

## Remnants of violence, crime and direct effects on society

### In the framework of the fight against terrorism

مخلفات العنف والجريمة والتأثيرات المباشرة على المجتمع

في إطار محاربة الإرهاب

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**Abstract:** Our study aims to find out the roots of terrorism, and the victims it leaves, and it is an attempt by us to find out the causes that led to the emergence of this intractable scourge on the third world countries and the civilized world, although the term terrorism is different in its definition among the member states of the United Nations, but nevertheless leads to one path, which is violence and aggression, the first thing that comes to our mind is that the victims of violence or victims of terrorism are still suffering from a lack of attention from their countries they are demanding their rights and punishing and holding accountable those who assaulted them, because they are not parties to the conflict between terrorists and the existing regimes, and their demands are legitimate and listening to them is a moral duty, the state must compensate them financially and take care of them psychologically And socially. In our research, we want to understand the causes of terrorism and the suffering it causes among its victims.

**Keywords:** Remnants; Violence; Crime; Direct effects; Fight against terrorism

الملخص: تهدف دراستنا إلى معرفة جذور الإرهاب، وما يخلفه من ضحايا، وهي محاولة منا لمعرفة المسببات التي أدت إلى ظهور هذه الآفة المستعصية على دول العالم الثالث والعالم المتحضر، رغم أن مصطلح الإرهاب مختلف في تعريفه بين دول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة، لكن رغم ذلك يؤدي إلى طريق واحد وهو العنف والعدوان، إن أول ما يتبادر في أذهاننا أن ضحايا العنف أو ضحايا الإرهاب ما زالوا يعانون من عدم الاهتمام من دولهم، فهم يطالبون بحقوقهم ومعاقبة ومحاسبة من اعتدى عليهم، لأنهم ليسوا طرفا في النزاع القائم بين الإرهابيين و الأنظمة القائمة. فمطالبهم شرعية والاستماع لهم

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واجب أدبي، على الدولة تعويضهم ماديا، والاعتناء بهم نفسيا واجتماعيا. نحن في بحثنا نريد فهم مسيبات الإرهاب وما يخلفه من معاناة لدى ضحاياه.  
الكلمات المفتاحية: المخلفات، العنف، الجريمة، الآثار المباشرة، مكافحة الإرهاب.

## 1-INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of our study is to understand terrorism as a phenomenon, rather than passing judgment on it. Terrorism is closely associated with different forms of violence and its various manifestations. Violence is used against individuals or groups to achieve certain goals and impose control over a situation. It's like when the weak surrender to the strong and obey their rules. Violence is a natural human instinct and a defensive impulse. However, managing and controlling these impulses requires rationality to regulate aggressive behavior. The human mind has the ability to choose what harms or benefits oneself and others. In society, there are rules, observation, prohibitions, and commands that guide behavior (our higher self). Sometimes, a desire for revenge may arise in people, leading to acts of terrorism, which are primarily driven by violence. (Wanassi, 2017, p 245-265).

Social scientists, like American sociologist Eric Fromm, have observed that humans have reached their highest level of mental development while their instincts have diminished. In the Islamic world, including Algeria, this perception has led to a rejection of individual leadership and a desire to foster collective work and express ideological beliefs, which essentially means expressing opinions that can be debated. (Alawchiche, 2013, p 26-32).

In our world, nations are in conflict due to ideological differences and economic ambitions. Terrorism is a dangerous problem that many countries, including Algeria, have faced. It disregards borders, race, and religion, and has become widespread. Violence is closely associated with terrorism, but terrorism has also developed non-violent methods.

Nevertheless, countries around the world, including Algeria, have joined forces to combat this issue and have implemented laws that align with their state's values and aspirations.

In our theoretical study, we will attempt to explain the phenomenon of terrorism, which is mainly associated with different forms of violence. Aggression can take the form of verbal or physical attacks, and both aggression and violence are considered acts of terrorism against others.

## **2. The Challenge of Defining the Terms “Violence and Terrorism”:**

The problem faced by researchers in the social sciences, humanities, and law lies in defining the concepts of violence and terrorism. Every term introduced is met with resistance and subjected to self-defined definitions due to the complex reality in which we live. As a result, caution is exercised in defining these concepts, as terrorism is often equated with violence, and violence is equated with terrorism.

Violence takes two contradictory forms: negative and positive. The positive form involves confronting reality and defending oneself to regain dignity and integrate into society, without infringing upon the rights of others. Negative violence, on the other hand, manifests as aggression against oneself, leading to hostility and revenge against society.

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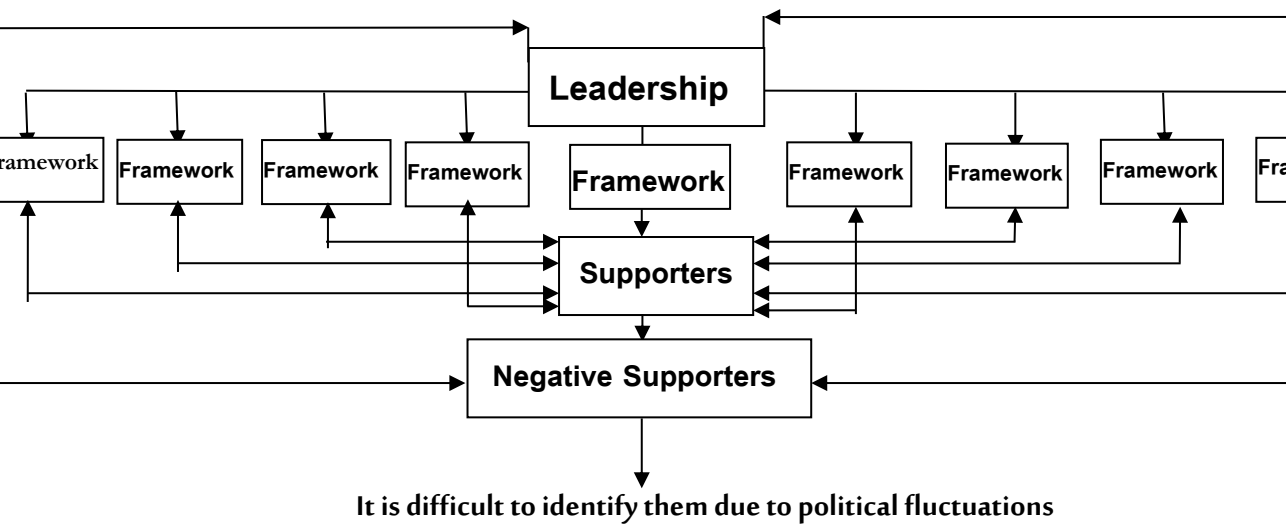
Throughout history, there have been bloody events such as the Assassins in Syria and Iraq, known as the ASSASSINS. They were a faction of the Ismaili sect specialized in assassinating prominent figures, instilling fear in anyone who heard of their deeds. They terrorized the community because they operated within an established system, transforming into a ruthless terrorist group that threatened social stability.

From our perspective, terrorism is closely intertwined with violence. The groups that have rebelled against the state have a vision of imposing their own ideology on society and planning for the future by implementing their own laws. However, this fundamentally restricts the freedom of the community.

However, we believe that the classification of these groups is not within the researcher's jurisdiction but falls under the authority of legal scholars and political experts. We aim to understand how an individual (the terrorist) dares to rebel against society, transforming everything positive into negative in their view, while perceiving everything negative as positive from the perspective of the community. According to their representations and perceptions, change must be enforced.

- a. Terrorism has taken on various forms, including
- b. Individual terrorism
- c. Collective terrorism
- d. State terrorism
- e. Economic terrorism
- f. Internet-based terrorism
- g. Political terrorism
- h. Media terrorism

However, we have a question: how did these extremist groups emerge, what is their structure, and how did they infiltrate society? How do they attempt to infiltrate and control the minds of their sympathizers? This framework summarizes these concerns (Al-Ghamoush, 2006, p. 23).



**Figure number (01):** Group Structure. (Al-Ghamoush, 2006)

### 3. The focus of terrorism: the use of violence:

According to the French dictionary, there are various meanings for terrorism. The term "terrorisant" refers to using violence and instilling fear, while "terroriser" signifies engaging in aggressive and harsh actions. Terrorism itself encompasses a range of non-peaceful, violent acts, such as suicide operations and hostage-taking, aimed at destabilizing the system, creating instability, and fostering a culture of hatred. A terrorist, on the other hand, is someone who organizes, plans, and oversees operations that shake the foundations of a state, generating chaos and turmoil within society (illustré, 1996).

Terrorism is often associated with violence. Its original naming dates back to the French Revolution on August 10, 1792, when the fear spread among the wealthy class following the defeat of the French armies. This led to the emergence of anti-monarchical groups that carried out acts of violence and terrorism against the institutions of the regime (REY, 1991). This period was described as the most violent in that era and was known as the Reign of Terror. It witnessed widespread chaos and was referred to as state-

sponsored terrorism. It affected all social classes, whether aristocratic or common (Wikipedia, 2015). The elements of the Civil Security Committees and the National Congress, who implemented the fundamentals of terrorism and violence, were also given this label.

The French Revolution is considered one of the most violent revolutions, with many citizens falling victim to it. Many were thrown into the depths of prisons and were sentenced on August 17, 1792. The events continued with indiscriminate killings and violence taking unimaginable forms. According to writings from that period, those who were arrested were executed, and the death sentence was passed on 17,000 citizens and 25,000 based solely on identity cards. After the success of the revolution, most of those arrested either fled to places outside France or were imprisoned. Their justification was that they used violence to terrorize the system and society, aiming to overthrow the governing regime (REY, 1991).

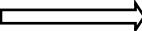
#### **4. Violence and Terrorism according to the perspective of Social Psychology:**

There is a significant deficiency in the field of studying the psychology of terrorism in its broad concept. The behaviorist school in the United States has developed a perception and influence in the emergence of this new science in the field of psychology. The psychologist Martha Crenshaw conducted an important research on the psychology of terrorism (Crenshaw, 1981). She presented it to professionals in her field, especially counsellors to world leaders in social and political sciences. Its beginnings in the 1970s revolved around the dilemma of defining the concept of terrorism. It was observed that there was a failure to build an integrated theory that explains it as disturbances in the terrorist's personality.

Similarly, Hoffman questions in his research "The Terrorist Mind: Insights from Social Psychology" (Terrorism and the First Wars of the Century, 2020) and summarizes it in three points:

- a. The psychological structure of these terrorist groups and the key characteristics of their individuals (their goals and their future outlook).
- b. The terrorist lives for a future purpose.
- c. Extremist terrorist groups, whether racial, religious, or nationalist, have long lifespans and are more organized and successful in their operations (approach and comparison) (Meisaroli, 2020).

In a research paper by Ahmad Falah Al-Ghamoush in the Journal of Studies and Research, it is mentioned that there are types of terrorism that will be clarified in the following figure (Al-Ghamoush, 2006, page 21).

| Type  | Definition  |
|--|---|
| Simple Terrorism   | The use of violence with the intention of creating a state of fear and hostility. |
| Legal Terrorism  | Criminal violence that is punishable by the state.                                |
| Analytical Terrorism   | Political and social factors that underlie terrorist acts.                        |
| Sponsored Terrorism  | Independent terrorist groups.   |
| State Terrorism  | The use of government force.  |

**Source:**Al-Ghamoush, 2006, page 21

### **5.The Relationship between Violence and Aggression:**

Throughout human history, we find that violence takes on various forms, and it is a stereotypical perception that adopts an aggressive approach. In the Muslim perspective, this perception began with the killings of the righteous caliphs, Umar ibn al-Khattab, Uthman ibn Affan, and Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with them all, as well as the incident of the Battle of the Camel. These acts have caused severe divisions among Muslims that continue to exist until this day. Different sects and groups emerged, disavowing one another (al-Halabi, 1998, page 29). The Islamic world still suffers from this phenomenon, and it will persist indefinitely. No one can stop it due to its complexities. These are the laws of the universe, and differences are continuous. The wise strive to limit it, as the violence used by individuals or groups is inherently aggressive.

### **6.The Psychological Effects of Terrorism:**

Throughout human history, the world has not witnessed a phenomenon of violence like what has occurred in the past thirty years of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century. These acts have left traces, imprints, and psychological wounds in politically and economically stable European societies. The Munich Olympic Games in 1972, the Heysel Stadium disaster in Belgium on May 29, 1985, the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001, and other subsequent events have resulted in psychological shocks for those who lost their loved ones and made them victims of a tragedy for which they bear no guilt. This has led to the emergence of serious psychological symptoms. Some have been killed, and their families demand that their governments enforce the law and compensate them, while others have been admitted to mental health institutions due to the loss of a loved one. These repeated demands by the victims have prompted governments of countries, under the auspices of the United Nations, to take legal measures to compensate the victims and punish the perpetrators.



The excessive aggression used by terrorists is an act in which they defend their just demands. They believe in what they do because it is part of their upbringing influenced by individuals who portray society as unjust and in need of change, which they seek to achieve through intimidation until it returns to the right path. They consider themselves just, while society judges them as unjust and deserving of punishment.

Aggression or hostility is a "symbolic representation encoded by highly diverse psychological and social formations." In an article titled "Aggression from the Perspective of Psychoanalytic Analysis, A Structural Reading of the Concept in Freud's Perspective" by Asaad Watafa (Watafa, 2020), we find that psychologists and sociologists are trying to understand the true causes of the emergence of violence and its transformation into aggression. Therefore, there are field studies that examine the phenomenon of violence and the nature of aggression. However, these studies are still limited in interpreting aggressive behavior, defining its dimensions, and its implications. All research is still in its early stages because it encounters a psychological barrier, despite its importance and danger.

Freud did not use the term "terrorism" in his writings, but rather he used the term "aggression" to uncover the sources of human behavior and identify the major mechanisms of energy in humans. Freud presented us with a psychological structure through which individuals pass through multiple stages to reach a conclusion. Aggression constitutes one of the diseases of the era and is a fundamental issue in the depths of scientific activities. Freud acknowledged the relationship between aggression and psychological manifestations. If anger is associated with various restrictive conditions and connected to hidden sexual nature, we cannot ignore the pervasive presence of aggression and destruction everywhere. Freud recognizes the importance of aggression and the significance of the concepts he uses to express the repressed unconscious and sexuality in aggression (Watafa, 2020, p. 05).

Psychoanalytic school has provided us with multiple interpretations of the emergence of violence and aggression in individuals. Freud described the deep relationship between the

normal and pathological in various forms. The interpretation of phobias or pathological fear and obsessive-compulsive disorder has allowed him to identify the most significant pathological psychological formations and how they develop, taking negative forms associated with the subject of violence and aggression. For instance, cases of hysteria, characterized by muscular spasms in the face, teeth grinding, and tongue paralysis, have been discovered through hypnotism to reveal the underlying causes of aggressive hysteria (Boussafsaf, 2007).

### **7. Sociology and the Phenomenon of Violence and Terrorism:**

Dr. Maan Khalil Al-Omar states, "The contemporary society is free from violent behavior due to its proximity to rational control and its distance from instinctual control. However, the reality proves the opposite, as violent behavior pervades the modern, informational, and technologically advanced society at all levels" (Al-Omar, 2010, p. 14).

The motivation behind this statement is that there are crimes without victims, such as homosexuality, lesbianism, abortion, gambling, drug addiction, and alcoholism. Such crimes represent a gap in the responsibility and function of the police and judicial institutions due to the absence of a victim. Additionally, there are emerging crimes that the law does not address, such as school violence and domestic abuse.

In the Islamic society, there is confusion and questioning about how to deal with these issues. The law has not specified the police's judicial actions regarding these matters, which represent violent behavior. Thus, the police find themselves suspended between opposing parties when faced with a crime without a legislative law defining their role, as they are connected to the Ministry of Interior responsible for maintaining security (Al-Omar, 2010, p. 17).

The statement "When a person does not feel productive and useful, they tend towards violent behavior" (Al-Omar, 2010, p. 18) implies that an individual harbors energy within

themselves that revolves around their experiences, actions, and life lessons. They desire to benefit their community with this energy. However, if they do not find receptive ears, they may redirect it against their own community.

Furthermore, the inclination towards power signifies self-affirmation and the confirmation of one's existence (the ego), leading to aggression that transforms into violence.

**Table 1:** This table illustrates the directions of violence.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>Boredom and monotony</b> → → →                         | <b>Violence</b>     |
| <b>Suppression of self-affirmation</b> → → →              | <b>Violence</b>     |
| <b>Suppression or inhibition of self-expression</b> → → → | <b>Violence</b>     |
| <b>Instinctual control</b> → → →                          | <b>Violence</b>     |
| <b>Work</b> → → →   | <b>Non-violence</b> |
| <b>Self-affirmation and confirmation of self</b> → → →    | <b>Non-violence</b> |
| <b>Self-expression</b> → → →                              | <b>Non-violence</b> |
| <b>Rational control</b> → → →                             | <b>Non-violence</b> |

*(Al-Omar, 2010, p. 20)*

### 8. The Psychological Causes in the Terrorist Personality:

Motivation, as a means to achieve higher goals through peaceful methods and self-directed efforts, yields positive outcomes that benefit society and meet its requirements. However, if this motivation is directed in the opposite direction, we can expect negative effects that may lead the individual to mental and psychological disorders. Alternatively, they may possess the ability to control and regulate themselves, developing strategies and planning for future operations such as cyberterrorism and economic terrorism, driven by the desire for revenge or the pursuit of personal goals. This type of terrorism is referred to as domestic terrorism, which includes acts like hijacking airplanes, bank robberies, and others.

### **9. Weakness of Religious Morality:**

Islamic education has an advantage that makes it one of the best educational approaches because it promotes family stability and prevents disintegration. The noble Prophetic tradition narrated by Amr ibn Shu'aib from his father from his grandfather states: "Command your children to pray when they reach the age of seven, and discipline them for it when they reach the age of ten, and separate their beds." This upbringing is received by the child from the parents who serve as role models for them. If the child deviates from this consistent pattern, it is the responsibility of the parents to intervene and guide the child back on the right path, not through brutal beating, but through methods of gentle admonition and fear, as physical discipline during a child's upbringing is meant to be therapeutic rather than a form of punishment or retribution. It is aimed at correcting their behavior so that they may develop properly, and supervision should be continuous until the end of adolescence.

Unfortunately, only a few families utilize and implement these educational methods in their homes. We have numerous books in Islamic jurisprudence, such as the excellent work by Ibn al-Qayyim al-Jawziyya titled "Tuhfat al-Mawdud bi Ahkam al-Mawlid," which provides guidance on how to raise and treat children at home and in society. If we were to apply the guidance of educational scholars and their instructions, we would have a generation capable of creativity, preserving the nation, and staying away from extremism, which leads to social disasters.

Some may argue that we are discussing unrealistic matters. However, a person is shaped by their environment, and we live in an environment that differs fundamentally from others in terms of norms, culture, customs, and particularly religious aspects. Advanced Western societies consistently accuse third-world countries, including Islamic nations, of exporting terrorism to them. The events of the Oklahoma City bombing in the United States on April 19, 1995, confirmed that the perpetrator was an American seeking revenge against his

government, resulting in the deaths of thousands of employees. So how can Muslims be accused of these heinous and abhorrent acts?

In our opinion, the main cause of the emergence of this type of extremism is spiritual emptiness, social imbalances, anxiety, and the absence of opportunities for a dignified life, which breed feelings of hatred towards society.

#### **10. The Frustration:**

The perplexing matter is that when you see a person pretending to be fine and able to seek refuge without any difficulty, they find themselves falsely assimilated into society. They pretend to surrender, but internally they are frustrated and resentful towards their surroundings. This is not just mere words but the reality of society. During our walks in the popular neighborhoods of some cities in the western region of Algeria, such as Oran and Tiaret, using our indirect observations and listening to people's conversations in markets and cafes, we found that the prevalent talk revolves around the frustrations of daily livelihood and the difficulties citizens face, which generates a hatred for the current reality of living. Consequently, some young people are compelled to escape from reality and resort to drugs as a means of self-destruction. This leads to the emergence of serious issues such as assaults on others and murder. Furthermore, some individuals exploit these young people by involving them in more criminal activities. This frustration is a form of revenge and a departure from social values, which will ultimately result in a future generation that is violent, aggressive, and extremist.

#### **11. The Crime:**

Crime takes on various forms and methods, varying with circumstances. It is considered a social phenomenon that is almost present in every society. It can be confronted, fought against, and addressed, but it differs from one community to another based on their customs, traditions, and social values. Similarly, the motivations for committing crimes vary, as well as the causes that lead to their emergence and the contributing factors. There are also multiple

factors that affect a person, including their gender, age, educational level, environment, and social status.

Crime is a form of violence, whether it is psychological or material. The former is characterized by insults, defamation, cursing, and verbal abuse, while the latter takes on a material form such as murder, theft, and assaults.

### **12. The Psychological Composition of the Group:**

The percentage of religious individuals in Algeria is increasing every year. Most of the committed youth do not have a high academic background in Islamic studies, and many of them do not complete their university education. Therefore, they tend to pursue studies in Islamic institutes that accept individuals from all educational backgrounds, as long as they are Quran memorizers and have a basic foundation in Arabic grammar. Some of these institutes can be found in Pakistan, India, Mauritania, Sudan, and Syria. These institutes cover all expenses until the students obtain a certificate and endorsement from the institute.

When these young people return to their homeland, they have a desire for change and want to apply what they have learned in the institute to reality. They interact with their peers and invite them to follow what they have learned. The first thing they choose is the mosque, which is considered a beacon of worship. These young people (not all of them, according to their perception) collide with a reality that contradicts what they have learned in their education. The society's behavior differs from what they have been taught in their training. Consequently, they make efforts to distance themselves and form their own exclusive groups. It is only possible to interact with them if you belong to their group.

### **13. CONCLUSION:**

We must be careful in accusing any of the parties, or pointing to it with the index finger that it is a terrorist group, a terrorist, a criminal, or an outlaw, which states do with the judicial institution and its deterrent laws against anyone who goes too far and tries to

destabilize and dismantle the country, because violence and aggression do not work for any result but rather increase and ignite sedition even more, any terrorist act for the state is aggression and violence, requires rapid intervention to put it out, it leaves victims, who were found in the wrong place, led to many deaths, and others with partial or permanent disabilities, psychological trauma that led to family instability, suicide, or treatment in psychiatric and mental institutions.

We propose that to address this scourge, the state should take a binding commitment to protect the victims of violent acts from terrorism and criminality, take care of them and protect them at all costs, and prepare the way for the enactment of deterrent laws that punish those who commit such acts, as well as work on the principle of tolerance and amnesty for all those who confessed their sin to be touched by the law of mitigation of punishment.

The member states of the United Nations are required to reflect their significant differences in their cautious definition of terrorism, such as insurgency, guerrilla warfare, wars, drug trafficking and... And.... Most of those who employ them are the poor working classes, who have not found anyone to provide them with the means of happy lives, work, and social services, so they found only this path, which is lawlessness, causing instability, and the spread of chaos among members of society, a good example of this is mercenaries who fight for money, they have neither a creed nor an ideology to follow.

In addition to the visual and written media, careful reading between the lines, and making sure before giving a verdict on something that happened without accusing any party, until collecting all the data from the competent investigators who were assigned by the judiciary to collect evidence, to confirm its authenticity, and then follow up judicially, as for the defense of victims is a binding duty the state is obliged to compensate the victims materially and morally.

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