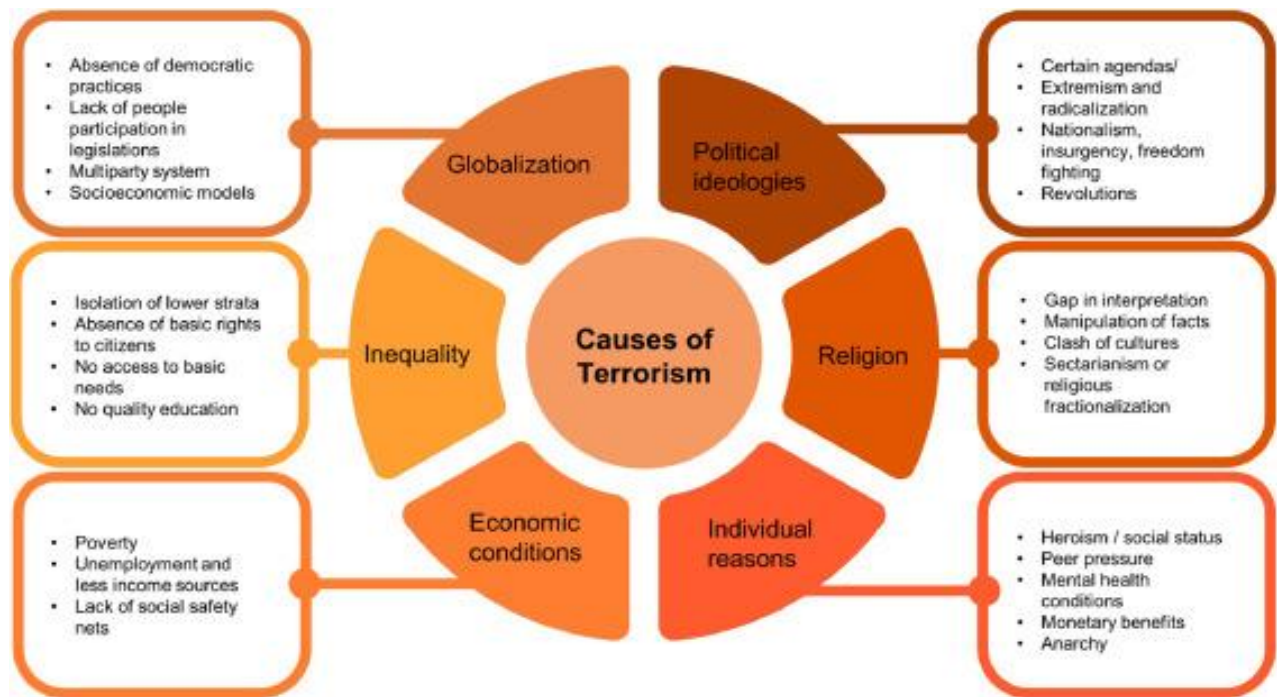
Terrorism creates an ongoing sense of vulnerability and fear. People become anxious about the possibility of future attacks, often feeling that they or their loved ones are at risk. This fear can lead to a heightened sense of insecurity and affect everyday activities. Individuals may become hyper-vigilant, constantly scanning their environment for threats. This can lead to social isolation, sleep disturbances, and other mental health problems.

Terrorist attacks targeted at specific social, ethnic or religious demographics can lead these groups to experience disproportionate levels of psychological stress. Countries that enforce formal laws that guarantee basic human rights and freedoms and also have informal social and cultural norms that promote the rights of others, are more likely to experience less impact from terrorism.

3. Precautions Taken against Terrorism

### a. Informing the Public Against Terrorism

Public Education:
One of the most distinguished ways we can reach and inform people of all ages is education. Develop workshops or courses that include the role of the internet in the spread of terrorism and extremist ideologies. Make certain that students are placed in settings that adhere to counterterrorism, human rights, and security and civil liberties regulations.

*Public Awareness Campaigns:
Use posters, brochures and flyers to highlight the risks of radicalization and violent extremism. Distribute these materials in public areas where the public is more likely to be present. Do events to inform the public about the signs of radicalization and violent extremism and what individuals can do to prevent it.

*Use of Social Media and Digital Platforms:
Social media is one of the most powerful tools available today for reaching a wide audience. However, social media can also be a platform for the spread of extremism, so it is important to control the situation effectively.
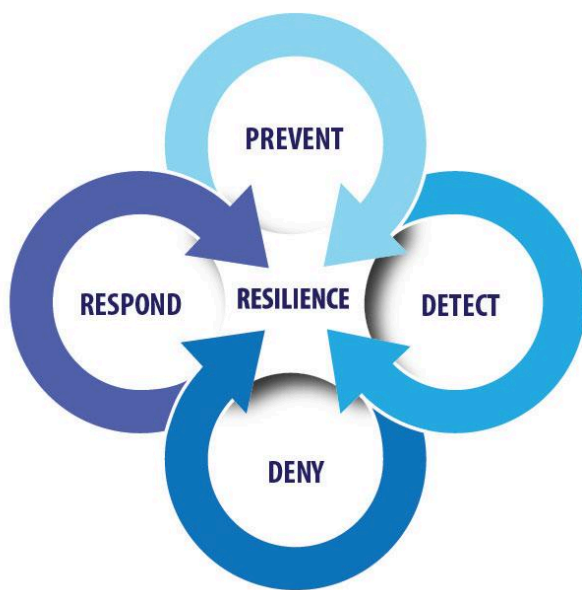
*Terrorist attacks usually address two audiences:
On the one hand, the (potential) victims in a society and on the other hand, (potential) sympathizers. In order to reach and affect these sympathizers Terrorists and extremists use the internet to spread propaganda and radicalization. New and stronger rules have to be approved that require internet companies such as Facebook, Instagram, Tiktok , X or YouTube to remove terrorist content.

*Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and Media Campaigns:
Public institutions, NGOs and media organizations are important organizations that support and encourage social solidarity. It is important for such organizations to make announcements to raise awareness and prevent the spread of terrorism.

*Advocacy for Stronger Policies and International Cooperation:
It advocates policies that address the root causes of terrorism: poverty, lack of education, political deficiencies, and exclusion.

b. Movements Against Terrorism

Due to their complexity, anti-terrorism campaigns should address both immediate security concerns and enduring social difficulties. Technology advancements, community-based initiatives, political and legal changes, international cooperation, and opposing extreme ideologies are a few of them. Aside from reducing threats, successful counterterrorism aims

to improve human rights, justice, and the conditions that prevent terrorism from ever beginning.

*Many countries have implemented domestic counterterrorism programs that prioritize intelligence gathering and law enforcement cooperation. The UK's Prevent campaign, part of the broader CONTEST counterterrorism campaign, aims to prevent violent extremism through community engagement and early intervention.

*To mitigate the impact of terrorism, human rights organizations, civil society organizations, and grassroots movements often advocate for peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and the protection of vulnerable individuals. These movements may address underlying issues such as poverty, inequality, and political repression that can give rise to radicalization.

*The goal of several programs, including Europe's RAN (Radicalization Awareness Network), is to detect and combat radical beliefs. In an effort to divert people from extreme views, these programs frequently engage families, educators, and community leaders.

*Terrorist groups have resorted to online platforms for recruiting, propaganda, and planning as social media and the internet have become more widely used. Many governmental and private organizations are working to counter online extremism. Initiatives like Tech Against Terrorism help tech companies identify and remove extremist content.

*Big data and artificial intelligence are two examples of new technologies being utilized to identify possible risks. This involves looking for trends suggestive of terrorism in communications, financial transactions, and online conduct.

c. Precautions Taken Against Terrorism Around the World

Many measures and tactics are used all around the world to prevent terrorism and maintain national security. These actions cover a wide range of topics, including border security and intelligence collection. Here are a few well-known instances of safety measures:

***Temporary border controls :** For maintaining security within an area, systematic check arrangements should be developed at external borders of each state. To record the movements of foreigners the EU approved in 2017 therefore rules for a new biometric system for registering entry and exit. This system is still pending implementation and should be somehow improved.

*Usage of passenger data: Airlines are required to transfer passenger data to national authorities, such as names, travel dates, itineraries and means of payment. This PNR (= passenger name record) data is used to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorist offences and serious crimes.

*Increased information sharing in the fight against crime and terrorism: Criminals and terrorists often use false identities to evade border and law enforcement authorities. This is why the exchange of information between the various authorities between the countries, law enforcement, the judiciary and intelligence services, is more than important in order to use existing and future databases more intelligently and in a more targeted manner, the information systems for border management, security and migration should enable the exchange of data. The systems should be compatible and offer a single search interface and a biometric matching function.

*Stop terrorist financing: An effective way to stop terrorists is to cut them off from sources of income and logistics. In the context of combating terrorist financing new rules should enter into force to get more transparency regarding company owners and reduce risks associated with virtual currencies and anonymous prepaid cards This is intended to give national financial investigation authorities more powers to analyse and detect cases of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as to suspend suspicious transaction

*Preventing access to dangerous weapons: States should do everything in its power to prevent dangerous weapons from falling into the wrong hands. For this purpose legal loopholes has to be closed concerning of weapon usage. The majority of terrorist attacks worldwide, have been carried out using homemade bombs. Stricter rules made it more difficult for terrorists to obtain the components needed to build explosives.
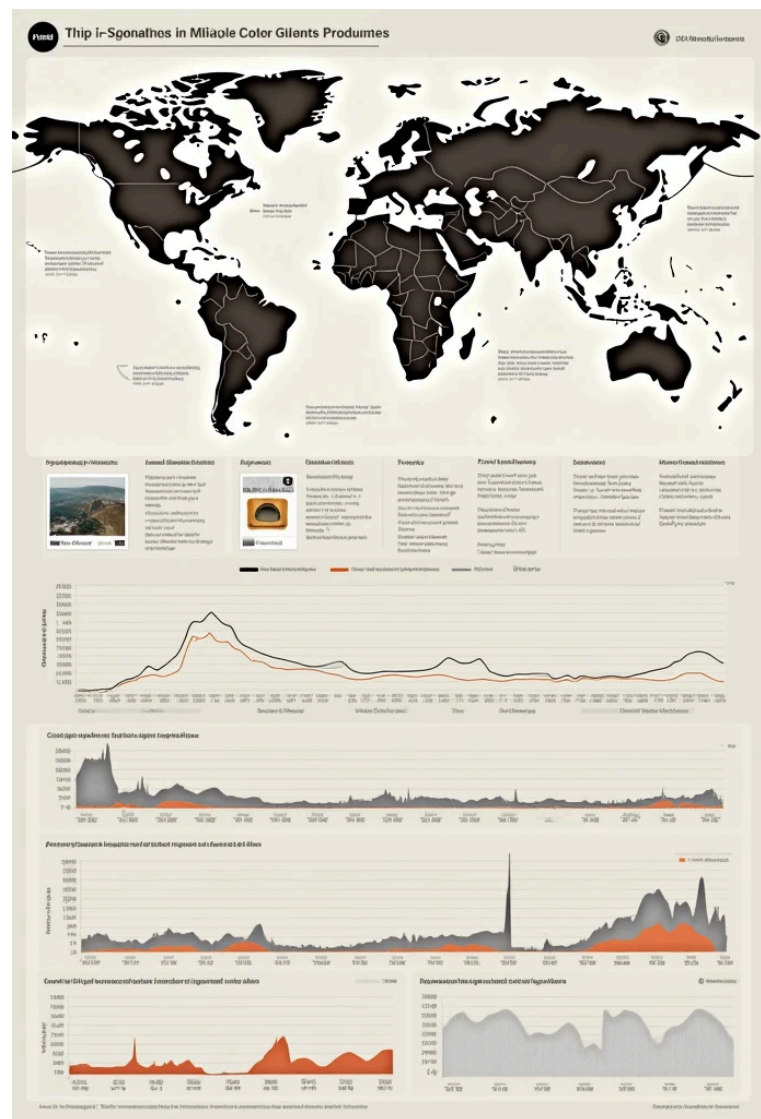
*Prevent radicalization: Terrorist attacks usually address two audiences: on the one hand, the (potential) victims in a society and on the other hand, (potential) sympathizers. In order to reach and affect these sympathizers Terrorists and extremists use the internet to spread propaganda and radicalization. Stronger rules are approved that require internet companies such as Facebook, Instagram, X or YouTube to remove terrorist content.

4. Reasons Behind Terrorism

a. Ideological and Political Motives

*Repression and Oppression: Political oppression, in which groups or people believe they have no legal way to voice their complaints, is frequently the catalyst for terrorism. Authoritarian regimes or institutionalized prejudice are examples of this.

*Desire for Change: Some terrorist organizations use violence to topple governments or administrations they believe to be unfair or corrupt. They might think that the only way to achieve meaningful political change or independence is through terrorism.

*Ideology: Terrorist attacks are frequently motivated by extreme ideologies, whether they are religious or political. These ideologies defend using violence to enforce a certain worldview.

b. Economical and Social Aspects:

*Poverty and Inequality: Social inequality, unemployment, and poverty can all make people feel more dissatisfied and alienated. Sometimes, disaffected individuals or organizations utilize terrorism as a way to express their grievances or garner attention.
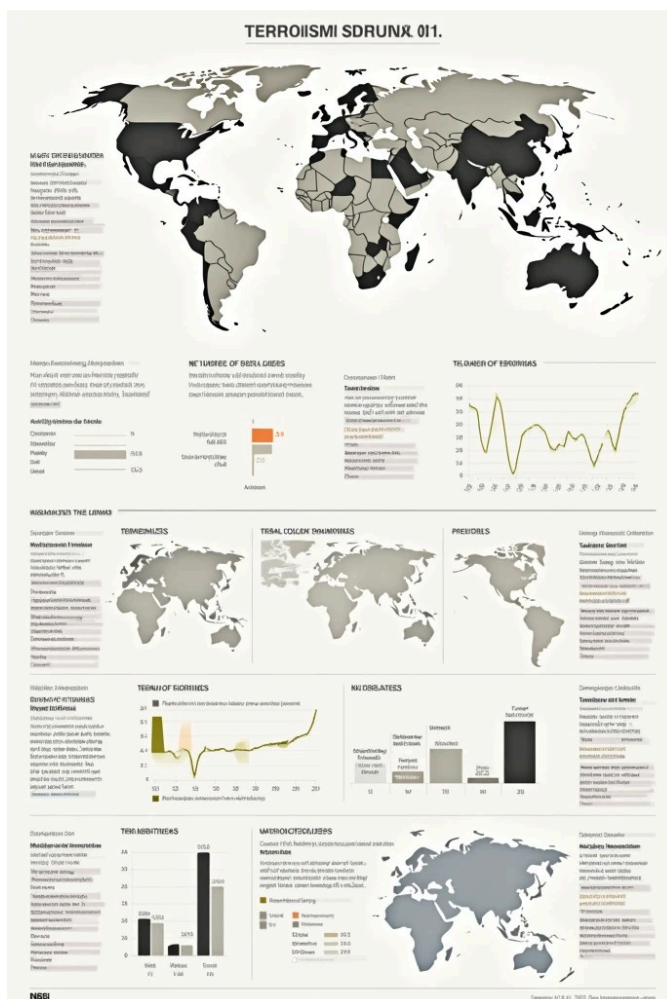
Lack of Education: Because they are unable to critically evaluate extremist ideas or narratives, those with low levels of education and information access may be more vulnerable to radicalization.

### c. Extremism in Religion:

*Radical Religious Interpretations: Sometimes people or organizations take radical interpretations of religious texts that call for violence against those they see to be their adversaries. Those viewed as opponents of the faith or as attempting to uphold or advance religious purity are frequently the targets of terrorism committed in the name of religion.

5. Psychological and Sociological Impact of Terrorism

a. Psychological Impact of Terrorism

*Victimization and Trauma: Individuals who have experienced individual or group trauma (such as torture, war, or the death of a family member) may be more receptive to radical ideas. Terrorist attacks might be motivated by the desire for revenge or the need for purpose after suffering.

*Group Dynamics: People looking for a feeling of purpose or community may find terrorist organizations appealing since they frequently offer a sense of identification and belonging. People may use violent methods as a means of demonstrating their group devotion as a result of peer pressure and groupthink.
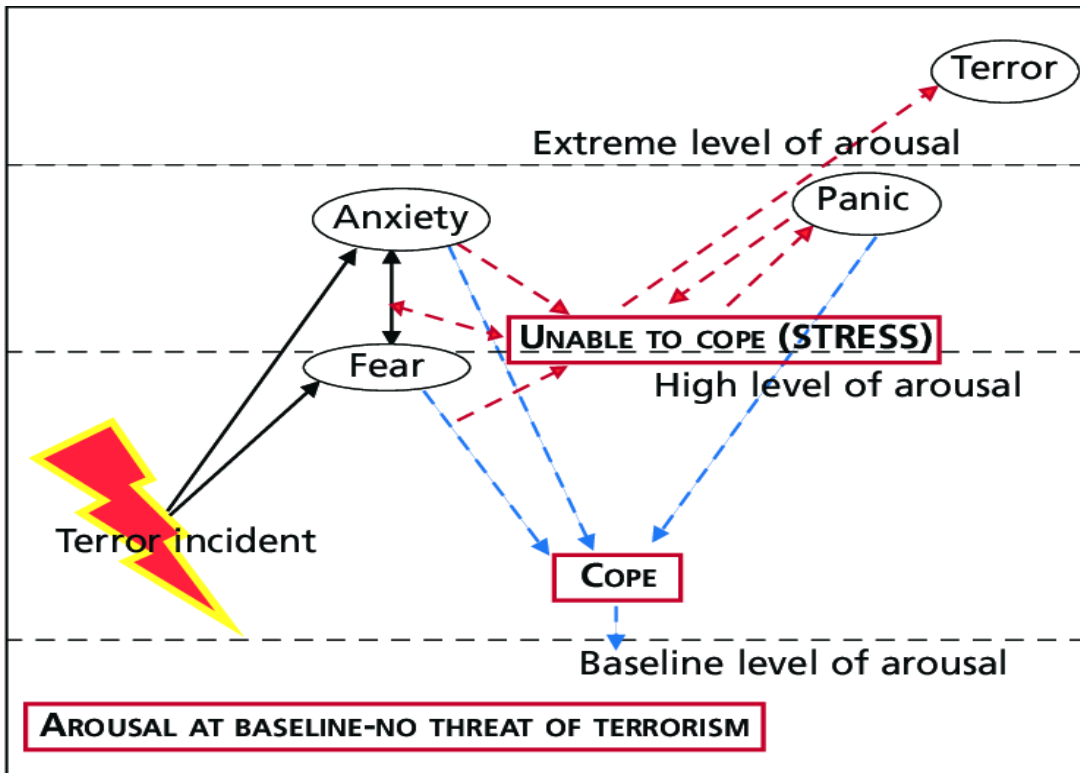
b. **Sociological Impact of Terrorism**

*Existing social divisions:Such as those based on politics, religion, or ethnicity, are frequently widened by terrorism. Terrorist attacks may result in the scapegoating of specific communities, which polarizes society and even radicalizes some sections.
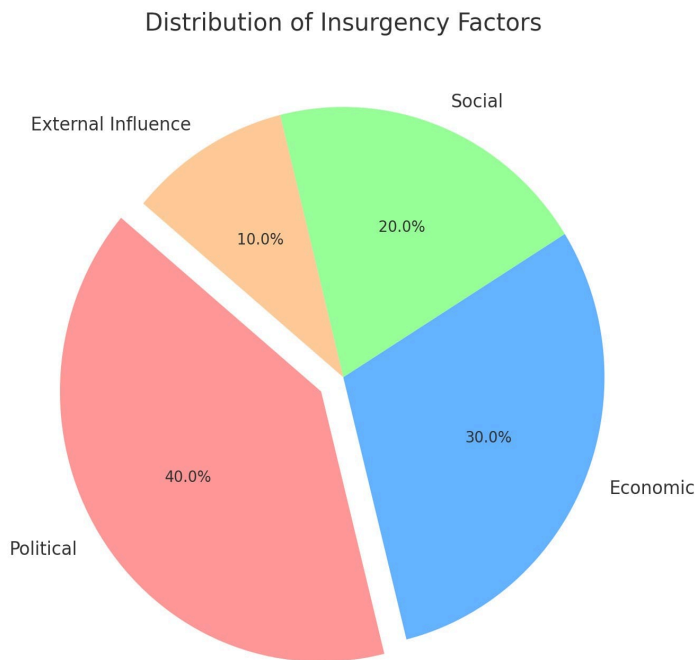
*Stigmatization and Discrimination: Following terrorist acts, some groups—typically ethnic or religious minorities—may be unjustly stigmatized or marginalized. This can make these communities more vulnerable and create a vicious cycle of animosity and mistrust.

*Displacement and Migration: Terrorism can lead to forced migration, either. Those fleeing terrorist-caused conflict zones may face prejudice, economic instability, and trauma in their new host cultures, which could generate both short-term and long-term social issues.

B. Insurgency

1.Introduction of Insurgency

Insurgency is a form of action specifically taken by small groups of rebels who tend to act in a guerilla manner against governments. This sort of action while still requires arms to a certain extent, these rebellious groups don't have much of an access to military-level arms. Instead they tend to use lighter arms such as pistols acquired in mainly illegal means. This makes the environment rather disadvantageous for insurgents since they have no reliable way of obtaining arms of higher quality. This explains a lot about why insurgents haven't taken over the world anytime in history and why they likely won't be able to. Since they are completely not on the favored side here, they don't engage in obvious combat against the military forces of their corresponding country, and instead, try to sneak their way around the possible emergent issues that may block their way. Insurgents try to avoid acting in urban places and they pick to expand their territory and take action on rural grounds. This behavior often gets them far as the insurgents but they shall not secure their objectives without a fight.

a.Kinds of Insurgency

Insurgency doesn't have to be fought in a direct, one on one battle, and many various methods exist in terms of countering this instance of action.

It can be fought on a political basis by resorting to laws in order to end insurgents' work once and for all.

Governments can fight it economically. Since insurgents have a scuffed budget, eliminating any possible ways of the funding that they need for any possible segment of their work will cause a decline in morale. Taking this up a notch will likely cause insurgents to abort their mission due to the lack of required funding. This method is usually the easiest method and mostly the method of choice.

Social warfare may also be chosen as the preferred method by authorities and it involves using the society. Precisely informing them in order to help in political warfare.

Despite these various methods, warfare is a solid and sometimes a mandatory solution to most of the problems caused by insurgents all over the world. This is considered ''counter-insurgency'' which is, by the words of the Oxford English Dictionary, "any military

or political action taken against the activities of guerrillas or revolutionaries". Using military forces to brute force your way through may not help you understand insurgents' aims but they certainly are effective to stop their march.

The difference of arms is a big factor since pistols, which are the highest level of equipment they can find, simply can't stand the power of heavy firearms such as rifles and other techniques as necessary.

The word ''insurgency'' is rather a newly introduced literature compared to other similar terms. In fact, the earliest known use of the noun insurgency is in the 1800s. OED's earliest evidence for insurgency is from 1803, in Edwin. insurgency is formed within English, by derivation.

### b.The Relationship Between Insurgency and Revolution

While some insurgencies are suppressed, some grow into revolutions. One example of this is Sudan. In December 2018, due to dramatically rising prices and cost of living, many protests broke out near the city capital. The protests, going on for a long time, got more and more violent. The protesters switched their chants from "Fix the economy!" to "Down with the president!". By February 2019, Bashir, the president of Sudan, had declared the first national emergency in Sudan in twenty years as a response to increasing unrest. On the 11th of April, the military successfully staged a coup with the help of the Rapid Support Forces, removed Bashir from his position as president, dissolved the cabinet and declared a state of emergency for 3 months, where a transitional government was put in place. The 2 parties involved in the coup, the Sudanese National Army and the Rapid Support Forces had many disagreements, which eventually led to civil war. The battle between said parties is still active to this day. With this, we can see that insurgencies can easily lead to revolutions, and their aftermath can be possibly devastating. However, it is also worth noting that not all revolutions lead to worse conditions.

2. Factors that Feed Insurgency

a) Sociological Factors:

Crime: Insurgency, which itself is a crime, uses crime in many ways. Funding plays an extremely important role inside insurgent groups, and is essential to the success of any revolution or insurgency. Crime is one of the most common ways to raise the necessary funding, since it is a lot more efficient than conventional means in a hostile environment. Groups may engage in many types of crime, such as Fraud, Theft and Cybercrime in order to raise funding. Further, they may also engage in homicide and destruction of public property to achieve their goals. The existence of widespread crime can also feed insurgency in a way that it leads to distrust and disillusionment towards the governing body.

Poor Governance: Many insurgent groups feed on the distrust and disillusionment of the public with the current government. They may use such issues in order to spread their propaganda and obtain manpower. Below are some common factors that feed insurgency.
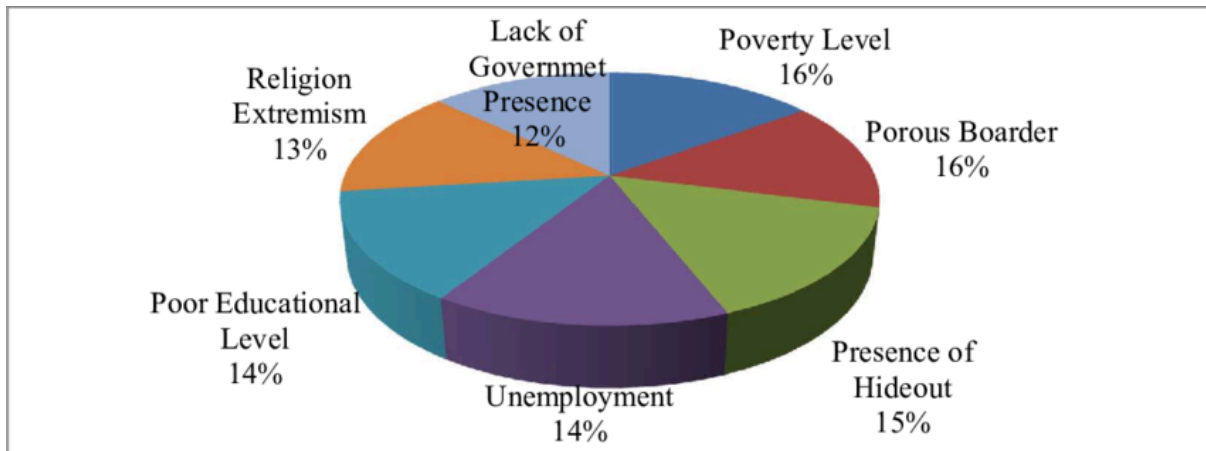
b) **Material Factors:**

Outside Factors: Many insurgent groups are fueled by foreign governments and organizations, which have their common interest in mind. Groups such as the CIA, the Soviets, and certain governments have funded insurgent groups throughout history.

Recruitment: The sustained availability of recruits constitutes a critical, arguably the most critical, factor determining the viability of any insurgency. A consistent influx of individuals willing to actively participate – whether through combat, logistical support, or intelligence gathering – is paramount to its survival. Recruitment strategies, therefore, represent a crucial element of insurgent operational effectiveness.

Technology and Communication: Insurgent groups use platforms like social media or underground radio stations in order to recruit and gain the support of the public. Such platforms are also used for funding and the gathering of intelligence. Insurgent groups also may commit cybercrime such as carding fraud, phishing and hacking points of interest in order to gain intelligence and raise funding towards their goals. Furthermore, communication apps with end-to-end encryption are commonly used in insurgent groups, engaging secure and private discussion.

3. Precautions Taken Against Insurgency

   Insurgency is often rooted deeply in social and societal issues that may compel the people to take matters into their own hands, such as bad governance and corruption. It is true that there might be some insurgent groups even without societal issues, but social problems are the root of unrest and insurgency, hence, governments primarily take precautions that address these issues. However, a great deal of attention must be put in the security of the public and counter-insurgency efforts as well. Both of these kinds of precautions include but are not limited to:

__Economical Relief and Sustainment Programs__: Many developing countries can lack the pre-existing capital required to develop and prosper economically, which in turn can cause economic unrest and insurgency. Therefore, there are many organizations and programs that aim to assist developing countries.

__Political, Cultural and Societal Inclusion:__ Minorities in countries that are actively(e.g: banning their language, denying they exist as a separate group from the "ethnic race", banning their culture etc.) or passively(e.g: deep-rooted nationalism or ethno-centrism in the country) oppressed in their day to day life, unable to even state that they are a separate group, unable to live their culture freely and discriminated against every single day have led to many separatist insurgent and terrorist movements. For example, in Northern Ireland, the Irish faced oppression and racism in their day-to-day life, but more importantly, had no autonomy. This sparked many separatist insurgent movements, aiming for the re-unification of Northern Ireland with Ireland or the autonomy of Northern Ireland. This led to troublesome times for the public, with a total of 3500 deaths of which %50 were civilians, appropriately called "The Troubles". Supporting acceptance, equality and inclusion towards minorities will certainly help in combating insurgency and insurgent groups.

__Anti Propaganda Programs__: Many insurgent groups spread their propaganda through social media and online chat programs. There have been many attempts on combating the spread of propaganda. One solution, although controversial, has been censorship. Many times in the past, governments have blocked access to certain websites, such as social media platforms, during times of trouble. Some bans have been permanent, such as the access block present to Discord in Turkey. However, blocking access to information may also cause outrage and possibly fuel any ongoing insurgencies, since the public may become frustrated with their situation. Another solution is the systematic takedown of propaganda on social media. Anyone can now easily report terrorist propaganda on most social media websites, and the company will review it. Also, governments can issue takedown requests on contents they find inappropriate.

__Counter-Insurgency Programs:__ While eliminating the root causes of insurgency, such as poverty and oppression, does a great deal in combating insurgency, it is not possible to eliminate insurgent groups as a whole. Opposition will continue to exist and insurgent groups will never cease forming. Such, many programs have been founded in order to combat

insurgent groups. For example, Operation Gladio was a stay-behind operation targeted against a possible Soviet invasion of Europe and possible communist insurgencies. It aimed to stay behind enemy lines in order to spark its own insurgency, revolting against a regime change. It was also largely controversial, since it funded right-wing terrorist groups to achieve its goal. It operated until 1990, and was revealed to the public around the end of the Cold War.

4. Global Examples of Insurgency and Revolution

Insurgencies, and the revolutions they lead to have changed the course of history many times and are regarded as pivotal in discussing the past of certain countries. The reasons for insurgency and revolution certainly differ from case-to-case, however, a few main topics arise as the most common between cases. Hence, the causes and outcomes of revolutions can be expected to be similar. Below are some global examples of revolution and insurgency:

The Cuban Revolution
The Cuban Revolution (1953–1959) was a transformative political and social uprising that overthrew the authoritarian and oppressive regime of Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista and established a socialist state under Fidel Castro.
Before the revolution, the island was riddled with corruption and economic inequality.

Che Guevara, who would later lead the insurgency, first came in contact with the island whilst touring Latin America on his motorcycle. He wrote a book about his trip, in which he stated that he came in "close contact with poverty, hunger and disease" along with the "inability to treat a child because of lack of money" and "death provoked by the continual hunger and punishment that lets one to accept the loss of a son as an unimportant accident". Guevara later cited these experiences as enough to convince him to "help these people", eventually becoming a key figure in the revolution.

The revolution was driven by the widespread dissatisfaction of civilians with Batista's corrupt government, economic inequality, U.S. influence over local affairs and poverty. Among many other figures, Fidel Castro and Che Guevara led the revolution, overthrowing the old government. They engaged in guerilla warfare, and had the support of the public, leading to a successful revolution. The revolution consisted of many sporadic attacks and attacks on key targets, which finally ended with the "Final Offensive" which was the final push towards Havana, the capital of Cuba. The guerilla forces tirelessly travelled on foot, not eating for several days and only avoiding travel at night to avoid an ambush. This resulted in the victory of guerilla forces, and the overthrow of the current government.

The Russian Revolution(1917):
The Russian Revolution was a pivotal event in history, which led to the overthrow of the Tzar rule, the establishment of a communist regime and the cold war. It was fueled by disappointment of the public in the Tzar regime, class struggle, extremely poor working conditions and poverty. With two different main phases, the February Revolution and the October Revolution, which were the result of in-fighting between the revolutionary parties. In the February Revolution, Tzar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate, which led to the creation of the provisional government. However, the new government failed to address the ongoing issues in a meaningful way. Hence, another revolution took place, the October Revolution, which put Vladimir Lenin in power, established the USSR and reshaped global politics.

5. Reasons Behind Insurgency and Revolution

There exist many factors in the background that fuel insurgency. However only a few important factors should be given.

Political ideology: Political choices of the government may be questioned by society on a debating basis. That being said, extremist ideologies that don't necessarily agree with the current one may cause people to join or form insurgent groups, at which point, they start guerilla warfare that may very well lead to insurgent activities.

Hunger and poverty: If society is not able to achieve mandatory feats for survival they might become disillusioned with the current government, which will definitely lead to the creation of insurgent groups, with an attempt to resolve their issues.

Discrimination: In daily life we have reference points that form in our minds according to the country we live in. This phenomenon leads to inevitably separating something or someone from the thoughts one has formed in their minds. The official term for this is ''discrimination''. Through the pressure applied to minority groups by the majority, discrimination occurs. It is needless to say that this may create or lead to insurgency.

6. The Aftermath of Insurgency or Revolution in Affected Countries

Insurgency is an act that slows development in its corresponding country and said falter of development will undisputedly affect said country in a negative manner. While this may be the case, insurgents causing problems in said countries tells a lot about the authority itself. This may signal a whole lot of insignificance of a certain society in the country and a whole bunch of other things. But most importantly it shows that a certain group of individuals

have gathered enough kin against the authority, in fact so much that it caused an insurgent act.
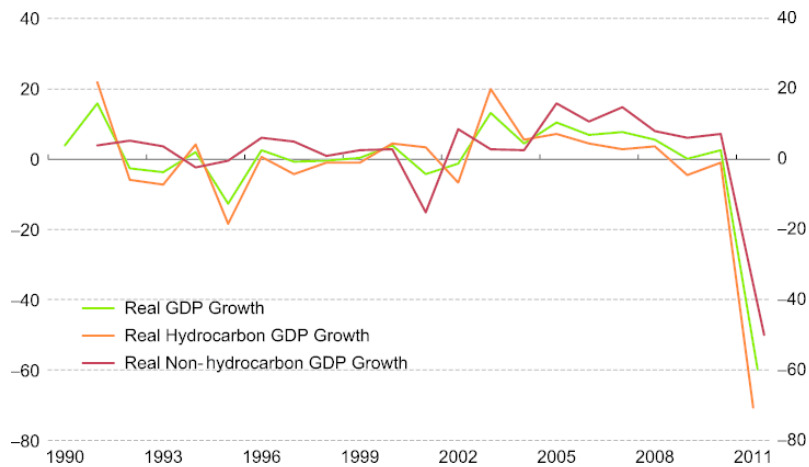
Countries have tried to prevent that for many years now, the early Ottomans are a comprehensive example of said efforts. They have strict rules and laws they go by when expanding land with a battle. They initially accept the civilization of the land they have conquered and give them certain rights (although limited compared to those of the Turks) in hopes of improving their quality of life. Ultimately, this has given them enough time to focus on battles and not worry about any insurgent acts. This stage of the Ottomans did not last long however since some groups were planning acts of insurgency prematurely. Hence, insurgency inevitably occurred.

VI.   Points That a Resolution Should Cover

- How can the potential influence of terrorist organizations be countered through new methods of treatment?
- What should be done by the army and police to improve their effectiveness in anti-terrorism and anti-insurgency operations?
- What international treaties and cooperation need to be improved to prevent terrorism?
- How should nations and communities work together to combat the underlying factors giving rise to terrorism and insurgency?
- What role should international organizations play in helping countries dealing with terrorism and insurgency?
- How can military and police forces coordinate better in counter-terrorism operations?
- How do long-term strategies reduce the psychological impact of terrorism on affected populations?
- What are the media and social platform's responsibilities in shaping public perceptions of terrorism and in countering it?

- How to improve international intelligence-sharing agreements in order to avert cross-border terrorism?
- How do youth programs and employment programs help keep young people from being recruited to terrorist organizations?
- What international funding mechanisms exist to help countries grappling with insurgency
- How do humanitarian aid programs address the displacement created by terrorism and insurgency?
- How can we stem the flow of weapons to terrorist and insurgent groups?

VII.   Further Readings

A. Suggested Readings and Resources

- **https://www.un.org/en/observances/disarmament-week/agenda**
- **https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/countering-terrorism**
- **https://www.un.org/en/exhibits/exhibit/perseverance-partnership-progress**
- **https://www.unodc.org/documents/e4j/18-04932_CT_Mod_01_ebook_FINALpdf.pdf**
- **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism**
- **https://www.britannica.com/topic/terrorism**
- **https://www.state.gov/foreign-terrorist-organizations/**
- **https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/**
- **https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/how-insurgency-begins/introduction/68ADF65140B5D12969AE679CED85341D**
- **https://www.britannica.com/topic/insurgency**
- **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency**

B. Relevant UN Documents and Resolutions

- **https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/voices-peace-crucial-role-victims-terrorism-peace-advocates-and-educators**
- **https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/economics-of-peace-interplay-between-stability-conflict-resolution-global-prosperity**
- **https://www.state.gov/foreign-terrorist-organizations/**
- **https://www.britannica.com/topic/insurgency**

- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436597.2023.2177149
- https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/98/2/609/6540767

VIII.   Biblography

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4. https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism

5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism

6. https://direct.mit.edu/jcws/article-abstract/26/1/255/120961/Terrorism-in-the-Cold-War-State-Support-in-Eastern?redirectedFrom=fulltext

7. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/terrorism-eu-facts-figures/

8. https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-events/main-reports/eu-terrorism-situation-and-trend-report#fndtn-tabs-0-bottom-2

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