

Terrorism as an Existential Threat After September 11

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September 11 and the Construction of Terrorism as an Existential Threat

The article expresses that since the terrorist assaults of September 11, 2001, the account of psychological warfare as an existential danger has commanded the political, media, and scholarly talk on terrorism.

The exploration finds various terrorism researchers have likewise embraced this account, especially in connection to the likelihood of psychologically militant bunches utilizing WMDs. Some have contended that the danger of a terrorist assault with an atomic weapon is “not irrelevant” and that psychological militants could “demolish our general public” and debilitate the power of the cutting-edge state. A 2009 report from the US think tank Partnership for a Secure America guaranteed that an atomic, compound, or natural weapon in the hands of terrorists remains the single most noteworthy risk to our country. The speculative probability of terrorists crushing entire urban areas with WMDs has additionally assumed an imperative part in advocating the fallback on torment, showing up in numerous scholarly and well-known works protecting the utilization of torment against psychological oppression suspects.

The exploration indicates numerous researchers in basic psychological oppression thinks about have evaluated the existential danger story of terrorism. The section offers a diagram of these reactions and, specifically, investigates that emphasis on the part that the existential risk story has played in legitimizing political, legitimate, military, and scholastic reactions to terrorism that have had genuine long-haul outcomes on the lives and prosperity of thousands of people and groups.

Research Priorities and New Directions in the Study of Political Violence

The last area of this section offers a few recommendations for future research on terrorism in light of these scrutinizes. Specifically, the part suggests that psychological warfare researchers ought to build up a more extensive evaluation of accounts of state and individual security. Growing more nuanced examinations of the idea of security will, the article proposes, prompt a wealthier comprehension not just of the impacts of psychological oppression on individual and state security but also the part that state approaches and organizations can play in undermining the security of people and groups.

The section expresses that contemporary psychological warfare is depicted as both an existential danger and another sort of risk. (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 2004) As well wind up evident, the “novelty” of current psychological oppression has assumed a pivotal part in defending the fall back on the war, as well as exemptions to long-standing denials in worldwide law, for example, the preclusion against torment and brutal, barbaric, and debasing treatment. The part guaranteed that “modern terrorism is different from pre-1990s terrorism in several ways: it is characterized by international networks; the members of terrorist groups are driven by a fanatical and absolutist interpretation of religion, characterized by a blind hatred and a disregard for concrete political aims; and terrorist attacks are more indiscriminate and deadly than ever before (P. 250).”

The section finds that the existential danger account of terrorism is portrayed by the conviction that advanced psychological oppressors are a piece of a worldwide system, are persuaded by fanatic religious convictions that require the demolition of Western development and are probably going to endeavour to utilize WMDs to incur the greatest setbacks. In this manner, present-day terrorists represent a significantly more unsafe danger to Western states than past psychological oppressor developments, a risk that will require phenomenal and extreme counterterrorism measures.

Weapons of Mass Destruction and the Logic of Exceptional Counterterrorism

The part expresses that new methodologies for battling the “new” terrorism are as the psychological oppressor risk is existential, the remote chance of a psychological oppressor assault with WMDs may be adequate to warrant the utilization of extraordinary preventive measures a view supported by the selection of an outrageous prudent unyieldingness in which the ‘obscure’ is reflexively represented through preemptive activity and if terrorists are savage radicals, at that point procedures, for example, arrangement and trade-off will be inadequate one can’t dissuade religious devotees. The section demonstrates that “in order to stop terrorism, modern terrorists must be eradicated, a process that might require extreme measures (P. 252).”

The part recommends that the reception of the existential risk story of terrorism isn’t just in view of a bogus evaluation of the danger posed by non-state psychological oppression, yet it has likewise sidelined and darkened different genuine dangers to people and groups.

The part finds the damaging effect of the existential risk account on groups, people, and states. Additionally evident, counterterrorism arrangements and practices driven by the existential risk account have at times made a more prominent danger to the lives and security of people than psychological oppression itself. The part additionally finds that the law authorization and knowledge powers run of the mill of counterterrorism enactment brings down the evidentiary norms required to capture and keep people associated with terrorism and expand the forces of associations. (Mueller, 2006)

Religious Framing, Global Networks, and the Destabilizing Politics of Fear

The section recommends that political and social destabilization is exacerbated by the depiction of psychological oppressors as religiously propelled aficionados that are a piece of a “worldwide system” represented by al Qaeda, which conceded diverse psychological militant gatherings more cash in their capacity to bring out dread.

The section expresses that the existential risk account definitely limits the scope of conceivable counterterrorism systems. Peaceful counterterrorism techniques, for example, the penetration of perilous associations and arrangement with the pioneers of non-state gatherings, are “off the table” from the earliest starting point.

The examination in the section suggests that investigations of the existential risk account of psychological warfare undermine its authenticity in three ways. To begin with, researchers have shown that the claim that terrorists are religious radicals who represent an exceptional risk to equitable states is generally false. Second, states have utilized the existential risk story of terrorism and the depiction of psychological militants as nonsensical devotees as the reason for executing counterterrorism strategies that have had, to a great degree, genuine and long-haul outcomes on the lives and prosperity of thousands of people, and in addition on the monetary, political, and social structures of numerous nations. At long last, terrorism draws in fundamentally with the hidden hypotheses of individual and state security that help and fortify the existential risk story of psychological oppression, keep on exposing the unsafe outcomes of that account, and investigate positive speculations of security and its association with individual and national character and thriving.

References

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. (2004). *The 9/11 Commission report*. U.S. Government Publishing Office. <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/GPO-911REPORT>

Mueller, J. (2006). *Overblown: How politicians and the terrorism industry inflate national security threats, and why we believe them*. Free Press. <https://books.google.com/books?id=qPsD0ody-xoC>