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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN AFRICA AND BEYOND- A NEW MILLENNIUM PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The present study analysed and scrutinised the effects of terrorism on international peace and security and educational systems in Africa and beyond in the wake of a new millennium perspective. It is qualitative study which employed multi-method and data triangulation methods to generate data regarding the studied phenomenon. It randomly selected 14 participants from a population of 25 targeted participants. Terrorism is a menace and is like an aching tooth which needs to be rooted out but has no immediate remedy. The magnitude of destruction, loss of life, injuries and disabilities have all made human kind fail to find comfort in their governments as citizens are left vulnerable to indiscriminate attacks of terrorists. The effects of terrorism range from short, medium and even long term. The economic effects of terrorism are enormous and they erode the savings of the state, divert some money designed for other projects to fighting terrorism and rebuilding of infrastructure as well as relief services. While death, injuries and capital destruction are the most visible effects of terrorist attacks, fear, violence, uncertainty and indirect effects of terror are harmful to the economy in the long term. The effects of terrorism are contagious in a global village where there is interconnectedness of activities including trade routes. Terrorism has significant fiscal effects and both direct and indirect effects on growth. A policy issue of the defense against terror requires awareness of the motivations and objectives of terrorism. The policy can result in changed perceptions thereby affecting the majority in the way they execute their functions. Terrorism is deemed to be a usurper of human security in general such that there is chaos among the civilians after being denied access to the securities. The perpetrators of violence must receive severe punishment because of the crimes against humanity and it is the human's burden to restore destroyed infrastructure and the environment. As environment degrades and change due to human influence, new diseases arise and old diseases in lethality. It can be argued that terrorism highly affects individual security and education of both adults and young. The continued killings and bombings leaves people with no sense of pride in education as the fruits are not realised due to terrorism. The research study concludes that terrorism has negatively affected collective state effort in maintaining international peace and security especially the period between 2000 and 2010. The concept is usually favoured during large conferences whose idea is to stimulate research while on the ground states act together with friends than enemies. Politics is thus the struggle for power and peace. The research provides that terrorism has negatively affected collective state effort in maintaining international peace and security especially from 2000 to 2010. These problems are very difficult to mitigate given that the states are driven by their individual interests rather than collective efforts. If the economy is deteriorating, then many people, especially, in Africa fail to send children to Primary School,

High School, College and University for an education of their desire. Individual security allows children to find better educational facility. But terrorism seeks to break all that. In turn, the nation as a whole will not function properly. The study recommends that there is need to observe human rights and all protocols relating to the protection of civilians. There is also need to provide stiffer measures to terrorists who target civilians once they are multilaterally caught and tried. The research study recommends that Open Distance Learning (ODL) should be used a panacea to better educational systems during the time of crisis and beyond. As students drop out of school due to the reasons related to terrorism, ODL will provide a gap between lessons missed or time lost. This will be a powerful weapon to insulate a nation against the effects of terrorism on educational system.

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Introduction

The world's efforts to maintain international peace and security have been undermined by the sporadic acts of terrorists who use violence to pursue their political objectives. From the year 2000 to 2010, the world experienced fresh attacks which were aided by advanced technology. The advancing twenty-first century technology provides sophisticated methods of unleashing terror, murder, kidnapping and victimisation of the civilians. This has made people to live in constant fear and that one day humanity will be wiped out by such threats. This is because terrorists are not bound by the rules of international law, neither do they have a government as understood in the conventional sense of statehood but they clandestinely perform covert and overt operations.

The twenty- first century terrorists seek to weaken governments, attack the strong bonds between the government and its subjects. Their activities cause political, economic, social and environmental damage. Terrorists activities are transnational and have inevitably crossed porous borders. This has made it difficult for governments to control security systems since technology observes no borders. This has left governments exposed and its power and responsibility to protect its citizens diminished.

Humphries (2002:732), defines terrorism as, the "use of violence, sometimes indiscriminately against persons and property for nominal purpose of making a political statement." The use of violence may be perpetrated by the state, guerrillas, death squads, international terrorist and dissidents, nationalists, religious fundamentalists and fanatics. The definition of terrorism is a subject of immense debate within the United Nations (UN) and other world bodies. There is no consensus definition of terrorism at the UN level thus terrorists take advantage of that weakness to pursue their clandestine political objectives. The horror attack on the soil of the United States of America (USA) particularly the World Trade Centre (WTC) and the Pentagon in the New York City (NYC) on 11 September 2001 (9/11), Mumbai attacks in 2008, Bali bombing, Istanbul bombings, Chechnya, London bombings, Madrid, Kosovo, Montenegro, Israel, East Timor, Elsalvador, Northern Island and Kashmir are a few examples of how terrorist activities have wreaked havoc in some countries. There is need to build a more effective and pragmatic system of international peace such that terrorists will find very difficult to operate at the micro and macro-level.

Statement of the Problem

Terrorists' activities weaken state's ability to provide peace to its citizens. Women; children and men have all suffered the consequences of terrorism. The attack of the USA on 9/11 has indicated that it is not only the small actors in the international system who can succumb to the ills of terrorism but also the most powerful states and dominant players in the system. The damage of infrastructure is impulsive to an extent that billions of dollars are wasted in rebuilding structures. Environmentally, the ecosystem is affected by bombings and toxic gases. But the humans always pay a heavy price in the form of killings, kidnapping, hostage-taking and unleashing of violence such that their memories always bear traumatic and tormenting events. All the above have affected education systems in Africa and beyond. Colleges, Universities, High Schools and Primary Schools are affected in so many ways thus distorting the whole educational system of states.

Justification of the Study

The UN (2002: V) Preface by the former UN Secretary General Koffi Annan states that, "terrorism strikes at the heart of everything the UN stands for. It presents a global threat to democracy, the rule of law, human rights and stability." Since its inception in 1945, the UN has been less successful in eliminating terrorism in all its

manifestations. Governments on the other hand find it very difficult to uproot terrorists in their territorial boundaries. Terrorism disrupts livelihoods, increases violence and fear, affects production in all sectors of economy, destroys infrastructure and has resulted in bloodshed. In all cases of terrorist attacks, it has disrupted normal education life, stalled production in the economy and international effort to provide peace and security. This justifies the importance of providing an analysis on the effects of terrorism in maintaining international peace and security from 2000 to 2010. The research findings will be of great significance to the world and regional organisations concerned with world peace, educationists, security and state institutions, concerned with tackling terrorism. It is against this background that Open Distance Learning (ODL) plays a pivotal role in providing education under these circumstances.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

- to identify the factors influencing terrorist activities between the period of 2000 to 2010,
- to establish why terrorism is inevitable despite the collective state efforts (UN),
- to examine how terrorism has affected education systems,
- to examine the effects of terrorist activities on international peace and security from 2000 to 2010, and
- to provide recommendations on how to effectively combat the effects of terrorism in the international system.

The thrust of the research was to provide an analysis of the effects of terrorism between 2000 and 2010 in maintaining international peace and security.

Research Questions

The study was anchored on the ensuing research questions.

- Who is a terrorist?
- What are the types of terrorism and the methods they are using to effect terror?
- What are the factors that influence terrorist activities?
- What are the threats brought by terrorists in the international system?
- What is the future of terrorism and what needs to be done to reduce or eradicate terrorism?

Research Hypothesis

Terrorism negatively affects collective effort towards the maintenance of international peace and security.

Research Limitations

For the purposes of this research, limitations are impediments that prevent the researchers from achieving objectives of the study. Analysing the effects of terrorism is a political research and it involves embassies, foreign affairs ministry, senior government officials and political non-governmental organisations which deal with human rights. These sources did not release accurate information easily depending on the complexity and nature of information being solicited. Failure to access some of the information has affected the outcome of the research.

Besides, a state, foreign missions, international organisations, local political practitioners and other sources provided partisan information depending on their political orientation and ideologies. Withholding information and provision of partial, partisan and subjective information are limitations that have largely affect this research.

To overcome the said limitations, the researcher used qualitative methodology in form of interviews which provides for questions probing during data gathering and analysis. The researcher provided several sources to increase information base. Secondary data was of much help as both sides of opinions were extracted. The researcher used the internet and renowned authors as sources of information.

Delimitation

The study analysed the effects of terrorism on international peace and security from the year 2000 to 2010. The research traced the origins of terrorism and its prominent resurgence in the twenty-first century, particularly the period between 2000 and 2010. Of importance is how terrorism affects efforts to maintain international peace and security as well as scrutinising the various methods they use to effect terror and proffer recommendations on how to

combat terrorism. The names of terrorist groups that undermine peace and security from the year 2000 to 2010 were listed as well as their approaches to undermine the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The main objective of this part was to review relevant literature on international peace as it relates to international peace and security. In trying to provide an analysis of the effects of terrorism on international peace and security the study relied on the concept of collective security which is derived from the theory of Idealism to explain why states come together to combat terrorism. The major terrorist groups and the way they operate across the world are discussed in this chapter. Incidences of the terrorist acts are costly and have led to the loss of life, disturbance of the environment and destruction of infrastructure. Terror is persistent, evolving and transnational such that individual states in the international system has a need to come together to eliminate terrorism. The terrorist activities are transnational and have been manifesting in various forms including kidnapping, suicide bombing, accessing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and hostage-taking. They seek to fulfill different political objectives to suit their individual goals. This instills a sense of insecurity for both the state and its citizens as the attacks are sporadic and have unknown formulae of execution.

The UN (2002:V) Preface by the former UN Secretary General Koffi Annan states that “terrorism is a global threat with global effects...its consequences affect every aspect of the UN agenda from development, peace to human rights and the rule of law...” The continuous devastating and horrific attacks in the presence of collective security custodian, UN and other regional bodies responsible for peace keeping suffered serious challenges in guaranteeing peace and international security.

The Concept of Collective Security

The death of civilians prior to World War 1 (WW1), violence and growing pressure of terrorists left the world with a high sense of insecurity and a distorted future world security system. The effects of the war were massive to an extent that states were left exposed and vulnerable. In January 1918, the United States of America (USA), President Woodrow Wilson proposed a “general association of nations” which was the human kind’s only salvation. The History Learning Site (2011:1) argued that “Woodrow Wilson was horrified by the slaughter that had taken place during WW1 in what was meant to be a civilised part of the world. The only way to avoid a repetition of such a disaster was to create an international body whose sole purpose was to maintain world peace” In this way, Woodrow Wilson was proposing for a democratic peace formula that will serve the people from the scourge of war. This study revealed that it led to the formation of the League of Nations in 1921, which was later transformed into the UN in October 1945. The UN has become a Collective Security Organisation which has a mandate given to it by the Charter of the United Nations (2011 Article 1.1) to “maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace... and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace...” It is from this background that UN plays a pivotal role in international peace and security maintenance. This study centred on the efforts, failures and hopes of the UN as the “barometer” of peace and security maintenance in fighting terrorism.

International Relations Theory Knowledge Base (<http://www.irtheory.com/know.htm>) defines collective security as “arrangements for facilitating peaceful settlements of disputes assuming that the mechanisms of preventing war and defending states under armed attack will supplement and reinforce each other.” The definition for collective security implies that states have to come together and find a common solution to end the problems affecting the peace and security arrangements. The need for collective security can be traced back to Emmanuel Kant’s writings in *The Perpetual Peace in 1795*. Gallile (1980:9) states that “perpetual peace has usually been taken to be a call for immediate political action and to provide a recipe for the immediate achievement of a lasting European peace, but it has also been interpreted as presenting a moral ideal to which states ought indeed to aspire in their external relations.” It can be argued that enforcement of peace by combined power of a league of peace-loving nations would ensure maintenance of international peace and security which is the hallmark of a pacifist tract of settlement of disputes. However, terrorist organisations have not followed pacific pact because they have governments which they define in their own unique way but not conventionally accepted.

The concept of collective security rests on the assumption that all nations share a primary interest in maintaining peace. In order for collective security to operate, peace must be viewed as indivisible and threats to peace anywhere must be treated as the concern of all members of the international system. Once the aggressor is established then an overwhelming opposition from all other members of the system will respond such that peace will be restored. This has not been the case with the UN members today. In the case of terrorism, there is no agreed working definition at the UN level such that the perpetrators are seen as “liberators, fighters and redeemers who are fighting for

emancipation of entangled people” within some member states while some members see them as “terrorists, axis of evil who deserve to be wiped out, tyrants and despots”. Thus there is no unanimous agreement on identification of terrorist at the international level. According to Papp (1984:80) “when seen from the American perspective, the ‘Indians’ of the Boston Tea Party were American nationalists making a political point; when seen from a British perspective, they were terrorists destroying property and endangering life.” This serves to give the differences in perceiving a “terrorist” by states. To further express the difficulty of definition of a terrorist, Lowe (2005:266) states that “in the 1960s Nelson Mandela was regarded as a terrorist by the white supremacy and kept in jail for 27 years; now he is respected and revered by the same whites. President Bush refused to meet “terrorist” Yasser Arafat yet when the Israeli government carried out similar attacks they are recognised as a legitimate government.” The definition and identification of terrorists is problematic at the international level.

According to Bennet (1984:134) the following are some of the conditions required for collective security application: “a commitment on the part of all members of the international system to peace as a paramount goal requiring the subordination of other goals of foreign policy and the ability of the members of a system not only to reach initial consensus for establishing the system, but also to find a consensus in each situation that a threat to peace or a breach of peace does exist.”

Baylis (2002:227) states that “collective security is based on collective decision making once the aggressor is found... this will work better if the power is dispersed.” In order to qualify as collective security organisation there is need to employ the conditions of consensus and commitment to peace and collective response that are fundamental to collective security concept.

According to Baylis (2002:228), “there should be a distinction between collective security and collective defence ...the later refers to an arrangement such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the War Saw Pact (WSP) which involve alliances for mutual protection against outside attack.” The NATO in the twenty-first century has been seen being active in protecting its strategic interests. The NATO actions in Afghanistan in the past decade, Palestine, Iraq invasion in 2003, Ivory Coast 2011 and Libya in 2011 can be allegedly equated to state-sponsored terrorist attacks in the guise of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Humanitarian Intervention.

The concept of collective security is based on the fundamentals of idealism which supposes that peace can be restored by coming together of states that share a common view and base their arrangements on consensus. Idealism has led to the formation of collective security organisation, UN. There are several strides that the organisation has made in trying to promote international peace and security but it has been less successful to eradicate terrorism as evidenced by the continued terrorist attacks that have continued to cause great suffering and defied international peace and security initiatives. Given the continued attacks from the year 2000 to 2010 and the continued struggles of religion has been one of the major causes of violence especially in the Middle East.

Baylis (2002:227) stated that “the advent of cyber terrorists brings a belief that the irregular wars will be fought in cyberspace... given the vulnerabilities of websites and servers to hackers, terrorists inevitably will become cyber terrorists through the World Wide Web (WWW).” This leads to electronic raids on vital national systems controlled by computers for example financial services, transportation networks and power grids. Baylis (2002:227) further stated that “access to the web and portability of modern computer equipment will allegedly give new power to aspiring terrorists... an individual can do more damage than armed terrorist cells.” The fact that technology is not governed by sovereign states presents a total defeat of collective security where states usually react to what technologists have introduced. The operations of terrorists are not clear because they conceal themselves in publics and use the technology which every citizen is using. Napolitano (2009:1) alleges that “September 11 2001 attacks conceived of their plans in the Philippines, planned in Malaysia and Germany, recruited from Yemen and Saudi Arabia, trained in Pakistan and Afghanistan and carried them out in USA-New York City (NYC).” This was made possible by a networked international system. However, the above implicated states are members of the international collective security organisation who were serving their own interests. To explain why collective security has never worked so effectively, the researcher used the theory of realism.

The Theory of Realism

The theory of *Realism* offers an alternative explanation on the failure of idealism to curtail problems posed by terrorism on international peace and security. Realists consider the principal actors in the international arena to be states, which are concerned with their own security, act in pursuit of their own national interests, and struggle for power. The negative side of the realists' emphasis on power and self-interest is their skepticism regarding the relevance of ethical norms to relations among states. Korab-Karpowicz (2011:6) states that “national politics is the realm of authority and law, whereas international politics, they sometimes claim, is a sphere without justice, characterized by active or potential conflict among states.” This realist perception underscores the very nature and behaviour of states. Bennet (1984:134) states that “the national goals, values, interest and international commitments

compete with the demands of collective security for action...national security takes precedence over collective security, cultural, traditional, trade and investment, military alliances and ideology are balanced against a general commitment to world peace.” Thus the selfish and competitive aspects of international relations present a major challenge to the success of collective security agenda at the regional and global level.

The study provided that human beings are needy and vulnerable and can easily be led astray by our attempts to know the world and communities around us such that when we act, we may do so selfishly and impulsively on the basis of faulty reasoning or theology. Korab-Karpowicz (2011:7) quoting Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* XI 2 argued that “human beings are subject to perpetual and restless desire of power after power that they inevitably struggle for power....independent states, like individuals are enemies by nature, asocial and selfish, and that there is no moral limitation on their behaviour.” This is a great challenge to the idealist political vision basing on collective security formula to solve problems posed by terrorism. It can be put forward that USA, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan have become terrorist themselves because of the perceived benefits of terror. Thus attending the terrorist conventions is just a routine event.

With regards to fighting terrorism, the individual states have never agreed on the way forward and identifying of the perpetrators because there is no universally agreed definition of terrorism. The individual states struggle for international dominance at the expense of cooperation. In advancing their political motives, they use intimidation and induction of fear not as means to an end but as a way to acquire dominance. In turn, they subvert other states by sponsoring acts of terrorism which are anarchic to the legitimate ruling governments. For example Dershowitz (2002:7) states that “the USA has supported, financed and trained groups that are widely regarded as terrorist, such as the Contras in Nicaragua, the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan, The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) Angola and Samuel K. Doe in Liberia and Sierra Leone.” It becomes ironic that the states at the forefront of countering terrorism supported or are supporting some alleged terrorist groups. This leaves a lot to be desired when it comes to collective security where some states are members of the UN yet they act as spies to terrorist and combine to disrupt peace and security they intend to preserve. They are working to pull down every idea brought nobly to combat terrorism. That becomes a realistic world where people, states and continents are not unified by “the desire to find common interest” but are driven by their egoistic interests.

Given the theory of realism, it is imperative to conclude that the collective security mechanism have tried to a lesser extent to fight terrorism which is interrupting international peace and security arrangements. This researcher argues that, the concept of Collective Security is not very effective in combating terrorist activities. It goes without saying that, the concept is based on pacifist tract and is muted from the writings of Immanuel Kant (1975 Section 1) which stated that “A state is a society of men whom no-one else has any right to command or dispose except the state itself and it is a trunk with its own roots.” This means that a state can decide whether to be part of the collective security or not. Collective security is guided by morality and consensus to an extent that fighting terrorism is likely to be ineffective. Realism offers a more credible reason why the states are driven by their zest for the struggle for power and individual interest. These interests have led to the following incidences. The failure to prevent the September 11 2001 USA attacks, 2008 Mumbai attacks, Marriot Hotel bombing in Islamabad, Chechnya, Kosovo, Montenegro, Northern Island and Kashmir between the year 2000 and 2010 has reflected that collective security has failed to bring international peace and security. The Jewish Virtual Library (2011:1) states that “from September 2000 until December 2005, 1 100 Israelis were killed during the Palestinian Al- Aqsa-Intifada.” It can be pointed out that the problems between Israel and Palestine is a historical one but it is now controlled by self- interest embroiled in terrorism to advance their claims. Siebert, (2010:5) argues that “although they are pledged to defend each other, many countries will refuse to do so if such an act is not in their own interests or is thought to be too risk or expensive.” Collective security has not successfully included human security other forms of security like human security. Collective Security has remained narrow and has remained an “ought to be” fantasy kind of concept yet realism is an extreme way of expressing the reality in the international system. Realism thus offers better reasons why states have not been so effective and exhaustive in fighting terrorism. Thus both theories give focus on the state and forget all other types of security which citizens need.

Literature Review

Kepel (2008:2) argued that “on the morning of 9/11 a quadruple attack of the USA marked the beginning of the new century and continuation of the discord and demons of preceding ones.” The horrific attack indicated a blink future in the new millennium and it served as a premonition of many destructive activities to come. This has attracted

many terrorist groups to activate their operations in order to attack the most powerful states having witnessed the crush of the USA. Throughout the Middle East and Western Europe, German, Basque, Italian and Palestinian terrorist groups have increased assaults. Kupperman (1979:5) pointed out that, terrorist possess weapons, “not just pistol, submachine and bombs, for there have been attempts to use heat seeking surface -to -air rockets (SA-7s) and Soviet anti-tank weapons (RPG-7s), German entrepreneurs disbursed mustard gas and nerve agents.” This highlights the level of massive penetration terrorists used to be in the early 1980s.

Slater (1988:1) states that, “the face of international terrorism is constantly changing as it increases in scale...the number of terrorist groups has multiplied and from the year 2000 to 2010, terrorists have introduced the resurgence of suicidal bombing, developed collaborative networks, have gained better access to international arms, they have refined their planning, intelligence and targeting. They have discovered new sources of funding through crime, bank robberies and they have entered lucrative narcotic markets.” This is how intricate the situation has become and it has become very difficult to remove this network which has claimed many lives and casualties. Waugh (2000:4-12) states that, “in 2002, the world witnessed Bali bombing in Indonesia which claimed 202 lives, 2003 Istanbul bombing claimed 57 lives, March 2004 Madrid train bombing claimed 192, Beslan School hostage crisis 334 killed, Mumbai attacks 175 killed, Yemen killing of 17 people, Colombia in 2000, about 27 lost their lives and 145 hostage taking in Nigeria in 2000.” All these events are overshadowed by horrific attacks on 11 September 2001 which is the major destructive terrorist effort by the late Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. The Rock Mountain News (2002), reported that, “the death toll exceeded 3000 and the financial losses for just the destruction of the WTC were estimated to be in excess of US \$83 billion.”

Terrorist Groups have increased in the past decade but there are major groups which are identified by massive attacks on civilians to induce fear from 2000 to 2010 while a few have been disabled prior to 2000. The following are the major terrorist groups in Africa, Asia, USA, Latin-America and Middle East.

- *Abu Nidal Organisation (ANO)* - This is a loose coalition of organisations founded and operated by terrorist leader Sabri-al-Banna who broke with Palestine Liberation Organisation in 1974. The group has operated using other names like Arab Revolutionary Council (ARC), Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) and sometimes Black September. Henderson (2001:47) argued that “the group has conducted more than 100 terrorist actions in more than 20 countries killing about 900 and their actions includes attacks on passengers in airports in Vienna and Rome in December 1985 as well as the killing of worshippers in Istanbul synagogue in 1986.” The vicious attacks on civilians disrupted communities and livelihoods in the Middle East. Lowe (2005:267) argued that “ANO was committed to a completely independent Palestinian state; it had bases in Lebanon and Palestine and drew support from Syria, Sudan and Libya.” This resembles a sophisticated network which was aimed at liberating Palestine. In the process life unfortunately is lost.
- *Al Qaeda (the Base)* – This is an Islamic terrorist group which has worked tirelessly to fight USA domination in the Islamic states and it is the most prominent terrorist group at the present time. In his testimony Fadl (2001:5) argued that “it is widely thought that the organisation was founded by Osama bin Laden between August 1988 and the late 1989. It operates as a network comprising both a multinational, stateless army and a radical Sunni movement group for global Jihad.” The group has implored variety of tactics to indiscriminate targets to further their interest. Wright (2006:107) states that Al-Qaeda uses “techniques include suicide attacks and simultaneous bombing of different targets and instigating violence among resistance Islamic groups and the group has attacked civilian and military targets in various countries including Europe, North Africa, Asia and Latin America.” The group has been destabilized in 2011 by the murdering of its founder and leader Osama bin Laden in Pakistan by the notorious USA forces who buried him in the sea.
- *Arab National Youth Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine (ANYOLP)* - This is a radical offshoot that broke away from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in 1972. The group committed acts of violence on Israel diplomat in Cyprus in April 1973. The long standing conflict between Israel and Palestine over Gaza strip have brooded many terrorist groups who seek to emancipate themselves from the bondage. By so doing the groups use wide-spread violence and terror actions to drive forward their ideology. As a way of deterring the aggressions, the Israelis raided Beirut and PFLP killing them leading to the formation of ANYOLP. The group has not been so active in the twenty-first century.

Hamas- This is a militant Palestinian military Islamic movement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip founded in 1987. The group aim at destroying Israel from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River and create Islamic State in Palestine because it was furthering the interest of the Muslim Brotherhood. Hamas comprises of three interrelated wings which are social welfare, political and military wing. The group is more organized and has activities which range from the year 2000 to 2010. According to the Jewish Virtual Library (2011:1) "Hamas has since 2000 been increasingly perpetrating terrorist attacks in a variety of forms; firing Qassam rockets toward Israeli communities, infiltrations into Israeli communities and murder civilians, explosive charges against tanks, vehicle shooting and kidnapping as a bargaining method ... the group since 1993 has dispatched 113 suicide bombers and 72 suicide bombers were dispatched since September 2000 and 227 people have been murdered and 1 393 wounded."

Hezbollah - This is a Shi'a Muslim militant group and a political party based in Lebanon. The forces were allegedly formed with the aid of Ayatollah Khomeini and were trained and organized by a contingent Iranian Revolutionary Guards (IRG). Shatz (2004) stated that Hezbollah's 1985 manifesto was underpinned on the four aspects "ending imperialist power in Lebanon, submission of Phalagists to "just rule", bringing to trial perpetrators of war for war crimes and giving people the full chance to choose "with full freedom" the system of government they want." From 1982, there were 36 suicide attacks in Lebanon directed against the Americans, French and Israeli forces. According to *The American Conservative* (2005:7) "the group was responsible for the 1982 January 15 bombing of a USA embassy vehicle in Beirut, the 1992 Israel embassy attack in Buenos Aires, killing 29 in Argentina, the 1994 bombing of a Jewish culture killing 85 in Argentina and in 2002 Hezbollah recruited Singaporeans in a failed 1990 plot to attack US and Israel ship in the Singapore straits."

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) – This is a Marxist-Leninist guerilla organisation founded by George Habash in 1967 as a leftist alternative to the Islamic nationalist al-Fatah between 1968 and 1970. Its main terrorist activities included hijacking of Israel El Al airline and Lord Airport that resulted in 25 deaths.

Red Brigades (RB) - This is a left wing terrorist organization in Italy which employs kidnappings, murder and sabotage. The group sought to advance Marxism during the 1970s and emancipations of the populace to gain access to the means of production. The group was formed by college student Ronato Curcio in 1969 to battle "against the imperialist state of multinationals." In 1972, the group abducted a business executive Idalgo Macchianni releasing him. The sign that was displayed was written "Hit one to educate 100. Power to the armed populace." The group has embarked on wide spread of terror in Italy.

Red Army Faction (RAF) - A terrorist group based on leftism in West Germany which was founded in 1968. The group included robberies of banks and other businesses, bombing, arson, kidnapping and murdering of prominent political, military and business figures. According to Moncourt (2009:7) "red army faction emerged from the intellectuals, communists, independent leftist and the radical student movement and countercultural revolt of the 1960s...and devoted to carry out attacks within the Federal Republic of Germany in view of establishing a tradition of illegal guerilla resistance to imperial and state repression". The Red Army faction has a focus in Germany and its actions do not cross borders.

Irish Republican Army (IRA)-Unofficial semi-military organization based in the Republic of Ireland (formed in 1919). It sought complete Irish independence from the United Kingdom (UK). The group used tactics like ambushes, raids and sabotaging against the ruling government. This forced the British to accept the creation of Irish Free State.

There are several efforts that have been made to reduce or mitigate terrorism but they have ended in futility. The UN Counter-terrorism Strategy as quoted in the United Nations General Assembly Sixtieth Session (2006:3) states that "as the states, Members of the UN, resolve consistently, unequivocally and strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whoever, wherever and for whatever purposes as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and to implement all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and relevant General Assembly resolutions on the protection of human rights..." This is a unique global instrument that will enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. However, terrorists have made such kind of strategies fail as they continue to operate yearly.

Wood (1974:703) argued that the other measure that was enacted in order to reduce effects of terrorism is the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons including diplomats which is “built on the great codification conventions in the field of privileges and immunities including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular relations... and was negotiated in response to a spate of kidnappings and killings of diplomatic agents beginning in the late 1960s.” This has remained in vain in the first decade in the millennium, for example the bombing of the UN office in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, Nigerian attacks and Algerian attacks of the UN offices clearly lays bare the retrogressive efforts terrorist have made to undermine the success of counter terrorism measures. The Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005) that addresses the incitement to terrorism and the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy in September 2006 have been put in place in order to stifle terrorist actions. The efforts to curb terrorism are marred by terrorists who ignore these measures for their own benefit.

Arguably, terrorist activities from 2000 to 2010 have reflected that, it is an inevitable evil that will continue to disturb most of the international efforts to maintain international peace and security in the past and the future. Its indiscriminate actions, targets and plans are not known as they play their cards on their chest. There are several terrorist groups around the world and this makes it very difficult to curtail their actions. The concept of collective security has been brought forward in order for the states to appreciate the need to come together in fighting terrorism. On the other hand, the theory of realism answers the question why the states are failing to come together because they are pursuing individual interests first than anything else. Thus, it is very difficult to fight terrorism given the anarchic state of nature.

Methodology

Research methodology refers to the way in which a researcher retrieves data from the selected sampling frame, methods to collect data, instruments to be used and how is the data scrutinised and presented. Leedy and Ormrod (2000:100) define research methodology as the “framework to extract meaning from the data collected.”

The researchers used qualitative research methods to solicit information from respondents who are well informed about issues of terrorism. The method ensured thoroughness, authenticity and accuracy of the research findings. The qualitative part of the research included in-depth one-on-one interview with a guide, chat interview through social networks like Google chat, Skype, Hotmail and Facebook as well as review of secondary historical sources. The researcher used structured interview because it guided the respondents on the information required. The goal of using interview as a research method was to obtain more in depth information on how terrorism affects international peace and security. This allowed the respondents to describe the effects of terrorism more accurately and thoroughly. The researcher used structured interviews to 14 participants randomly selected from the following categories; (a) embassy staff from USA, Pakistan, Iran, Nigeria, South Africa and Sudan, (b) Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and the University of Zimbabwe (UZ) (c) International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (d) National Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (NANGO) (e) Diaspora colleagues in 5 countries were scheduled for chat interview (f) ambassador of Sudan. The researchers targeted 25 research participants and managed to interview 14. This made the researchers to make a twist from face to face to using telephone and chat shows on Facebook. For telephone interview the researcher managed to interview 2 participants because they had busy schedules. The reason for using interviews was that it led to compilation of rich and complete description of terrorism.

The researchers used secondary sources which provided for thorough research and a broad framework on which to build analysis. This includes reading through textbooks and surfing the internet. Secondary sources allows for the scrutiny and evaluation of data collected on past cases of terrorism and to compare the data with hypothesis. The literature used provides a greater insight into the problems of terrorist activities which have affected international peace and security. The use of secondary sources of data provides qualitative information.

THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM.

Terrorism is a menace and is like an aching tooth which needs to be rooted out but has no immediate remedy. The magnitude of destruction, loss of life, injuries and disabilities have all made human kind fail to find comfort in their governments as citizens are left vulnerable to indiscriminate attacks of terrorists. The effects of terrorism range from short, medium and even long term. The researchers will discuss the effects of terrorism in the context of military-political, economic, and human security problems. The results of the interviews will also be discussed. The views are from independent people’s opinions and criticism that are drawn from the embassy staff (Iran, Pakistan, USA,

Nigeria, South Africa and Sudan), NGOs, Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO), high profile people representing the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), political scientists and students who are well versed with the effects of terrorism on international peace and security.

The Global Focus (<http://www.globalfocus.org/GF-Terrorism.htm>) states that “terrorism does not just happen, it is an advanced stage of a failed political process that begins with inequities and injustice, and moves from frustrated attempts at reform that breed fear and anger, to political confrontation that erupts in violence, which can be exploited to rationalise the use of any form of violence against any target.” This explains why the USA has the highest number of terrorist attacks per year worldwide because of its failed expansionist foreign policy towards other states they perceive to be “rogue” thereby attracting many political enemies. The solutions of eradicating terrorism are there but the effects are ubiquitous, inevitable, pervasive, and offensive to the civilians.

The researchers used interviews and documentary research as a way of soliciting for in depth knowledge about the effects of terrorism on international peace and security. The researcher had scheduled 25 face- to- face interviews but they failed to materialise as planned due to long bureaucratic processes at embassies and some ministries, particularly Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The researcher requested interview sessions from the following embassies; Islamic State of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, USA, Kenya, Libya, Ireland, the Sudan, South Africa and Tanzania. Unfortunately some blamed for the absence of the key personnel responsible for international affairs, while some refused to assist. Some replied to my emails but did not invite me for the interviews.

Out of the scheduled interviews, the researcher successfully carried out 14 face- to face- interviews leaving a deficit of 11 participants who failed to make it for the interviews. These research participants included officers in the military and intelligence services, students at the University of Zimbabwe (UZ), NGOs and IGO like African Union (AU). The other participants were occupied for example at SAPES Trust; others were affected by the 2011 Libyan war such that they were deported by the authorities. The researcher compensated this failure by conducting 2 telephone interviews with some research participants at the embassy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (but Zimbabweans) who later provided some material on terrorism and 5 chat interviews with close friends who were using Facebook. Facebook chat interview had instant feedback, the facility is less costly and chatting can remain confidential even if the research participants are scattered across the globe.

There was much difficulty at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms of interviewing the key personnel related to international relations. However some junior officers assisted but the information was limited due to the prohibitive Official Secrecy Act. The major political parties welcomed the research and were very helpful both in ZANU PF and MDC-T. The African Union was so difficult to reach but the researcher was assisted by a law expert in the President’s office who usually attends the AU Summits and the information was very helpful. Desk research became a major success with abundance of literature in the UZ Library and SAPES Library.

The data consolidated from the research findings was stream lined into three broader effects of terrorism on international peace. These are Economic and Human Security Effects.

The Effects of Terrorism on Economic Security

Abadie (2007:7) states that terrorism “reduces capital stock of a country, threatens higher level of uncertainty, increases in counter-terrorism expenditure, and drawing resources from productive sectors for use in security and affects specific industries like tourism.” It is history that terror causes investment to decrease immediately, income and consumption to decline with time. While confronting terror as a reactive measure, the optimising government uses taxes to manufacture security weapons in order to reduce terror levels. The terror levels which are indiscriminate can be less successfully minimised.

The economic effects of terrorism are enormous and they erode the savings of the state, divert some money designed for other projects to fighting terrorism and rebuilding of infrastructure as well as relief services. The European Journal of Political Economy (2004:294) states that “the estimated economic costs of the 9/11 attacks were USA \$14 billion for private sector, USA \$1,5 billion for state and local government, USA \$0.7 billion for the Federal government and USA 11 billion for rescue and cleanup operation.” The estimated cost was not the money budgeted for but it was an expense to the coffers of the collective efforts of the USA and its allies. This results in the disadvantaging of other sectors at the expense of security.

While death, injuries and capital destruction are the most visible effects of terrorist attacks, fear, violence, uncertainty and indirect effects of terror are harmful to the economy in the long term. The European Journal of Political Economy (2004:295) states that “consumer confidence in the USA had started to recover before 9/11 and was held back by psychological impact of the attack.” The loss of confidence had a negative impact on growth in the USA and Europe in that it led to reduced spending, slowed down investment, led to layoffs and increased the

number of unemployed. Sandler (2006:2) states that “\$80 to \$90 billion resulted in economic losses in lost wages, workman’s compensation and reduced commerce, diverting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), destroying infrastructure, redirecting public investment funds to security or limiting trade.” Given the above, it can be argued that the developed countries may be able to resuscitate their economies because of its reserves.

The European Journal of Political Economy (2004:295) states that “terrorism, like civil conflicts, may cause spill over costs among neighboring countries as terrorists campaign in a neighbor dissuades capital inflows, or a regional multiplier causes loss in economic activities in the terrorism ridden country to resonate throughout the region.” An economist and veteran politician in ZANU PF gave an example of “Yemen shipping industry which suffered greatly in terms of its economic growth after the terrorist attacks on the USS Cole and Limburg diverted half of Yemen’s port activities to competitive facilities in Djibouti and Oman due to increase in insurance premiums.” The effects of terrorism are contagious in a global village where there is interconnectedness of activities including trade routes. However, the transportation sector suffers increases in insurance premiums because of the risky environment as the demand was high.

Lenain (2002:5) states that “the disruptions in the transportation system following any terrorist attack have illustrated the importance of efficient and open borders for the daily operations of firms.” The researchers’ interview with some renowned Economists at the University of Zimbabwe establishes that, the 9/11 eye opening event led to severe tightening of border controls resulted in long waiting times, searching of vehicles and detection led to disruption of the operations in manufacturing companies for example the Canada- USA border. While the manufacturers slow down the rate of production, the recipients also suffer inadequacy of the products thus raising the prizes of commodity.

The costs of terrorism vary in their distribution across various sectors, countries and time. In particular, terrorist attack can cause a shift in the patterns of demand. Of interest under the effects of financial markets will be the households, firms and governments which will exhibit different preferences. The financial markets also affect transportation and tourism sectors.

The asset values respond to the changes in expected profitability. The total investment expected from individuals, is attracted by the levels of expected returns or profitability. For example, if there are dangers of the freight industry and terrorism sector, the value of shares as a result of the unstable financial market hence a reduced activity on the Stock Market. The European Journal of Political Economy (2004:295) states that “the terror directed on the population of Israel with 639 terror attacks from 1990 to 2003, the empirical evidence indicate that the terror did not affect the foreign exchange market but that the stock market was affected with stock prizes internalising expectations of reduced future profits.” The foreign market may continue gaining because of the need to invest in the risky situation while the stock market will witness a shock and the dividends, shares will not be attractive for internal investment. Sandler (2006:7) states that “the 11 day cumulative average abnormal returns were larger than on the Frankfurt, Paris, Toronto, Amsterdam, Switzerland, Italy and Hong Kong stock market than on the NY Stock Exchange (NYSE) following the 9/11 attacks.” The analysis provides that the surrounding stock markets were gaining due to the loss in investor confidence on the NYSE thereby attracting investment to other stock markets.

The researchers define international trade as trading between two or more countries. Once a terrorist attack has occurred, the attacks themselves do not cause the increase in transaction costs but the policy responses to the attack causes the increase in transactions of the trading pattern. The individual including the Multinational Companies (MNC) will take advantage of the given policy. For example, after the attack, a state may introduce a policy to prevent or detect terrorism which during implementation affects transacting at the border, regulation laws which may affect the transportation routes and stifle the movement of tourists freely. The European Journal for Political Economy (2004:297) observes that “these measures are especially enacted on borders and include closer inspections of people, vehicle and goods as well as more restrictive immigration regulations which affect domestic trade which will suffer higher transaction costs if new regulations prove costly for business.” This will also affect bilateral trade flows because of the insecurity that is exhibited by international trade.

Terrorism has significant fiscal effects and both direct and indirect effects on growth. Sandler (2006:7) states that “a lower sense of domestic security reduces the value of the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which in turn reduces the intensity of the fight for control of the state and if the government policy succeeds in reducing the scale or the effects of terrorism, the value of capturing the state rises and the domestic struggle for power intensifies.” This is true in the sense that if the government expenditure is more on fighting terrorism then the internal citizens will find the vacuum of power to revolt against the burdening budget of sponsoring such events. The USA sponsored war in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan to combat terrorism and billions of dollars are channelled towards sustaining the war at the expense of the critical mass. While this exerts pressure in job cuts, low manufacturing and attract disinvestment and increase spending to the security sector. The problems of burdening the fiscal obligations of the USA government and the security is not a guarantee to the citizens and the future of terrorist attack cannot be

eliminated forever and then it led to the growing economic pressure until a point of protesting against such policies through the Wall Street Protests which fuelled the security dilemma in mid-2012.

A policy issue of the defense against terror requires awareness of the motivations and objectives of terrorism. The policy can result in changed perceptions thereby affecting the majority in the way they execute their functions. The Patriot Act later infringed domestic civil rights, immigration and education policies, and the regulation of religious and the granting of citizenship. Thus the domestic fiscal growth is affected leading to reduced GDP.

The Effects of Terrorism on Individual Security and Education

Gasper (2008:12) states that “human security redirects attention in discussions of security from the national or state level to human beings as the potential victims; beyond physical violence as the only relevant threat or vector; and beyond physical harm as the only relevant damage.” Human security includes economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. Terrorism is deemed to be a usurper of human security in general such that there is chaos among the civilians after being denied access to the securities. As such the masses will revolt and use violence to their government. This also breeds an environment for the emergence of terrorists.

The greatest danger that the humankind is facing today comes from terrorists who are more inspired by radical religion values which are state-sponsored and are seeking to develop WMD. Terrorists have no “return address” in that they cannot be made easy targets but as they make publicity, they pounce on civilians who are left languishing in pain, poverty, disabilities and diseases. From all history of terrorism, mankind have been suffering and the major casualties die indiscriminately leaving behind their families, widows, orphans and disabled who in most cases cannot sustain themselves. This will present a burden to the financial side of the government to commit funds for rebuilding and construction.

The state of nature is presented by Morgenthau (1993:29) as “international politics, like all politics is the struggle for power and whatever the ultimate aims of international politics power is always the immediate aim.” The desire to acquire power or see power as a means to an end pushes terrorist to try and perform their evil acts against the people to attract attention as one of their objectives. Terrorists need dominance, their formation and the motives they pursue differ but they are united by the major common thing of death to induce fear in targeted society. It pains to note that the terrorists do not care about human life as extracted from the writings of Campos (2009:1) in preface quoting Himmler, that “The best political weapon is the weapon of terror. Cruelty commands respect. Men may hate us. But, we don’t ask for their love; only for their fear.” Such kind of thinking is criminality at the expense of fostering a peaceful world. Reading through the above statements, one can argue that the state of nature is unequivocally inevitable and is perpetually conflictual.

The researchers extracted a few selected terrorist incidences to demonstrate that it is the humankind that suffers most in any action of terrorism from 2000, 2001 and 2002. The basis of selection is that the 9/11 is the major attack in the decade, while 2000 is prior to the 9/11 attacks and 2002 is after the catastrophic events of the decade. Koberston (2007:88) states that “ in 2000, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam bomb killed C.V Gooneratne, Sri Lanka’s industrial minister and 20 others, on 18 May a bomb exploded and Buddhist temple in Battilacoa, Sri Lanka killing 23, on 12 October Al Qaeda attacked USS Cole, moored outside Aden, Yemen where two suicide bombers rammed the ship and small boat loaded with explosives killed 17 sailors, on 24 December multiple Christian Church bombed in Indonesia killing and injuring 100” while in “2001, in March IRA car bomb exploded outside British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Television Offices in West London, Hamas bombs Netanya Israel killing 3 and 65 wounded, on May 27 Abu Sayyaf members kidnapped 20 people from resort in Palawan, Philippines, on 11 June Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh executed, on 11 September the WTC bombing and Pentagon in New York killing over 3000 people of various nationals, on 1 October suicide attack on legislature in Kashmir and Janmu leaving 31 people dead, on 7 October USA invaded Afghanistan, on 1 and 2 December Hamas suicide bombers struck targets in Jerusalem and Itaiifa killing two dozens,’ and “ in 2002, on January 17 Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade shooter killed six in Israel, 16 February PFLP suicide bomber killed 4 people and West Bank food court, 20 March bomb exploded across from USA embassy in former Peru, killing 10 people, 11 April 19 tourist died when Al Qaeda detonate track bomb outside a synagogue in Tunisia, 19 June Hamas suicide bomber killed 6 people on bus in West Jerusalem, on 31 July Hamas bomb detonated at Hebrew University killing 9, on 12 October Jemaah Islamiah bombed two night clubs in Bali, Indonesia killing 202 predominantly Tunis and on 27 December truck bomb destroyed headquarters of Russia government in Grozny Chechnya killing 80 people.” The deaths by terrorists have claimed a lot of lives including children of the school going age. The researcher argues that the perpetrators of violence must receive severe punishment because of the crimes against humanity and it is the human’s burden to restore destroyed infrastructure and the environment.

The people have also suffered from biological weapons though mainly used during warfare but terrorists are capable of accessing such weapons. Garrison (1993:62) listed the types of biological weapons as follows “incapacitation weapons designed to cause sickness and lethal weapons which cause massive deaths.” In 1993 Japan released anthrax with the intend to cause an epidemic and on 20 March 1995 it released sarin nerve gas on a train system leading to death of 12 and 5 000 injured. During the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq as pre-emptive strategy to counter-terrorism, the USA soldiers were fought by biological weapons leading to deaths, sickness and ill health.

Human Security comprises of environment in relation to mankind versus sustainable development. Mankind has over the years greatly modified the environment. As environment degrades and change due to human influence, new diseases arise and old diseases in lethality. The effects of terrorism to the environment can be equated to the times of war. Thus the analysis given on the environmental effects of terrorism blends terrorism and war. It can be argued that, terrorism is a form of war. In the Geographical Paper number 169, Mannion (2003:5) states that “many European cities were substantially altered by bombing raids during the World War Two (WW2) for example London, Coventry, Berlin and Dresden while in Berlin 125 000 people died, half of the buildings and one third of the industrial plant were razed to the ground.” This is reminiscent of the terrorist attacks that saw the destruction of the UN offices in Dar es- Salaam, Tanzania where USA embassies were destroyed including over 250 injured and 10 lives were lost. In Kenya about 5 000 injured in Nairobi, Kenya living building destroyed at the USA embassy.

Mannion (2003:7) states that “devastation wrought by terrorist bombing of the resort of Kuta on the island of Bali, Indonesia on 13 October 2002 is still evident.” This leads to destruction and annihilation of the buildings which cause environmental damage. In Iraq from 2003, there was a lot of destruction of buildings which is not environmentally friendly. The bombings can be equated to the aerial bombing of the palace of the late Libyan leader Gaddafi and Ivory Coast, Gbagbo. The bombings were offensive and kill creatures, young children and animals which are not part of the targets propounded by Gulio Douhet in his ideas on air strategy.

The terrorists can also use biological weapons which are so harmful to the environment and the people. Mannion further states that “NATO bombing raids in Belgrade in 1999, the petrol-chemical plants in the suburbs leaked hazardous substances into the air and the release of oil from these plants led to the killing of fauna and flora while they have contaminated above- and below-ground water.” The release of hydrochloric acid and mercury compound do not only affect the targeted state but also the downstream states while bombing of factories which produce ammonia and plastics resulting in the release of chemicals such as chlorine and vinyl chloride causing local air pollution and health hazards.

According to American Psychological Association *the Impact of Terrorism and Disasters on Children* states that most children suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This condition “develops in response to witnessing or experiencing threatening or harmful events that elicits fear, helplessness or horror.” This condition can affect the children even after 15 years. A research survey indicated that six months after 9/11 attacks, approximately 75 000 New York City public school children in grades 4 through 12 were suffering from PTSD including children who were not directly affected by the event.

It can be argued that terrorism highly affects individual security and education of both adults and young. The continued killings and bombings leaves people with no sense of pride in education as the fruits are not realised due to terrorism.

Conclusion

The research study concludes that terrorism has negatively affected collective state effort in maintaining international peace and security especially the period between 2000 and 2010. The decade in the millennium witnessed the major attack of a superpower where almost 3000 people dead of over 50 nationalities. Of the dead, they left orphans and widows who are not able to pay the school fees for their kids because the bread winners were killed. This is a challenge not only in America but in Africa as a whole.

The concept of collective security has been discussed in detail but it has remained very difficult for states to collectively co-exist. This is because of the ideological and geographical differences between and among member states of the UN. The collective security agenda is overridden by state interest. This is accompanied by refusal by some member states to be bound by the rules of the UN. This concept is based on the pacifist settlement of disputes but on the other hand diverge from the real practise of politics and peace. The concept is usually favoured during large conferences whose idea is to stimulate research while on the ground states act together with friends than enemies. As noted earlier, the concept of collective security is outweighed by the theory of Realism which is clear on the reasons why states are reluctant to fight terrorism collectively. It states that politics is ridden by selfishness and egoism of states and individuals who are always in pursuit of power. Politics is thus the struggle for power and peace. The theory of realism explains the real practise and contact of states and the exercise of hard power in a

political world. The research study used the concept of collective security and theory of realism because they are relevant in the contemporary times when there is need to eradicate terrorism or reduce its effects.

The research provides that terrorism has negatively affected collective state effort in maintaining international peace and security especially from 2000 to 2010. The effects of terrorism has been categorised into three (2) major areas: The Effects of Terrorism on Economic Security and The Effects of Terrorism on Individual Security.

- The Effects of Terrorism on Economic Security includes the reduction of FDI, reduced capital inflows, stalls stock markets, shifts investment both capital and labour. It ushers in higher uncertainty thus reducing confidence among potential investors. The state shifts its priority from projects designed for growth to higher demand for security and once security is given higher priority, transport sector suffers especially dealing with cross border. Besides industry will act below capacity or forced to close due to the lack of labour.
- The Effects of Terrorism on Individual Security. The research study explained security not only to mean insulated from physical harm but also from environmental security, food security, community security, economic security and even health security among other securities. The continuous advancement in technology has led to the emergence of cyber-terrorism, Narco-terrorism, biological terrorism and even nuclear terrorism. These are designed to inflict pain and insecurity upon the citizens of a government which will then fail to protect its citizens. The Mumbai attacks, Black September, 9/11, bombing of the WTC in 1993, hostage taking and kidnapping have all caused human insecurity

These problems are very difficult to mitigate given that the states are driven by their individual interests rather than collective efforts. The UN has tried to curb terrorism through pacifist tract of dispute settlements but this has been very effective in world forums. These forums are not binding to terrorist organisations, so whatever recommendations, policies or actions, the concerned organisations are absent hence they escape any legal binding status. On the other hand the UN has no leverage, financial resources and motivation to deter terrorism. It is ironic that the UN which is supposed to maintain peace and security has no permanent police force to safeguard what it stands for. Instead, the “boys and girls” who are selected to represent this body are mostly egoistic and enjoy themselves at the expense of providing peace and security. It can be summarised that the period between 2000 and 2010 has witnessed fragrant gross violation of human rights either by the state itself against its civilians or the civilians against the state or state versus another state. It can be dubbed a prime period for terrorism which took advantage of the world chaos especially after 9/11 terrorist attacks.

If the economy is deteriorating, then many people especially in Africa fail to send children to Primary School, High School and Universities. People will be migrating; some will lose their infrastructure and slowly poverty is witnessed. Somalia is a true case. Individual security allows children to find better educational facility. But terrorism seeks to break all that. In turn, the nation as a whole will not function properly.

Recommendations

It is commendable in this research study that the UNSC should be reformed, rebranded or abolished and submits all veto to the General Assembly in order to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. The P5 status was made by the victorious powers of the WW2. But this is an era that has since passed. Today there are some states which are more advanced than France for example Japan and South Africa who can take over from France. The Asian Tigers have a success story of economic boom while the USA, EU and Africa are facing financial crisis. Thus there is a need to re-look at the criteria which warrant veto status.

The GWOT needs to be based on a clearly defined concept of terrorism and has to be conducted in such a way that it does not itself resort to terrorism. Instead, it has to be integrated into a balanced international economic order, one that will make the incidences of terrorist thwarted and finally erode the social support for terrorism. Thus, it is commendable that the UN find a common definition of terrorism which is more accommodative than the current case where “terrorist” defend themselves through definitions which are not universally bound. If there is no definition of terrorism which is agreed then there is no basis for such a war because it is baseless. The waging of the GWOT should be waged through collective security framework as defined in Chapter VII of the UNC. This will avoid anarchy and it restores the lost international peace and security as such kind of war is contacted multilaterally and not unilaterally.

It will be of great value if the fighting and detonation of bombs is stopped to allow for economic growth. If fighting continues, investors will find it risk to invest in any area. It is imperative that the fighting, destruction of property in order to make a political statement be minimised paving way for investments, good distribution channels and providing of capital injection into manufacturing. This allows for maximum exploitation of resources and free sanctions trading zone in a globalised village. If terror activities are minimised this allows growth in every sector of the economy.

The study recommends that there is need to observe human rights and all protocols relating to the protection of civilians. Without observance of human rights then the humans will continue to suffer. The methods applied to the contact of war should be observed without fail and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and African Charter for People's Human Rights. Besides it is suggested that all states begin to create structures that will cater for all human security needs from security, food, health, environment, and community security. To that end, this will provide a new world political dispensation which tolerate the existence of all securities.

There is also need to provide stiffer measures to terrorists who target civilians once they are multilaterally caught and tried. This also extends to the abolition of Guantanamo Bay and Ghraib terrorist holding centres. There is also need to remove control of counter-terrorism (GWOT) from the USA to the UN for the purposes of trial and execution of terrorists. This minimises the frequency of terrorist attacks because terrorism would have been dealt with in a multi-lateral approach as opposed to uni-lateralism.

The research study recommends that Open Distance Learning (ODL) should be used a panacea to better educational systems during the time of crisis and beyond. As students drop out of school due to the reasons related to terrorism, ODL will provide a gap between lessons missed or time lost. This will be a powerful weapon to insulate a nation against the effects of terrorism on educational system.

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