

Terrorism and Global Security: An Analysis of Regional and Socio-Economic Effects on National Security

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Abstract: The paper examined the impact of global security and socio-economic development in terrorist prone regions. The study adopted the qualitative method which is hinged on historical and descriptive analysis. The theory that was used for this study is the realist theory by Hans Morgenthau and amplified by Kenneth Waltz. The paper contended that terrorism breeds insecurity and impedes sustainable national development. The paper noted that terrorism engenders loss of lives, threat to public safety, economic sabotage, capital and investment flight, negative perception of the terrorists' prone states on international scene with attendant negative consequences on trade, tourism and foreign direct investment (FDI). Moreover, the analysis revealed that a number of factors including sources of funding, ideology, religion, and idleness contribute to increase in global terrorism which in turn endangers the prospects of progress with resultant economic misfortunes, closure of businesses and unemployment across the globe as well as destructive reflections on national security. Given the findings, the paper recommended, among others, an overhaul of the Security Agencies which should include the creation of State Security apparatus to tackle the menace while regional governments should improve or rather upgrade its intelligence gadgets and surveillance equipment. Moreover, emphasis should be placed on the use of improved collective security and the need to trace and back down the sources of funds used for terrorists' activities.

Keywords: Terrorism, global insecurity, public harassment, investment, economic growth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Globally, terrorism has evolved despite opposition, just like conventional warfare. The evolution of terrorism has plagued around the world, and is currently viewed as the most dangerous and immediate security threat to the world at large. Arguably, terrorism has significantly contributed to the reduction of economic security in many sectors of the population throughout the world. Insecurity has become a global monster which national security agents appear to be incapable of handling. From 1970s to date (2020), the world has witnessed over 20,000 terrorist incidents which resulted in more than 90,000 casualties or injuries. As observed by Michael (2007, p. 37), terrorism is a "public harassment, wave of agitation, protest against the government, damage to public and private property in order to draw the attention of the authorities". Acts of terrorism are contrary to the peaceful political setup, inhibit economic growth and capital formation

and destroy the political structure of a society. In the same vein, Townshend (2002, p. 5) argued that terrorism connotes "the calculated use or threat of violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies". It implies imposing ones owns interpretation of religious doctrines, political culture, social values and economic system upon the society through violence and fear. These observations find expressions in the visible and multifaceted manifestations like bombing, kidnapping, hostage taking, destruction of properties, and creation of fear.

It can be deduced from the foregoing that there is no universally agreed upon definition of terrorism. It is believed that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. For example, a fighter in Palestine is a terrorist for United States and Israel but he is a freedom fighter for the Palestinians, the Arab world and their supporters. However, there is consensus among scholars and analysts that terrorism is indeed associated with adverse economic effects. Terrorism disturbs the inhabitants, damage infrastructure, cause a decline in economic well-being, engender political instability, and break the social fabric of the society. Terrorism affects the economic growth of a country by lowering foreign direct investment, capital formation and increases risk perception. Indeed, terrorism is a real threat to the existence, not only of some African states and governments but other states globally, and it must be taken seriously by the policymakers.

This paper, which is qualitative in nature, intends to examine some major driving force of terrorism and its impacts on some primary sectors of states' economies such as foreign direct investment, security and tourism development.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The analysis of this paper is cast into the framework of realism as put forward by Hans Morgenthau (1948) and amplified by Kenneth Waltz (1979). The theory is deemed fit because it offers an alternative explanation on the failure of idealism to curtail problems posed by terrorism on international peace and security. These theorists consider the principal actors in the international arena to be the states, which are concerned with their own security acts in pursuit of their own national interests and struggle for power. As observed by Korab-Karpowicz (2011, p. 6), "national politics is the realm of authority and law, whereas international

politics, sometimes claimed, is a sphere without justice, characterized by active or potential conflict among states". This realist perception underscores the very nature and behaviour of states.

Similarly, Barnett (2001) observed that 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 levels. Independent states, like individuals are enemies by nature and there is no moral limitation on their behaviour. This is a great challenge to the idealist political vision based on collective security formula to solve problems posed by terrorism.

With regards to fighting terrorism and as related to this paper, the individual states have never agreed on the way forward and identification 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, Sandler (2006) contended that the USA has supported, financed and trained groups that are widely regarded as terrorists, such as the Contras in Nicaragua, the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). 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 United Nations (UN) yet they act as spies to terrorists to disrupt peace and security they intend to preserve. In effect, they work to pull down every idea brought to combat terrorism.

III. CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Concept of Terrorism

Etymologically, as noted by Nkwede (2013), "terrorism" comes from the French word *terrorisme*, which is based on the Latin language verbs *terrere* (to frighten) and *deterere* (to frighten from). It dates back to 1795 when it was used to describe the actions of the Jacobin Club in their rule of Post-Revolutionary France, the so-called "Reign of Terror". Jacobins were rumoured to have coined the term "terrorists" to refer to themselves. They were primarily concerned with the cases of arrest or execution of opponents as a means of coercing compliance in the general public. The word terrorism comes from the reign of terror instigated by Maximilien Robespierre in 1793 following the French revolution. This implies that terrorism is not a child of modernity; it is as old

as human's willingness to use violent action in order to achieve political aims or force a government to act.

Alao (2011) and Mahan and Griset (2008) gave more insight on Nkwede's historical standpoint. Both wrote in agreement that the term 'terrorism' was coined from the word terror derived from a Latin verb 'terrere' meaning to frighten, to tremble, to cause to tremble or to frighten from. They further stated that the words terrorism, terrorist and terrorize did not find wide usage until the equivalent French words *terrorisme*, *terrorise* and *terrorist* came into usage during the revolutionary period between 1783 and 1798, where it was used to denote revolutionaries who sought to use terror in a systematic manner to further their cause or views.

Conceptually, terrorism, as postulated by Yacubu (2005), is a deliberate commission of an act of violence to create an emotional response through the suffering of the victims, in the furtherance of a political or social agenda. Mostly, it is violence or act of aggression perpetrated by non-state actors against civilians to achieve military, economic, political or religious objectives. This is because to the victims of terrorism, the perpetrators are terrorists while to the perpetrators, terrorism is an act targeted at reforming or enforcing change. Against this background, terrorism can thus be described as a tactic and strategy, a crime and a holy duty, a justified reaction to oppression and an inexcusable abomination (Sargent, 2009).

Adegbulu, (2006) and Alao (2011) observed that terrorism in modern time has been adopted to mean a wide range of deployment of force largely targeted at civilian population by disgruntled elements within the society to direct the attention of government to the plight of militants or to force a change of government. Terrorism has most commonly been identified with individuals or groups attempting to destabilize or overthrow existing political institutions. According to Hoffman (2008, p. 41) terrorism is the "deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or threat of violence in the pursuit of political change". He stated further that:

Terrorism is the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological. It entails the deployment of premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

Inherent in the above conception are the three key elements of terrorism: violence, fear, and intimidation. All three elements coalesce in instigating terror in the victims or those at the receiving end. The terrorist scourge in contemporary national relations creates a public atmosphere of anxiety and it has undermined confidence in government. The terrorists 'unpredictability and apparent randomness of attacks makes it virtually impossible for government to protect all potential victims. The public demand protections that the state cannot

give. Frustrated and fearful, the people then usually demand the government to make concessions to stop the attacks or protect their citizens, which automatically has implications for citizens' loyalty to their government and when citizen's loyalty to their government is in doubt, then national stability is threatened.

The American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (2005), on its part, defined terrorism as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives". For other writers terrorism is "the use of covert violence by a group for political ends (Lacqueur, 2001, p. 79); "an act or threat of violence against non-combatants with the objectives of exacting revenge, intimidation or otherwise influencing an audience" (Stern 2003, pp. xx) and "as the use of violence against civilians by non-state actors to attain political goals" (Kydd and Walter 2006, p. 394). Rouke (2008, p. 316) conceived the concept as:

Violence carried out by individuals, non-governmental organizations, or covert government agents or units; that specifically target civilians; uses clandestine attack methods such as car bombs and hijacked airliners and attempt to influence politics.

Rouke stressed that terrorism focuses on harming some people in order to create fear in others by targeting civilians and facilities or systems, such as transportation on which civilians rely. The objective of terrorist is not just killing and wounding people and destroying physical material. Instead the true target is the emotions of those who see or read about the act of violence and become afraid or dominated.

Judging from the above scholarly expressions, it is apt to state that the writers are concordant with Cooper's (2001, p. 883) reasoning that terrorism is "the intentional generation of massive fear by human beings for the purpose of securing or maintaining control over other human beings" through a number of tactics which include, suicide bombing, car bombing, rocket propelled grenades, assassinations, abductions and kidnapping, disguising and hijacking. Their targets are extermination of human lives and destruction of properties. These are achieved by attacking public squares, government buildings and installations, churches and mosques, schools, bridges, police stations, military barracks and installations as well as market squares and prisons to free inmates particularly their incarcerated members.

Terrorism is of both national and international concerns. This is because their activities most times are not concentrated in a particular place. Its waves span across geographical boundaries both local and international. Terrorists' activities had led to displacement of people, loss of lives and properties, feelings of suspicion, anger and hatred as well as psychological and emotional trauma and general state of insecurity.

Concept of Security

The term 'Security' like most others is surrounded with conceptual complexities, but its understanding, according to Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013), is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. Security in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquire values, in subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. In his view, David (2004) posited that security is the condition or feeling of safety from harm or danger, the defence, protection and the absence of threats to acquire value. Thus, security has to do with freedom from danger or with threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and enhance the well-being of its citizens. This affirms Nwoli's (1988) opinion on security as relative freedom from war, safety, freedom from danger or risk, and that the legitimacy and authority of the state over the people can be sustained only to the extent it can guarantee the security of life and property of the citizenry.

In like manner, Balogun (2004) observed that man's primary and engaging concern has been that of survival and protection; from the vagaries of nature, natural disasters and from the ill-intentions and misdeeds of his fellow man. This position is amplified by section 14(b) of the Nigerian Constitution (1999), which states inter alia that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government". Fischer and Green (1992) posited that security implies a stable and relatively predictable environmental conditions which an individual or group may pursue its ends without disruption of harm and without fear of disturbance or injury. Ipso facto, security is a man-made scenario covertly or overtly such that each side has its attendant consequence of peace and/or troubles respectively.

Rockely and Hill (1981) opined that the need for security is confirmed with unfailing regularity because the avalanche of problems emanating from lack of it is too enormous. Because of the enormity of problems which lack of security or insecurity creates within individuals and society, physical leadership rationalize their quests for security, raise and maintain military outfit in order to be strong and effective in the pursuit of its interest in the polity. This may have informed Akpuru-Aja's (2007) assertion that system maintenance against anarchy or absolute lawlessness is an index of peace and security, stressing that system in this view could be a community, a state, a nation or world as the case may be.

Bases of Contemporary Global Terrorism and Insecurity

Terrorism has long existed even though it came to the front burner of international agenda in the wake of September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States of America. Understanding its causes is germane to combating it. To venture forth an explanation based on a single causal argument is inadequate as there are a host of ideological reasons that range from religious to political motives and heroism. Individual motives often seem interrelated and also appear to have changed over time. Usually, the reasons are highly subjective and often

intimately associated with each individual's background. That being the case, it is instructive to argue that political violence is in part a product of unequal global distribution of wealth. According to Rourke (2008, p. 321), "Globalization has brought the wealth gap into sharper focus and has also created a sense of cultural dislocation with its impact ... connection between poverty and violence".

Terrorism is usually not the irrational acts of crazed fanatics; it is usually carried out by those who consider it a necessary, legitimate and effective tool to rid themselves and others of what they consider as oppression. It is seen as the only way for an oppressed group to prevail against a heavily armed government (Rourke, 2008, p. 322). Modern conditions make terrorist operations possible. Technology has increased the power of weapons available to terrorists. Explosives have become more deadly, huge airliners can be made into piloted missiles, and there is an increasing danger of terrorists obtaining the material and means to launch biological, chemical or radiological attack. Again, increased urbanization has brought people together so that they are easier targets, especially when gathered in such high profile places as skyscrapers, sports stadium, churches, mosques, market places, etc.

Another major cause of terrorism is modern communications which have made terrorism more efficacious because the goal of the terrorist is not to kill or injure, but to gain attention for a cause or to create widespread anxiety that will in turn, create pressure on governments to negotiate with them and accede to their demand. Without the media to transmit the news of their act, their goal will not be accomplished.

Funding and Sustainability of Terrorist Activities

Terrorists' activities persist due, prominently, to the multifaceted sources of funding at their disposal. Like business people terrorists seek a product mix, professional services, conduct cost benefit analyses, employ tax strategies and exploit supply chains. They seek market dominance, strategic alliances, competitive advantage, and targets of opportunity and try to employ innovation and technology effectively (Koberston, 2007). They seek ways to obtain access to the best human capital through their global networks. The Islamic States (IS) for instance, illustrates all these concepts but it is only one of many terrorist groups that share these attributes; it is just the most successful of these. Terrorists are always looking for new ways to fund themselves. In this way, they resemble multi-national businesses that need to diversify to survive in the competitive global economy. To survive, they are proactive and are fluid and flexible, like the most-nimble of businesses. We must appreciate their capacity as business people and not just explore their past streams of funding. Obviously, terrorists sustain their activities through a web of sources such as:

Nearness to natural resources: Terrorists near natural resources use these commodities to fund their activities, those near weapons stockpiles become weapons traders, and

terrorists in border areas tax the cross-border flow of goods. They take advantage of their critical location. For example, al-Qaeda was involved in the Diamond trade, particularly in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Tanzania. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia*) (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (also known as *Ejército de Liberación Nacional*) (ELN) use their territorial control in different regions of Colombia to extort money and to lead attacks against energy infrastructure, such has also been seen in Algeria and in territories controlled by Islamic State (IS) and Boko Haram. Terrorist and insurgent groups located near populations of elephants sought for their tusks, thus leading to the mass slaughter of these animals and irreversible damage in ecosystems.

Securing supply chains for illicit goods: Terrorists share a major concern of legitimate businesses, supply chains, as they need to ensure the safe and timely delivery of goods without disruption. Terrorists are concerned with supply chains for illicit goods, such as narcotic drugs, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, minerals and natural resources and cigarettes or high-value diverted goods, such as oil. They seek to trade on goods that generate significant financial resources but do not intersect with the international financial system. They often rely on trade-based money laundering to transmit goods of value.

Terrorists make substantial money by controlling supply chains for delivery of their products, such as drugs, as well as by taxing the smuggling of others that pass through borders or territory that they control. The ability to tax the transit of commodities and people is one key to their financing. They create the conditions that force individuals to migrate and then tax them and benefit from the goods that they are forced to leave behind.

Taxing traders and supply chains: Organised crime groups' extortion of traders has been known for a significant period, which is why they are so deeply involved in ports and the trucking industry. This has been seen for years on the Turkish border as the Kurdistan Workers' Party (*Partiya Karkerên Kurdistanê*) (PKK) has taxed everything from cigarettes to oil. These same smuggling routes, as well as many new ones, have been adapted by IS. Terrorists often generate revenues by taxing the supply chains that move legitimate and illegitimate products across territories they control.

Through corruption of officials and application of violence, terrorist groups undermine state presence and bolster their own in key border areas, ports, and other transport hubs. Therefore, they have learned from organised crime the importance of controlling territory and have capitalized on the corporate world's need to move commodities long distances in the increasingly globalised economy.

Criminal activities: Terrorists use crime as a means to generate needed revenues, to obtain logistical support, and use criminal channels to transfer funds. Criminals provide operational

tools, such as falsified documents, new identities and transit across borders to terrorists in need. Criminals can pay off officials, thereby providing terrorists and their commodities safe passage across borders. The criminal support structures can include either petty criminals or developed crime groups, such as the Camorra in Naples. The attacks in Paris, France in November 2015 were committed, in part, with weapons obtained from the Balkans revealing that the illicit arms trade of the criminal world can be exploited by terrorists. The cost of the attack is estimated at 10,000 US Dollars whereas the costs of the attack to France in enhanced security costs, decline of tourism and related businesses in many millions.

Almost every known form of criminal activity has been used to fund terrorism. The choice of criminal activity reflects the geographic location of the group, its human capacity and the profitability of the crime. Crimes are selected based on the ability to evade detection or prosecution, access corrupt officials, and obtain profits. Terrorists prey on ordinary citizens as well as smaller and larger businesses through extortion and kidnapping. They commit fraud against legitimate financial institutions through credit card abuse and other financial manipulation of markets.

Apart from these high-profit and large-scale sources of criminal activity, terrorists and insurgents participate in a diverse range of criminal actions, including ones used by earlier generations of terrorists and guerrillas, such as kidnapping, extortion and bank robbery. But they also are at the forefront of technology, relying on credit crime and Internet fraud. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) have also acquired personal data of federal workers obtained through cyber theft. They may also use new technologies such as crypto currencies (e.g. bit coin) to move money. The dark web is believed to be used to communicate undetected and to sell commodities.

Small-scale illicit trade: The concept of Narco-terrorism had meant that counter-threat financing has focused on such large financial generators as the drug trade. But increasingly, smaller-scale illicit trade in commodities such as counterfeit goods, fuel, cigarettes, food, medicine, textiles and clothing are used by terrorists to fund themselves in the United States, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Weapons trade, another dual-use crime is particularly prevalent in North Africa, especially flowing out of Libya. In aggregate, the funding from such activities is substantial, and rivals that of drugs, but entails much lower risk of prosecution.

Money generated by illicit trade within the US from the illicit cigarette trade is sent out of the United States to fund terrorist groups in the Middle East. Recent terrorist attacks in Europe, such as the recent train attack between Brussels and Paris, have been perpetrated by terrorists with backgrounds in small-scale illicit trade. One of the Kouachi Brothers who killed the cartoonists of *Charlie Hebdo* had traded in counterfeit Nike sports shoes and smuggled cigarettes. This phenomenon is not confined to Europe. The New York Police Department (NYPD) is focusing on many smaller scale crimes, including

cigarette smuggling and sale of counterfeits that are used by many diverse terrorist groups to fund their activities.

Professional services: Terrorists, when functioning as criminal entrepreneurs, require a variety of services. They are also aided by the facilitators from the legitimate world such as accountants, bankers, and lawyers that intentionally or inadvertently assist in the perpetration or the funding of terrorism. But they also need corrupt officials and often witting and unwitting facilitators from the corporate world. Corrupt military personnel can serve as suppliers of weapons to criminal and terrorist groups. Therefore, they have multiple forms of interaction with the legitimate economy. They also require professional services from the criminal world as they retain the services of human smugglers and specialists in “non-traceable communications, forgers, and money launderers”. Without hiring this expertise, they cannot make their business function. As terrorist entrepreneurs, they are always looking for new product lines and seek to learn from regional successes in one area that can be transferred elsewhere. Therefore, the FARC, known as Narco-terrorists, are really in a much more diversified business that even generate income from the exploitation of hydrocarbons, approximately 19 million US dollars annually. Diversification is as much a key to survival as it has been to the legitimate business world. Terrorist businessmen share a key concern of their legitimate counterparts - the retention of professional services. These service providers allow them to move their money, bribe needed officials, and obtain falsified documents.

Discernibly, all terrorist groups do not function the same way in business. Cultural, historical and geographic conditions shape their approach to terrorist financing. For example, in the Middle East, mostly Kurdish regions of Turkey and Iraq, where trade has been at the heart of the economy, trade or taxing trade is the major funding source of IS and other groups such as PKK operating in the region. Trade-based money laundering is an important means to move money. The long-standing growth of drugs in Afghanistan and in the Andes has contributed to a reliance on crop production and drugs when it comes to terrorist financing in these two diverse regions.

Terrorists choose the crimes they will commit not only by profitability and ease of entry into this business sector, but also by the extent of competition in this sphere of criminal activity and the costs of corruption. Yet, determinations of risk of detection and asset loss are also associated with the calculations of the more sophisticated hybrid of criminals and terrorists. Such analyses help explain the rapid rise in antiquities theft and trade because there is a market for these treasures in the Middle East and online. Terrorists exploit their strategic advantages just as legitimate business people do. Understanding the comparative advantage of a terrorist group within this financing framework is a key to determining their sustainability and deriving strategies to deprive them of revenues. Almost every known form of criminal activity has been used to fund terrorism.

IV. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Terrorism, Insecurity and Socio-economic Development

From our preceding analysis, it is obvious that acts of terrorism have had devastating effects on key sectors of the economy in many countries across the globe. Our findings revealed the affected sectors to include:

Tourism: According to Shelly (2016), tourism and tourism-related services such as aviation and transport, is one of the sectors of the economy that suffers the most from terrorism. Travel and tourism contributed US\$7.2 trillion to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015, or 9.8 per cent of the global total. The adverse economic effects of terrorism on the tourism sector are felt by all countries that suffer terrorist attacks, regardless of whether or not these incidents are targeted at tourists. Since 2000, Yemen, India, Algeria, Colombia and Pakistan have seen the largest numbers of terrorist attacks directed against tourists. Terrorism targeted at tourists occurs in a diverse set of countries, but especially in the Middle East and North African (MENA) and South American regions. Terrorism may be directed at tourists because they are a vulnerable and visible group, they may be seen to represent foreign intrusion, or because the attacks are aimed at destabilising the economy. The direct costs of terrorism on the tourism sector include decreased tourist numbers, leading to decreased spending and lower GDP. Indirect costs include decreased employment in the tourism sector and reduced flow-on effects to other industries, such as food service and cleaning and maintenance businesses. Between 2008 and 2014, tourism and travel's average contribution to GDP growth was 3.6 per cent in countries that had no terrorist attacks targeting tourists. In countries where attacks deliberately targeted tourists, it amounted to 1.9 per cent.

France and Italy provide an example of the change in the tourism sector in developed countries that experience terrorism versus those that do not. Tunisia and Morocco provide a similar example for developing countries. France experienced a number of major terrorist attacks in 2015. From 2014 to 2015, the GDP contribution from tourism fell by US\$1.7 billion. During the same period Italy, with no deaths from terrorism, grew its tourism sector by US\$4.9 billion. Similarly, Tunisia, which experienced a serious attack on the Sousse beach in 2015, has lost US\$1.2 billion in tourism revenue. As observed by Shelly (2016), in 2015, one million fewer tourists visited Tunisia compared to the prior year. On the other hand, Morocco, a country where no deaths from terrorism occurred, increased tourism and travel by US\$400 million from 2014 to 2015. Hence, terrorist activities hinder tourism development.

Economic Security: 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 use 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. In a study of the economic consequences of terrorism, Bruck and Wickstrom (2004, p. 294) observed 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 clean-up 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 resulted 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. Based on their study, Bruck and Wickstrom (2004, p. 294) noted 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. Similarly, Sandler (2006, p. 2) reported 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.

Furthermore, "terrorism, like civil conflicts, may cause spill over costs among neighbouring countries as terrorists campaign in a neighbourhood dissuades capital inflow, or a regional multiplier, causes loss in economic activities in the terrorism ridden country to resonate throughout the region" Bruck and Wickstrom (2004, p. 295). This is exemplified in the case of Yemen shipping industry which suffered greatly in terms of its economic growth after terrorists attack on the USS Cole on 12 October 2000. The most painful blow for Yemen, however, was the October 6, 2002, attack on the Limburg in the port of al-Dabbah, which killed one and injured seventeen. Thousands of barrels of oil spilled into Hadramawt's waters. The resulting environmental clean-up operation, tourist cancellations, and drop in port usage crippled the already poverty stricken country (Schanzer, 2004). This led to Limburg diverting half of Yemen's port activities to

competitive facilities in Djibouti and Oman due to increase in insurance premiums. It is obvious that the effects of terrorism are contagious in a global village where there is interconnectedness of activities including trade routes. However, the transportation sector suffered increase in insurance premiums because of the risky environment as the demand was high.

In another perspective, Lenain (2002, p. 5) observed 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”. Through in-depth interview with some renowned Economists at the University of Zimbabwe, the researcher established that the 9/11 eye opening event led to severe tightening of border controls, for example the Canada-USA border, that resulted in long waiting times, searching of vehicles and detection which led to disruption of the operations in manufacturing companies. While the manufacturers slowed down the rate of production, the recipients also suffered inadequacy of the products, thus raising the prices of commodities.

Terrorism has significant fiscal effects and both direct and indirect effects on growth. As postulated by Sandler (2006, p. 7):

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 were 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 defence 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 Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

National Human Security: 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 terrorist (Gasper, 2008).

The greatest danger that humankind is facing today comes from terrorists who are more inspired by radical religious values which are state-sponsored and are seeking to develop weapon of mass destruction (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 has 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 thereby affecting national development.

The people have also suffered from biological weapons though mainly used during warfare but terrorists are capable of accessing such weapons. Garrison (1993, p. 62) listed the types of biological weapons to include “incapacitation weapons designed to cause sickness and lethal weapons which cause massive deaths”. In 1993 Japan released anthrax with the intention to cause an epidemic and on 20 March 1995 it released Sarin nerve gas on a train system leading to death of 12 persons 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 thus be argued in agreement with Mannion (2003, pp. 5-7) that terrorism is a form of war, because as he reasoned:

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. 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.

According to American Psychological Association (APA) (2008) most children suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Children, those both directly and indirectly involved, are particularly vulnerable to the far-reaching impact of terrorism and disasters. Children at risk for experiencing mental health difficulties after a disaster or act of terrorism include those who are near to or actually witness the event, those who lose loved ones as a result, and even those children who merely live in the affected community or watch coverage of the event on television. As clarified by APA (2018, p. 1):

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a condition that develops in response to witnessing or experiencing a threatening or harmful event that elicits fear, helplessness, or horror. Symptoms of PTSD include persistent re-experiencing of the event, avoidance of things or places related to the event, and persistent symptoms of increased arousal. PTSD is the most common response to disastrous events in children, occurring in up to 40% of children exposed to disasters and typically within three months after the event. It can still be present more than 15 years after a terrorist event.

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

V. CONCLUSION

There is a very close nexus between terrorism and national security. If security is defined as a state of being secure, free from danger, safe, stable, confident and assured, then

terrorism is the exact opposite of security because terrorism encapsulates a state of fear and insecurity characterized by instability and lack of confidence in the ability of the State to provide the most basic welfare needs of the citizens, one of which is security of life and property. There can be no security of life and property in a state of terror because terror engenders insecurity. On the other hand, there can be no development in a state of terror and insecurity because security of life and property is what engenders growth and development.

Terrorism adversely affects economic growth, capital movement and trade flows even as it reduces economic activity due to increases in actual and perceived risks. This results in decreased foreign direct investment and, in extreme cases, flight of domestic capital as evident in some developing countries where a small increase in terrorism could to significant decreases in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Further, the effects of terrorism vary based on the characteristics of the terrorist attack and the economy it affects. The economic burden of terrorism is higher when terrorist activities happen over considerable periods of time. As a result, domestic terrorism typically has more severe economic effects than transnational terrorism. Research has shown that domestic terrorism is associated with a greater drop in FDI and its impact is far more persistent.

Advanced and diversified economies are economically more resilient and have shorter recovery periods from incidents of terrorism. Smaller and less diversified economies suffer more severe disruptions and longer-lasting effects. The effects are mainly explained by the ability of the diversified economies to reallocate resources such as labour and capital from the terrorism affected sector. In addition, advanced economies also have more resources and better institutions to counter future terrorism.

Global terrorism has brought about economic and individual insecurity which 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 paper explained security not only to mean insulation from physical harm but also from environmental insecurity, food insecurity, community insecurity, economic insecurity and even health insecurity 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 or a government which will then fail to protect its citizens. The Mumbai attacks, Black September 9/11, bombing of the World Trade Centre (WTC)

in 1993, hostage taking and kidnapping have all caused human insecurity.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Consequent upon the analysis in the preceding sections and the therefrom, the paper recommended, amongst others, the following measures towards curbing terrorism and global insecurity:

1. Military expedition should be launched at the affected areas. This entails improving or rather upgrading its intelligence, gadgets and surveillance equipment.
2. Emphasis should be placed on the use of improved collective security and the need to trace the sources of funds used for terrorist activities with a view to backing down of terrorists' funding.
3. There is need for regional governments and terrorist prone states to overhaul its Security Agencies which should include the creation of State Security apparatus to tackle and respond promptly to any act of terrorism,
4. National governments should sincerely and practically embark on job creation for the unemployed youths, particularly in the terrorist prone regions.
5. National governments should deploy an efficient border security management system for surveillance and coordination necessary in keeping at bay all elements of terrorism and terror related activities along national borders.

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