TERRORISM: A MULTI–DIMENSIONAL CONSIDERATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL PEACE

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Abstract

The paper examined the challenges posed by terrorism to global peace and security, as well as the role of the global community in addressing such challenges. Terrorism has been a serious challenge to the globe with the rise of numerous terrorist groups which unleash numberless terrorist acts of violence, destructions, killings, etc., on the innocent citizens through the possession of biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction thereby threatening international peace and security. The study proposed that if terrorism is left untamed, international peace and security will be jeopardized. The paper was analyzed using the frustration-aggression theory. The study found out that an all-round military approach to fight terrorism without recourse to considering the remote and immediate causes of terrorism cannot eradicate or even reduce terrorism. Again the paper noted that the United States' military and strategic interests in the Middle East in particular provoke terrorism or Islamic fundamentalism, among others. The study recommended, among others, that global action should be taken rather than all-round military action to stem terrorism and that the United States of America should respect the sovereign rights of other nations by refraining from interfering in the politics of other nations.

Key words: Terrorism, Global community, Islamic fundamentalism, Middle East, International peace and security.

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Introduction

The global spread of terrorism in the world has led to the conclusion that terrorist groups are varied and many and finds enough commonalities to cooperate across nationalistic, geographic and ideological lines. The intense form of violence that has come to characterize terrorism has steadily grown thus making it a major concern in global politics. Terrorism has the tendency to hit its target, hurt and instil fear especially on the non-combatants. Its abysmal tract record in bringing about the collapse of democratic regimes leaves much to be desired.

Scholars, writers, authors, analysts, etc. of different orientations across the globe have made frantic efforts to unearth its causes and consequences and even to find solutions to it but to no avail. Suffice it to say that the failure of global efforts to tackle the scourge is indicative of the failed detective approach to the scourge. This is so because the frequent and alarming rate of terrorist attacks the world over exerts a strong undue pressure on the international system while expanding, undermining and overstretching the military intelligence and capabilities to tackle and defeat the scourge. It stands to reason that terrorism is continuously involving phenomenon that is developing through time and space especially due to the advancement in science and technology. The situations therefore imposes a duty upon academics and policy makers alike to contribute by building a wealth of knowledge that will assist in no little way in finding lasting solutions to the scourge in order to enhance international peace and security.

In recent times, terrorism has become a persistent and ugly reality in global politics. All over the world, there are shocking revelations of violence, murder, torture, maiming and wanton destruction of lives and property as a result of the use of chemical and biological weapons. Associated with terrorism is killing in the most gruesome and cruel manner, destruction of properties, economic sabotage, kidnapping, hostage taking, etc. which for the most part result in lethal destruction of human lives and environment at unprecedented magnitude. Similarly, terrorists engage in the use of weapons of mass destruction from anthrax to radiation bomb on non combatant population to achieve their political objectives.

The daily outbreak and occurrence of terrorism keeps everyone in perpetual fear as to who the next victim will be. This fear arises from the fact that no one the world over can escape or wish away its effect towards global peace and security. This is just so as no region the world

over can lay claim to its safety from the scourge of global terrorism. The fact remains that technologies and scientific processes as a result of globalization coupled with the growing incidence of trans-nationalism have greatly spurred the growth of terrorism from regional threat to global monster. With this in mind, the global concern in tackling this monster still leaves much in doubt. Finding lasting solution to the global threat of terrorism requires concerted efforts of states and other stake holders in the international system. This therefore becomes the cornerstone of this study.

Following from this, the paper asks the following pertinent questions:

(i)   What are the challenges of terrorism to international peace and security?

(ii)   What is the contribution of modern technology towards the rising profile of terrorism?

(iii)   What are the roles of states and other stake holders in addressing the challenges of terrorism?

(iv)   In what ways can the international community contribute towards terrorism-free world?

Consequently, the paper set out with the following objectives:

(i)   To find out the challenges of terrorism to international peace and security.

(ii)   To examine the contributions of modern technology towards the rising profile of terrorism.

(iii)   To determine the roles of states and other stakeholders in addressing the challenges of global terrorism.

(iv)   To recommend ways of ensuring terrorism free world through collective efforts.

Theoretical Foundation

The theory which addresses itself to this study is the variant of Frustration-Aggression theory as put forward by John Dollard and his associates. For Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, and Sears (1939), frustration leads to aggression. Viewed from that perspective, when the source of the frustration cannot be confronted or challenged, frustrated diverts his aggression to the innocent causing the innocent victims the vulnerable targets of their frustration. Arising from this, frustration does not only refer to the process of blocking a person's attainment of a goal but able to the process of reacting to such blockade.

Islamic fundamentalists see America's interests and that of its allies as being contrary and diametrically opposed to the objectives of other sovereign nations. In this direction, Islamic fundamentalists perceive the United States' dominance of their territories as being at variance with their culture, beliefs and values. Frustrated by this dominance, the Islamic fundamentalists employ terrorism as a tool to resist such dominance. Arising from this perceived frustration, the frustrated Islamic fundamentalists in the Middle East and in Diaspora who feel that the Muslim and Arab countries around the world are oppressed and marginalized as a result of the dominant interests of the United States of America and her allies in their territories, now avenge their anger (aggression) on their perceived enemies, thus turning the international system into a "Theatre of War", (Evans and Jeffrey, 1998:19). Similarly, the inability of the Arabs especially Palestinians to secure a homeland owing to America's support to Israel in the war between Israel and Palestine is a source of frustration which the Arabs perceive can only be settled through aggression since all diplomatic efforts have failed.

On its part, the United States of America in concert with her allies have no alternative than to continue to play its role of "world policeman". This is particular in order for her to protect her interests in the region. In protecting its geopolitical economic and strategic interests in the region, America has forged alliances with many countries in the region, especially Saudi Arabia which the fundamentalists frown at. The increasing stay of the United States of America in the Muslims world and further exploration of the mineral resources of those regions especially the crude oil is detestable to the fundamentalists who seek to employ terrorism as a tool to resist such encroachment.

Dollard *et al.* (1939) posited that the occurrence of aggressive behaviour presupposes the existence of frustration and that the existence of frustration always leads to some form of aggression. Frustration specifies the thwarting of a goal response, and goals response in turn refers to reinforcing, final operation in an ongoing behaviour sequence. For Denson and Long (1999), frustration not only refers to the process of blocking the Middle East from attaining its national goal but also to the reaction to such blocking. Frustration-aggression hypothesis therefore produces two variants; first, frustration instigates behaviour that may or may not be

hostile or aggressive and, second, any hostile or aggressive behaviour that occurs is a necessary condition for hostility or aggressive behaviour.

For many years, frustration-aggression theory has aided in experiential research on human aggression. Experts of conflict studies in their bid to explain violence associated with terrorism fall back on frustration-aggression theory (Zillmann, 1979). Violence in the Middle East is not new. For example, the US onslaught on Iraq in 1991 which caused the death of 90,000 people; the shift after the September 11, 2001 and the invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq by the US in 2003, are all but one angle of the explanation of frustration that can propel a people to aggressive behaviour. The United States of America has been accused of cultivating despotic regimes in the region for several decades thereby sowing the seed of discord and violence that has culminated in the most extreme form of fundamentalism through its alliance with Saudi Arabia which is by far the most repressive, reactionary and anti-democratic state on earth (The Washington Post, 9 June, 2004).

Similarly, the US is accused by the fundamentalist of being responsible for the high level of violence in the Middle East through its unconditional support and alliance to the state of Israel and the subsequent recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel which has reached the high point in the Israeli-Palestinian crisis. In an attempt to protect her national interest in the region, the United States of America has instigated crises in the region. This provides the background for the rise of many fundamentalist terrorist groups in the region directed at fighting the US and her allies globally. Many terrorist groups including ISIS tie their rise and spread to the US hegemony. This is so because according to Dollard *et al.* (1939), the strength of aggressive reaction depends on part of the amount of residual instigation from previous or simultaneous frustration.

Terrorism: Conceptualization and Historical Survey

Terrorism is not an ideology; it is a form of killing for political end. It differs from assassination in that it is frequently directed at non-political targets and groups of people rather than individual (Sargent, 2009:17). Although the history of terrorism would be handled in greater details, however, agreement on what constitutes terrorism continues to be difficult, given the

range of potential acts involving violence. The word "Terror" literally means a feeling of extreme fear. The person who carries out aggression or creates a condition of great fear is seen as a terrorist. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, terrorism is defined as "the systematic use of violence, terror and intimidation to achieve an end".

Terror, terrorise, terrible and terrorism are said to be derived from Latin verb "terrere" which means to tremble, to cause to tremble or to frighten from. It is widely believed that the words terrorism, terrorist and terrorize did not find wide usage until the equivalent French words terrorism, 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. Terrorism has most commonly been identified with individuals or groups attempting to destabilize or overthrew existing political institutions (Adegbulu, 2006:111). Many events, phenomena, persons and objects abound that induce terror in man. Tragic death and natural catastrophe are immediate sources of terror, and mankind's answer to terminal forms of terror appears to be the belief in life after death.

Throughout history, many leaders have seen terror as being functionally desirable, if not essential (as exemplified in Hitler's Germany). It is, however, to be borne in mind that terror is in the head and mind of the victim. It is a subjective experience and varies within the individual according to the psychology and situation. It is this variation in individual tolerance or susceptibility for terror that negate claims by terrorists that terror can be a rational selective, discriminate political weapon of real precision (Wilkinson, 1974:21).

Interestingly, terrorism and terrorist are not new concepts. It dates back thousands of years to the era of the Roman Empire. The Roman Emperors used diverse forms of terrorism to control domestic dissent and eliminate suspected enemies (Adegbulu, 2006:111). The author identified the various methods that were employed to include of poisoning, crucifixion and mass public execution. In the 1st century A.D., the Scarii also known as the "Dagger Men" were an early Jewish terrorist organization founded with the goals of overthrowing the Romans in the Middle East. The "Dagger Men" carried out assassination of prominent Roman leaders and their collaborators. In the 11th and 12th centuries, Hashasheen, a terrorist cult in Northern Iraq also

carried out assassination of Muslim and Christian leaders. The Thug, a Hindu Sect that was finally destroyed in the 19th century, after having operated for many centuries in India, used random strangulation and poisoning to secretly murder thousands of other Hindus, apparently out of a perverse sense of religious duty.

An extremist Jewish group known as the zealots killed and helped provoke rebellion against Rome in 66-73 CE. Beginning in the 11th century, a Shiite Moslem Sect campaigned to purify Islam. Toward the end of the Middle Ages and later during the Reformation, Violent Sects arouse with Christianity as well. Before the nineteenth century in the Middle Ages precisely, a debate ensued over the justification of tyrannicide, the murder of a tyrant, and adherent of various ideologies have resorted to terrorism to attack their opponents and publicize their beliefs (Sargent, 2009:18). Anarchists in the second half of the nineteenth century called these actions "propaganda by the deed". Around the same time, a group of Russian terrorists earned by the name nihilists, which indicated that their aim was the destruction of current social institution with absolutely no concern for what might replace them. During the antiwar movement, there were a number of small bombings in the United States. Most of these were directed at institutions like banks and did not target individuals, although some people were killed or badly injured.

However, some experts contend that the type of contemporary terrorism we see today sprouted from the "seeds" planted in the 1960s. The confluence of turbulent and unsettling events in the late 1960 included racial strife in the United States, an escalating conflicts in Vietnam and the Arab-Israeli Six Days War in 1967. In any case, terrorism rose sharply in the 1970s and became a serious threat to the United States and her allies in the 1990s, culminating in the September 11 terrorist attacks and to the present endless war on terror (Magstadt, 2013; Prunckun, 2014).). An interesting observation in conceptualizing what is meant by terrorism is the fact that various definitions put forward by writers and scholars have been as diverse as the array of issues surrounding the subject. Also, due to the growing threat of terrorism, quite a number of analysts have made attempts to probe the causation, typologies and the consequences of terrorism.

Dimensions of Terrorism and Effects on Global Peace

(i) Bioterrorism: Bioterrorism covers broad spectrum concerns, from catastrophic terrorism with mass casualties, to micro events using low technology but producing civil unrest, disruption, diseases, disabilities and death. According to the Draft Model State Emergency Health Power Act of 2001 (a document designed to guide legislative bodies as they draft laws regarding public health emergencies), bioterrorism is "the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infections substance, or biological product to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant or another living organism, in order to intimidate or coerce a civilian population". This, in effect is a deliberate and intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians for political or other causes. Although the use of biological weapons for terror is ancient, the insatiable quest to increase the number of victims or casualties of terror attacks has led terrorists to devise means of spreading poisonous chemicals or dangerous biological agents in order to destroy more lives (Schmid, 2011).

In 1999, the University of Pittsburgh's Centre for biomedical sciences deployed the first automated bioterrorism detection system, called Real-time outbreak Disease Surveillance (RODS). RODS is designed to collect data from many data sources and use them to perform signal detection, that is to detect a possible bioterrorism event at the earliest possible moment. Despite these, the need for more protection against bioterrorism was dramatically evident in the affirmation of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the United States, when a lethal form of anthrax bacterium that could be inhaled was mailed to United States government leaders, media representatives and citizens. The US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranks biological agents and diseases that have the potential to be used as weapons into three (3) categories:

Category A: These agents are characterized by ease of discrimination and transmission of disease with high mortality rate, likelihood of causing public panic and social disruption.

Table 1: Category A Biological Agents (CDC)

Agents	Diseases caused
Brucella species	Anthrax
Clostridium botulinum	Botulism
Yesinia pests	Plague
Variola major	Small pox
Franscisella tulareusis	Tularemia
Viruses – Ebola, Lassa, Machupo marbuy	Viral hemorrhagic fever

Source: US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

It refers to biological agents (microbes or toxin) used as weapons to further personal or political agenda. Acts of bioterrorism range from a single exposure directed at an individual by another individual to government-sponsored biological warfare resulting in mass casualties. Bioterrorism differs from other methods of terrorism in that the materials needed to make effective biological agents are readily available, require little specialized knowledge and are inexpensive to produce.

Category B: These agents disseminate less easily, have lower morbidity and mortality rate.

Table 2: Category B Biological Agents (CDC)

Agents	Diseases caused
Brucella species	Brucellosis
Salmonella species	Food safety threats
Burkholderia maller	Glanders
Chamydia psittasi	Psittacosis
Coxiella burnette	Q fever typhus fever
Vibro cholera	Water threats

Source: US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Category C: Tan viruses comprise this category. These could be used for mass dissemination in the future because of their availability, ease of production, dissemination and high morbidity and mortality rates.

(ii) Cyber Terrorism: This is the use of the internet to conduct violent acts that result in or threaten loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political gains through

intimidation. It is sometimes considered as an act of internet terrorism, where terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large scale disruption of computer networks, especially or personal computers attached to the internet by means of tools such as computer viruses, computer worms, publishing and other malicious software and hardware methods and programming scripts. Some authors opt for a narrow definition, relating to deployment by known terrorist organization of disruption attacks against Information System (IS) for the primary purpose of creating alarm, panic or physical disruption. Other authors prefer a broader definition, which includes cyber-crime.

Cyber terrorism can also be defined as the intentional use of computers, networks, and public internet to cause destruction and harm for personal objectives. Experienced cyber terrorists, who are very skilled in terms of hacking can cause massive damage to government systems, hospitals records, and national security programs, which might leave a country, community or organization in turmoil and in fear of further attacks. However, the objectives of such terrorists may be political or ideological since this can be considered a form of terror. Federal Intelligence Bureau (FIB) defines cyber terrorism as "premeditated politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents".

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) sees cyber terrorism as a cyber attack using or exploiting computer or communication networks to cause sufficient destruction or disruption to generate fear or to intimidate a society into an ideological goal. Across these definitions, it is apparent that, they all share the view that cyber terrorism is politically and/ideologically motivated. Historically, public interest in cyber terrorism began in the late 1990s, when the term was coined by Barry C. Collin. As 21ˢᵗ century approaches, the fear and uncertainty about cyber terrorism heightened just as the potentials for attack by cyber terrorists' increase. As the internet continues to be assigned increased responsibility, while becoming more complex and interdependent, sabotage or terrorism via the internet becomes a serious threat.

Although there is a wide disagreement over the extent of the existing threat by cyber terrorists, a major challenge facing both the developed and developing world is how to respond against cyber

terrorism. One way of understanding cyber terrorism is the idea that terrorists could cause massive loss of lives, worldwide economic chaos and environmental damage by hacking into critical infrastructure systems. There are several reported causes of cyber terrorism, proving beyond doubt that it is a reality. In 2013, there was a cyber attack in South Korea which had a huge damage on Korean economy. In China, a new technology has made it possible for malicious hackers to navigate through customer's database, jump numbers inside computers (Adegbulu, 2006:119).

A similar source of worry was in January 24, 2002, when nearly half the computing systems in the world went dead. Quite recently, a series of powerful cyber attacks took place June 27, 2017, involving the websites of Ukrainian organizations, including banks, ministries, newspapers and electricity firms. In response against cyber terrorism, several nations of the world have carefully and technologically devised measures to monitor and respond to cyber attacks. The Baltic State of Estonia was target to a massive denial-of-service attack that ultimately rendered the country offline and shut from services dependent on internet connectivity in April 2007. The cyber attack was a result of an Estonian-Russian dispute over the removal of a bronze static depicting a World War II era (Sageman, 2008:20).

(iii)   Eco-terrorism: Eco-terrorism used interchangeably as ecological terrorism or environmental terrorism connotes destruction, or the threat of destruction of environment by states, groups or individuals in order to intimidate or to coerce government or civilians. Barret (2001) and Lacayo (2001) refer to eco-terrorism as attack against a nation's agriculture. Walker (1991) refers to it as acting in ways that destroy the environment of a nation, such as the deliberate oil spilling in Kuwait (Walker, 1991:10). In contrast, others have focused on terrorist acts committed based on the concept of deep ecology, which according to Eagan (1996:18), has a core tenet of biocentrism; "a belief that human being are just ordinary members of the biological community, no more important than say, a bear or a whale". One write defines eco-terrorism as a direct or indirect use of force, wilful damage, or violence against persons or groups or property that is used to terminate, prevent or minimize human alteration to any part of the natural environment or its animal species.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines eco-terrorism as the use or threatened use of violence of a criminal nature against innocent victims or property by an environmentally-oriented, sub-national group for environmental-political reasons, or aimed at an audience beyond the target, often of a symbolic nature. Although act of eco-terrorism is not common place, varying in degree of risk to human life and total damages, the increasingly violent attacks of eco-terrorist is a source of global concern. One author maintains that, those familiar with the movement suggest that, since these radical environmentalist oppose anything having to do with development or with the disruption or alteration of the environment, they have a lot of potential targets from which to choose.

Eco-terrorist acts manifest in various forms. Some of these acts include, but not limited to arson of buildings, obliteration of experimental plants and animals, destruction of research data, industrial pipe bomb, etc. By taking claims to these and other violent acts, eco-terrorists acquire public attention and use that interest to spread their extreme environmentalist ideologies (Laqueur, 1999:40). Individuals involved in eco-terrorism essentially commit criminal acts to both spread their ideologies of environmental extremism and to terminate, prevent or minimize group, business, or institutional alteration to the natural environment or its animal species. Eco-terrorists are difficult groups of criminals to profile. As observed by Laqueur (1999:41), it is impossible to profile terrorist personalities, in that, perfectly normal, mentally, healthy, educated, and established individuals have opted to engage in terrorist behaviour. Arising from this, eco-terrorism becomes a difficult and perplexing crime to prevent, combat and prosecute. However, several prevention strategies have been employed to counter and fight against eco-terrorism. White (2001; 2002), however, criticized the various governments' effort, through legislations, aimed at countering eco-terrorism but rather suggested that legislative deterrence should not be the exclusive tool used to combat the menace. Instead, a combination of tools or components within a universal model, including specialized task force, improved technology, and intelligence showing should be employed.

(iv) **Nuclear Terrorism:** The use of a nuclear device by a terrorist organization to cause massive devastation or the use of (threat of use) of a fissionable radioactive material is one form of nuclear terrorism. The final and the most lethal option to terrorists is the possible use of

nuclear weapon and its usage by states around the world; for example, North Korea and other "Rogue" states as described by American President, George W. Bush. President Barrack Obama, stated at the 2009 Nuclear Security Summit in Prague, that nuclear terrorism is the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. Essentially, nuclear terrorism refers to an act of terrorism in which a person or people belonging to a terrorist organization detonates a nuclear device. It includes the sabotage of a nuclear facility and/or the denotation of a radiological device, colloquially termed "a dirty bomb, attacking or taking over a nuclear-armed submarine, plane or base". China, France, Great Britain, India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea have repeatedly been listed as countries with possessions of nuclear arsenals, while United States and Russia remain the nuclear powers.

Global Efforts at Combating Terrorism

There are different mechanisms and global policies currently in use for fighting terrorism. These range from peaceful and diplomatic negotiations, making secret concessions, pacification, the use of economic sanctions to the use of military force in some cases. As a result of the growing sophistication of terrorist networks and the havoc such clandestine group to global peace and security, the use of military force is becoming a preferred alternative approach in the struggle against terrorism. These of course have continued to elicit response and criticism from policy and legal analysts. Most of such criticism makes reference to the prosecution of what is currently termed as the "war on terror" as exemplified in Iraq and Afghanistan. The invasion of Iraq, which led to the death of President Saddam Hussein, and the fight against the Taliban in Afghanistan, led to the death of many combatants and innocent civilians, coupled with the destruction of properties worth billions of dollars.

The foregoing therefore raised questions as to an acceptable standard of fighting terrorism. The military approach to fighting terrorism as led by the United States does not seem to have fully accommodated the provisions of international law and the responsibility of protecting non-combatant civilians and their properties. The greatest problem with the military approach is the dearth of information needed for precise operations. Where information gap exists or poorly handled, like the Iraq's chemical weapons detection blunder, military operation may lead to

collateral damage that could impinge on international law and thus, derailed the effort at maintaining global peace and security.

Conclusion

The article examined the challenges of terrorism and global efforts of States at combating the scourge. Terrorism has disrupted international peace and security, destroying valuable properties and killing many in its prowl. Tackling the root causes of terrorism is key to fighting terrorism. Such factors as ethno-religious and political violence, poverty, poor healthcare, infrastructural decay, political instability, corruption unemployment, illiteracy, etc, if not aggressively addressed can aid terrorism to thrive. Tackling these problems in order to reduce them to the barest minimum will help in no little way in eradicating terrorism globally.

Similarly, prevailing against terrorism involves engaging in the wider struggle to establish humane global governance and overcoming the grievances that arise from reaction to the oppressive structures of repression and domination. The article submits that a major potent solution to the menace of terrorism lies in the establishment of effective multilateral organizations designed primarily to tackle the scourge.

Recommendations

Combating terrorism involves a wider struggle to establish humane global governance, elimination of poverty, respect for human rights, building regional and global economic stability, consolidation of global democracy, among others. In this direction, the paper recommends as follows:

(i)   An all out military strategy to mitigate terrorism without considering and addressing issues of poverty, injustice, hunger, political instability, etc. will prove counter-productive. Good governance that addresses the needs of the citizenry can yield effective result.

(ii)   Infiltration into the politics of sovereign states by the Major Powers tends to drive aggression. The major world powers especially the United States of America should allow sovereign nations especially countries of the Middle East to pursue their goals unhindered. There should be respect for other people's cultures and civilizations across the globe.

(iii)   Collective mechanism for cooperation should be put in place to enforce antiterrorist war across the globe and all states should be partners in that direction to ensure global cooperation against terrorism.

(iv)   The international community should use military force in accordance with human rights standard based on international best practice. Global antiterrorism measures should begin with dealing with the root causes and reasons for embarking on such dastardly act.

(v)   Religious institutions and their leaders should serve as strong partners in the fight against terrorism by exhibiting the spirit of religious tolerance. This will go a long way in enhancing global peace and tranquillity.

(vi)   Global or multilateral response to terrorism should take into cognizance respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights, protection and tolerance of citizen's intercultural faith and values as well as peaceful conflict resolution in all the countries of the world.

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