

## Table of Contents

Terrorism:.....	2
Behavioral Explanations of Terrorism:.....	3
Dogmatism Among Radical and Terrorists: .....	7
Fundamentalist Mindset:.....	8
Need For Belonging:.....	11
Motivational Proponents .....	14
Attributional Propends of the Terrorism .....	17
Attitudinal Proponents for Terrorism:.....	19
Frustration Aggression:.....	21
Conclusion:.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>



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**Introduction:**

Terrorism has plagued the last two decades by incessant fear and countless attacks on the innocent people. Every human being is considered about the terrorism. There are no unilinear explanations and ideas about the terrorism. Previously, its deprivation and lack of facilities were conceived as major contributing factors towards the terrorism. The means and modes of the terrorists differ in every case. Even the intricate and sophisticated research has failed to provide consolidated answers. Terrorism has appeared as field of study in its own right. It has vivid and inalienable links with politics, sociology, sociology, criminology, and history. The scholars working in these fields propose and propound reasons and arguments to explain the phenomenon of terrorism. The research remains incomplete unless the terrorist mindset is not deciphered. The causes leading any individual to suicidal mission must be investigated. It is also necessary to gauge the level of motivation of the terrorists. The collective and individual acts of violence are sometimes not considered as terrorism. The reasons constituting some acts as terrorism while not others, also need thorough explanation. The research should establish link with the sociological and psychological assumptions of the individuals.

It is pertinent to mention that the focus of the psychological approaches was the mental illness of the terrorists. The hypothesis could not prevail in face of the evidence. There is no credible empirical data which could support and sustain it. Terrorists are neither insane nor mentally disturbed people. They function and act like normal people. The research denoting them as mentally ill was based on the fallacious basis. The scope of the research was widened. Scholars like Horgan tried to emphasize on the terrorism personality. He argued that some people have traits and ideas which are sufficient to make them terrorists. The traits and personality of the terrorist keep them on a particular line of action. They are confused and intrigued by their circumstances. They have little choice but to adopt violent means for the attainment of their ideas. Yet, the terrorist

personality thesis is also null and void. The current research has shown that terrorists are the normal people. they are not different from most of the citizens. They think and act like them. They are also aware of social and moral concepts. They have their ideas of immorality, sin, and excesses.

### **Behavioral Explanations of Terrorism:**

On the other hand, there has been emerging trend which support the idea of mindset. It converges with the adaptive and maladaptive social and political ideas. The terrorists have lifelong journey through tough and tiring conditions. They attain roles and traits. Their response to social and political dynamics usher in their ideas of morality and immorality. They have also special views regarding justice and injustice. There is a lack of agreement among such groups about politically correct and incorrect messages. The social differences and political inconsistent attitudes also help formulate their views. The mindset of a person is shaped by the environment and social conditions. Overall, the mindset of the people shapes their motivations and actions in the long run.

### **Literature Review:**

Every person has a world view regarding the world around them. It is shaped by social and environmental factors. The line of thinking people differs because of their experiences with life. Sire (2004) argues that the world view is net of assumptions and vivid presumptions about the world. It shapes our understanding and comprehension that how world works. It is not a simple mean to end mechanism. There are various complex and interrelated patterns which lead to shape the world view. World view shapes and advances the psychological makeup. People respond events and ideas as per their psychological make up. Individuals are sole evidence of their world view. It can also be applied to the explanation of the inclination for terrorism. People think and react as per their world view.

There is a need to shed light on a classical sociological and psychology book titled *The Authoritarian Personality*. It was written in 1950 by Adorno and Levinson. The book contains a number of themes related to the Authoritarian personality and its relationship with militancy has been unearthed. Some of the ideas of the book can be established as follows. The people with authoritarian impulses have assumptions of morality which are middle class in their scope. They tend to view the perceptions of reality in context of conventional thinking. There is no deviation from the fixated views. It keeps the people on track of a staunch view. In addition, they are also inclined to submit to the power and authority. It is because of their strict belief in the concept of morality of a specific kind and orientation. They do not shy away from the danger. They are quite aware of the consequences of the silence. It makes them fervid and festive for special tasks. In case, they are unable to attain the results. They become angered and try to adopt ways and means which are quite expensive for the public morality.

On the other hand, over simplified thinking is a crucial aspect of such thinking. They try to reduce the complex ideas into simple explanations. It is because of their less hectic emphasis on the critical aspects of the ideas. They do not pay heed to blurred and confused patterns of thinking. It is quite uncomfortable for them. So, they try to reduce the ambiguity by adopting simple thinking. It keeps them at par with their thinking. The generalizations of the ideas are not suitable for them. It reduces their ability to make judgements based on rationality and empirical data.

In addition, they are guardian against the dangerous ideas. They refrain from non-conformist ideas. It tempers and cantankerous their assumptions of morality. It also subdues their judgement. It has also questionable impacts on their values and beliefs. So, they try to become conservative. It makes them secure from the new ideas. Yet, it is mechanism of shielding against

the modern truths and new ideas. People with such mentality are prone to become confused for profane and innate ideas.

Meanwhile, the people with such impulses have also concept of purity and evil. They regard themselves as the harbinger of truth. They do not subside their purity. They are hellbent for questioning others. they are vivid in treating others with disgust. It is less ambitious approach. Because in the world of rational ideas, they are not egalitarian. It is their ambition of self-pity and supposed reactions which make them orthodox. It is their regard for conventional moral assumptions which hinder their nourishment. In addition, people with such impulses have remain a vocal part of the history. History of mankind is full of cherished leaders and dictators who were fervid believers in purity of their race. When the ideas are generalized, masses start to adhere it. It causes a havoc in the society. The assumptions of good and evil appear quite nefarious for most of the people. It reduces them to selfish lot. They do not try to pay heed to new and flourishing ideas. They are prisoners of their own whole. Every good and bad aspect of the life is relative for them. It has impecunious and rapacious impacts for the morale and moral of the society. A divide and unbearable wave of discrimination is created. It is not only at the individual scale but also for the collective level as well.

Lastly, the world views of such people are also based on the ethnocentrism and a respect for the powerful leaders. They favor people of their tribe, clan, and caste. Yet, they chide and abhor every person who strives to fit in. Powerful and mighty leaders are not feared but respected as well. It is because of the internal springs of actions. It is overarching quest for the authoritarianism in the society. It has been witnessed in the developed and under developing countries as well. Whereas the people who have feelings of marginalization are more prone to abhor inclusiveness. They are hell-bent for the action-oriented leaders. The consequences of such actions have never

been free of rapaciousness. It has always ended in the unbearable loss for the society. Because the steady slop into the pit of power is not suitable for masses. It paves the towards discrimination and favoritism in the annals of the state.

Keeping the authoritarian ideas aside, there is a vivid need to link it with the militancy and violent extremism. The research in this field was led by Seibel and Lederer. They have argued that there is undeniable relation between the authoritarian tendencies and militancy. The people who favor and support authoritarianism become vivid followers of the militant actions. They do not remain away from pursuing their goals without any conventional means.

Sohi & Hetherington (2011) have related the authoritarian and radical ideologies pursued by people of different backgrounds. Those who favor authoritarianism are included towards passive resistance to the emerging ideas. The strong leaders have conventional wisdom to protect and promote specific ideas. They inhibit and exhibit such themes. The followers have surety that those in power would ensure their safety from material and non-material dangers. Yet, when the threats are severe. There is strong reverberation to avoid it through overt use of force. The force is weapon to dismantle and discredit the norms and value system which pose threat to conservative themes.

There is a no denial that leaders and followers can become equally inclined towards the radicalism. The followers have reverberating affection for power. Whereas the masses expect to be led. This a tough struggle to maintain position of power. Yet not every community is capable to uphold and sustain authoritarianism. When there is lag between theory and practice of the goals, there are chances of estrangement. It would end up in rapacious results for the society. The radical people become violent, and they try to wreak havoc with rest of the community.

### **Dogmatism Among Radical and Terrorists:**

The concept of dogmatism evolved during the 1950s. It was pioneered by Rokeach in 1954. He has divided the concept into three main and inalienable parts. The first is belief and disbelief regarding the perceptions of reality. The reality is viewed in a contextual manner. Every person having radical tendencies has specific orientation of the reality. The image of reality is constructed through the personal ideas. Secondly, there is also a reverence for the authority. It is understood in the absolute terms. The respect for the authority is fostered at the ideological level. It is ingrained the mindset of the radical people. They do not move away from the respect and adherence to the power. The dogmatism also imbues hatred and loathe towards others. The powerful idea of us versus them is cherished at the utmost scale. It is philosophy of right and conservative tendency. There is a no room for adjusting with those who do not share similar framework of thought. Dogmatism abhors and chides the ideas that are contrary.

Soloway and Glasser in 2004 conducted their thematic research regarding the impacts of dogmatism on the radical instances of the people. They disconfirm the information which does not fit in their criteria of right and wrong. Individuals manifesting dogmatism do not accept any reasonable explanation. They rebuke and rebuff the explanations. They take light from conservative ideas. So, there is a closed and untannable relation between the dogmatism and extremism.

Smits and de Regt have explored the commodious attributes of extremism and dogmatism. It in the current era, there is a strong tendency to dehumanize and deconstruct the framework of dogmatism. It has been analyzed in the context of power and shear disgust. It has been reduced into abstraction. Because the radicalism and dogmatism continuum cannot move into same

direction unless there is value neutrality. It would be only possible through debasing the less empirical relations.

Meanwhile, dogmatism shapes the propensities about justice and injustice. The utter respect for one specific idea and annulment of another is closely embedded into the concept. For the people with dogmatic tendencies even the concepts of pain and relief are also dogmatic. They judge the moral and social positions in relative terms. They try make comparisons in a value ridden analysis. So, they do not accept reason as given. They formulate meaning for their personal gain.

### **Fundamentalist Mindset:**

The theories of terrorism have also described and outlined the concept of fundamentalism in the thinking and general perceptions of the people. The research this field has been led by Therman and Jones. They published their seminal research in 2010. The research provides vivid account of the fundamentalist mindset and the thinking patterns of such people.

Firstly, Galen (2011) argues that they have dualistic thinking. They are not clear in their ideas. The perception of reality for them is vague. They have proclivity towards extreme ideas. They do not constitute linear stream of ideas. People with Manichean pattern of thinking are not rational. Values and ideas for them are not rational act.

Secondly, fundamentalist mindset has also specific dispersion towards paranoia. People with such inclination are not clear in their ideas. They try to figure out reality in abstract terms. They have conceptions of right and wrong. Whenever, their ideas are challenged they are incessant rage. It is not because of actual harm. But the overall outlay of their arguments. They hinder themselves to a set pattern. Any deviance and deviation from their perceptions and value system puts into rage and nefarious blame game. It shuns their ability to propose solution. Revenge seeking attitude is their overall mean and mechanism of conduct. People with symptoms of



paranoia have common outlay of an extremist personality. The disorder and disjointed of ideas can lead to fatalism.

Thirdly, the image of the powerful leader is protected and projected in salubrious terms. It is celebrated and respected with extreme reverence. The leaders are usually paranoid with rage and disgust of the past. The supporters are ardent believers that the leader would be able to bring a meaningful change. The result is aberrant. There is a no mean and mechanism to implement the process. The leadership in such conditions in self-illusion. There is a no agreement on what constitute right and wrong. The failures of the leadership translate into inept decisions. It culminates in rage and powerful disgust against those who object to their ideas.

Lastly, Strozier has argued that a new self-identity is formed during this process. The old image is discarded. New perceptions of the reality emerge. The people who struggle and strive try to mimic positions from other perspectives. They hinder the change. The chances of review and decision apparatus is not certain. The transformation is of comprehensive and total in nature.

Overall, a specific world view does not cause and ensue terrorism. The causes and potential for the terrorist acts are deep and profound. There is a no single idea which could lament and limit it. Yet, terrorism is inspired by the world views. People of different values and personalities are attracted towards the terrorist activities. In this, their world view has propensity. They have also negative emotionality. For instance, submission to authority and apathy towards the change are them main attributes or actions. Dependence on others and rejection of the alien ideas can also coexist with the world view theme. Their combination is quite failing for their rationality.

**Results:****Psychological Vulnerabilities:**

Vulnerabilities open the gates to attack and rage. The people having negative tendency can be subject of such vulnerabilities. The research indicates that there is a close and inalienable relation between the negative psychology and acts of terrorism. There is a need to decipher the overall process. It would help to frame the idea that how terrorism becomes a mean for some people in pursuit of their objectives and goals. It can take collective or individual shape.

**Need For Belonging & Meaning:**

Every sensible person has need of meaning. People of all classes and races have desire to get something out of their lives. They struggle and strive to achieve these results through mutual collaboration as well as collective action. Roy Baumeister has outlined four basic ideas related to the need of meaning in life.

The first is sense of purpose. Every individual desire to bring something positive in life. In order to achieve it, there are various strategies and action. People employ these standards according to their conditions. The sense of incessant purpose keeps motivated the individual. It ensures that one is action oriented. The second aspect is sense of self growth. Humans have inclination of personal worth through ideas of self growth. It is only possible through acting in ways which are productive. Not every action can be yield success. So, people towards personal attainment through incessant hard work.

Whereas the sense of value is also essential. People adopt the sense of value from the judgement made by others. Every person has vivid sense of value. But it differs in context and content. The achievement of higher ends is always praised and taken with credit.

Hogg argues that grasping these needs is essential for every person. But means and modes of getting them vary. Some people are more successful than others. The variable standards give impetus to a specific pattern of thinking. In order to check these tendencies, particular arguments are given. The black and white ideology and absolutist explanations attract people with low self-esteem. Their failures and nefarious self-perfections compel them to use means which are counterproductive for the society. Their method of attaining those goals is complexity ridden. It is full of doubt and vindictive judgment. It is not based on rational exploration of thought.

### **Need For Belonging:**

Humans are social animals and their need for belonging compel them to attract towards people of their kind and class. There is a no simple mechanism to adapt to the society. The world view of people shapes their sense of belonging. They tend to remain part of their groups. The group identity is shaped on the basis of religious, class, and tribe groupism. It is solid base for determine their potential and propensity. The association with political and social regimes is quite effective. It gives a sense of meaning and order. In case the ideas of belonging do not fit into the personality type, there are vivid chances of futile future. It leads to colossal failures and disparity in thoughts. Such people follow extreme ideas.

On the other hand, the need of belonging is a vivid and powerful conviction. It cannot be averted in any condition. The collective of masses or an individual who provides affection is respected. There is a strong reverence for them. It empowers and beholds them together. The absence of need of belonging is a serious concern for masses. There must be sufficient emphasis on the empowering the individuals. The radical people can only avert the force of belonging through collaborating with people of more radical tendencies. It begets crime and hatred towards the outgroup. Those who are not related to them are termed as enemies. The process of radical is

severe. It is understood as social in nature. Martin (2011) argued that the radicalization of the individuals is nascent process in the beginning. It moves with a deterministic pace. It can be shunned through providing proper facilities of belonging to the individuals.

### **Injustice and Humiliation:**

Perceived injustice is a prime cause of radicalism and extremism. People who feel dealt in an unjust manner become ardent adherent to radical and violent ideologies. The social scientists have been working to recognize the humiliation and injustice as basic cause of crime. The criminal believes that society has not dealt them with respect and sympathy. They conceive themselves as powerless and rudderless victims of social and economic injustice. Magyar (2005) termed this incessant process a root cause of the criminal behavior. It motivates the individuals to take the law in their own hands. It is quite deterministic for them.

Injustice is believed to be intentional act. Not every person is granted equal treatment in the society. There are some overt and latent features which cause injustice in the society. It is result of a process. But the individuals have feeling that injustice is result of someone' acts. Their actions are not considered in any specific context. But the victim has firm believe that his or her personality has been targeted intentionally. And it could be avoided if the perpetrator avoided. Miller believes that in the next step victims try to configure those actors. Once they are identified, there is a strive for strict action. The action is not only revenge but also a measure to correct the course. It would lead to pernicious consequences for the society. Boerum (2003) has identified this as the main ingredient of instilling violence among the people. They adopt means which are unconventional and unrealistic for the society. But revenge is a natural course of action for them.

In the second phase, the social cognition leads to the process of information. In every society, there is gigantic information. Individuals cannot process every piece of information with utmost rationality. There is a specific room for fatal ideas in it. The society drives the engine of information in a particular direction. It is because of unstable conditions. The power of injustice reduces the ability of individual to properly contextualize the information. The people who fuel the circumstances attain maximum benefit from it. They reap the advantage from it.

Thirdly, the concept of injustice also evokes the feelings of moral reduction. The wrongdoer is loathed and rejected. The feelings of disgust and hatred consume the energy and emotions of the perceived victim. The interests of the society or specific portion become vociferously debased. Individual has urge for revenge. Irrational feelings and ideas envelop the thinking process. It leads to particular moral and emotional outrage. The actions and ideas are more rapacious of such people. They try to adopt means which are radical in context of society. Little moral choices are available to them. So, punishment is believed the end. The logic of punishment is simple and vivid. It is appreciated because of its relation distributive justice. In some cases, the scope of injustice is broader. The individual is not a static and only element. More emphasis is on the course correction of the society as whole. In order to achieve this, furiously and illicit means are adopted against the society. Entire social class and generation is blamed for the injustice. Sometimes it has historical evidence as well. Yet, in most of the cases, it is deprived of any political and sociological analysis.

In the practical context, Venues conducted interviews of the foreign fighters or terrorists affiliated with Al-Qaeda in 2004. The results of the research were mindboggling. It was observed that most of the terrorists had unfulfilled psychological needs. They had no perceived meaning in their lives. They were striving to define themselves. In addition, those of who were interviewed,

more than 2032 responded that they lacked a sense of purpose. Their sociological and psychological needs were aligned with the system of morality argued and believed by Al Qaeda. Overall, any ideology which has attraction for the people, appears in limelight.

### **Motivational Proponents**

The motives are wants, desires, and longings of the people. It not only attracts people but also compel them into certain direction. Human motivation has leading role in defining human ability to augment the social reality. Approach Avoidance are the main framework of actions for the human motivation. People from every part of the world have two main psychological frameworks. Either they are pushed towards some actions, or they are pulled towards them. Lewin and Miller have conducted a nuanced research in this realm. The analysis of the push and pull factors is a colossal framework of analysis to gauge the motivation of the terrorists. It is equally applicable to the criminals of every kind. People having diatribe social and political circumstances are compelled towards particular actions.

Horgan (2011) has outlined the importance of push and pull factors as motivating themes for the terrorist acts. Terrorism is not a result of an alien ideology. The people who are involved in the acts of violence and terrorism are either compelled by the social factors or they have social urges to join such activities. They have reasons to enjoin the terrorism. From their experiences, they get their ideas. In this regard, five clusters of ideas which lead to terrorism have been denied. The role of these acts is variable and distinguished. Yet, no act of violence is independent from it.

Crenshaw and Horgan in their individual analysis have explained these factors with accurate emphasis. The first type of the influencing factors is related to status. Terrorists feel accomplished and revered by their acts. They have reputation in the society because of their actions. Their actions are celebrated by their followers and relatives. It is serious point of concern

for the society. Because that lot is not worried due to their nefarious acts. They are feeling of heightened status and empowered vision.

Secondly, the identity related concerns also push people towards terrorism. Some terrorists have lost vision of identity. They do not know who they are. They are also deprived of any positive motivation to contribute towards the society. They adopt fake and precepted identity. It reduces their ideas into a mayhem. Overall, the concerns of identity are of colossal motivation for the people adhering to extremism. It is true in case of the Islamist terrorists. The people who join such movements are deprived of clear vision of their social and political identity.

Thirdly, the revenge related factors also lead to pernicious scope for terrorism. The people who are socially and politically discriminated adopted means of terrorism. They have solid and sordid will to take revenge from the society. It is their innate ideational condition which urges them to become part of such an ideological dimension. For instance, people who have lost a member of family or faced economic loss can also accept the norms and values of terrorism as a mean to achieve the ends. They try to take revenge from the society. The case of social and political injustice is also cause of terrorism. Those who believe that their kin or social class faces serious challenges at the hand powerful segments of the society, adopt terrorism. It their internal springs of action which determine their acts and the results are usually not productive for the society. It can be conceived in case of freedom fighters of Kashmir. They are terrorists for the Indian government. But they are deprived of right of self-determination. It is a strong reason for their action against the Indian state. It is equally true in the case of Palestinian militants. They have strong reason to question the power and authority of Israel. They collectively believe that they are facing apartheid and injustice in their own country. Those who become violent extremism have strong personal and social reasons to join such a criminal activity.



On the other hand, the material related factors are also a leading cause of terrorism for the people having from the poor and deprived class. Their social and economic circumstances can be marginalized. Most of them face diatribe and intricate financial difficulties. They do not have facilities to live a meaningful life. So, they adopt violent extremist as a legitimate mean to get wealth and money. The terrorist organizations offer them housing, family support, salary, and other luxuries of life, which they can not earn in their normal living standards. So, they are easily attracted towards such activities. It is true in case TTP in Pakistan and Taliban Movement in Afghanistan. Both the Taliban groups offer resources to the people who join them. They lack access to these facilities in their normal conditions along the porous border. In addition, the recruits in the suicide missions are promised to colossal material incentives, which are dispensed to their families. The poor and suffering young people join those groups without any delay. The government in those countries have failed to provide a suitable living standard to them millions of the people. So, they do not have choice but to become part and parcel of violence. Yet, their role is not more than a cog in the overall apparatus.

Some terrorists have thrilled related aspirations as well. Their normal lives lack material, spiritual, and social incentives. They live in misery and deprivation. In such a complex condition, they are under constant turmoil. The excitement and adventure are also a basic cause of their action. It gives them a sense of meaning. Their life experiences become quite salubrious by adopting extremist living standards. Violence is not crime but a source of merriment for them. They are enthusiastic and crazy for the violence. Their crime ridden mindset is fathered by their conditions. It can be analyzed in context of people who joined ISIS from the Western countries. They had a meaningful live there. Yet, they shunned their lifestyles. They adopted extremis not only for the ideological reasons but also as an exiting activity. It is incessant source of fulfilling their dreams



and aspirations. It keeps them engaged and energetic. On the other hand, they also lacked a source a mainlining in life.

Overall, the push and pull factors are quite evident in the emergence of the terrorism in every part of the world. The social and economic reasons are more evident. The pushing factors are mainly loss of family members in the state or collective violence. Labyrinth and lackadaisical social and economic condition. Denial of a decent and suitable living standard. It keeps them on track of incessant struggle. They flourish their ideas on the ground of social anxiety at individual and collective level. Whereas the pull factors are also equally disturbing for a wider section of the society. It keeps them in the grind and guise of radicalism. So, they end up being radical and extremists.

#### **Attributional Propends of the Terrorism:**

The people who adopt the terrorist ideology have specific reasons to blame for the positive and negative acts in their lives. They are vivid in their opinions. People from every social and economic group has determined idea about right and wrong. According to Roberts and Sana, there can be three styles of referring the deeds. The first one is blaming others for the particular actions of events. The second type is blaming oneself for the less desirable goals and ideas. The third type is finding a particular class of people who can be blamed who cause the situation factors. The most nefarious type is accusing others for their personal social or political condition. It gives them reason for action.

Peterson has outlined the negative explanatory style of the accusations as well. Some people try to explain the situation in less positive terms. They accuse the people around them.

People perceive the behavior of other on the relative terms as well. There are no simple explanations of particular acts.

The first theme is known as externalizing bias. The victims of social and political justice are more inclined towards this idea. They provide simple explanations of the tough conditions. Yet, they do not accept the responsibility. They accuse other for such acts. The radical people with such tendencies have self-delusions. It can be applied at the collective or individual level. For instance, the terrorists operating in Afghanistan blame the Western world for their acts. They shift the blame to the Western countries without any evidence. It can also be contextualized in case of Sri Lanka during the civil war. The rebellions used terrorist tactics to attain their motives. Yet, they never accepted their fault.

The second type of creating bias is personalizing bias. The radical terrorists and criminal people adopt this tactic. They are paranoid. They lacked the self-awareness. So, the option of self-closure is adopted without any remorse. It is a colossal framework of shielding away from their failures. It is also a remedy to get rid of the complex conditions. Overall, it is the basic mean to shun the chances of accepting the responsibility.

On the other hand, London (2006) has provided a framework of analysis. It helps to contextualize the social conditions of the people who are inclined towards terrorism. They have biases and prejudices. The first is the hostile attribution bias. The people suffering from this ascribe meaning to the people and conditions. They assume that conditional acts and circumstances are responsible for their conditions. They do not rebuke the chances of eliminating the biases. They portray the social and political conditions in skewed style. Radical elements with this thinking style are aware of the conditions yet they break away from them with witty intentions. They hinder

and hide their intentions while blaming others. It has been linked with a wider section of the society.

## **Discussion and Conclusion:**

### **Attitudinal Proponents for Terrorism:**

Attitude of any person is a desire and ability to act in most of the conditions. It is shaped by the circumstances and the environment. We are surrounded by a wider network of ideas. All the social and political actions in the world impact every person in one or the other. The attitude of any person is likeness or dislike of ideas, people, events, and the activities. It begins with the internal spring of action. It is comprising of the message taking root inside the personality of every person. It is closely linked with the social mores and collective psychological framework. On the other hand, there is a no solid evidence of any attitude. It is a hypothetical construct. It is based on the actions which one takes to affirm, confirm, or reject the situation. There is a no simple explanation or outline to project the ideas.

There are different sets of attitudes which contribute towards the projection of violence. There is a need to explain and outline them in a proper context.

The first type is the proviolence attitude. Some people assume that violence is the legitimate tool to get the results. It is a reasonable explanation for their violent and radical actions. It has been explained and explored by Brand in 2006. There is a close and undeniable relation between terrorism and proviolence attitude. The terrorist organizations and their members have rigid and inalienable proviolence attitude. They confirm violence for their sacrilegious goals. It does not appear to them as an illicit or nasty apparatus. It has also been discussed in context of psychopathy. The patients with mental diseases are also ardent believers in violence. They reject peaceful resolution of their life issues. And the terrorists are quite an obnoxious explanation of this

conduct. The example of Taliban and Islamic terrorists can also be repeated. They believe that suicide attacks against their own people and the West is a legitimate source of undoing the wrong. They want to promote a harmonious and peaceful Islamic state through violence, death, and destruction.

On the other hand, Lerner has also described the perception of external threat is a vivid condition for violence. People having proclivity towards violence have inner perception of danger. They assume that a threat looms larger over them. The threat can be social, political, and economic in nature. The injustice done to them is also a source of violence for them. They rebuke the peaceful social tendencies in face of threats. They attribute social conditions as dangerous and nefarious not only for their group but also for their families. It is usually the result of cognitive dissonance; The emotions and physiological conditions give rise to violent tendencies. It ends up in a quite problematic result for them. People with such concerns try to figure out the source of threats. It is a process of imagination. Threats are constructed and framed. The leaders in this effort are usually people with political and social power in their group. For instance, the leadership of Al Qaeda was hell bent that the West was threat for Islam. So, they took steps which were quite disturbing for the peace of world.

### **Violent Media and Social Issues:**

Kissane has conducted a seminal research regarding the motivation of the terrorist. The work had outlined conditions and ideas which urge and compel people to commit violence against the common people in form of suicide attacks. The terrorist is bound to and adherent of their ideologies. They expect the society to follow their line of action. But society neither endorse nor project their ideas. It is baffling for the organizations and individuals involved in violence. The acts of terrorism are source of getting a social and political goal. The common people are passive

viewers in their struggle. So, they kill the common people not for their actions but their omissions. Not supporting a particular ideology actively is also conceived as crime. It is source of illicit reputation for the terrorist. It is also known as the collective guilt rationale. The whole society is blamed for the wrong and injustice to them. It is severe for the society. Because there cannot be appropriate solutions in such an environment.

On the other hand, Pearlstein has established that narcissist people have strong potential to commit terrorism. They are self-obsessed. People with such tendency have vision of future coined from their past experiences. The brutal acts of violence are a source of their self-aggrandizement. It also empowers them in face of critical circumstances. The history is replete with examples of narcissist people traversing the path of terrorism. For instance, Osama bin Ladin was believer in self-assumed struggle against the West. He was educated and leading a successful life in KSA. Yet, it was not meaningful for him. He vacated the life of luxury and adopted violent means to challenge the Western dominance of the Muslim countries. It can also be argued in case of Hitler. His actions to initiate the Jews during the World War II were result of his personality. He assumed them as threat to the German race and nation. It was faulty analysis of his narcissist ideas. Such ideas of self-correctness and self-love can persist in people of any age and social group. People having even the reverberating personalities can have this inclination.

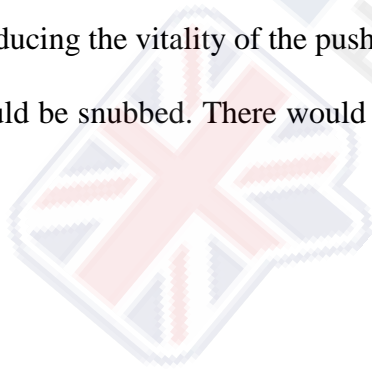
**Frustration Aggression:**

People not able to achieve their life goals try to use violence as mean. They are against the normal conditioning of the society. They blame and object to the existing structure of the society. It is not suitable for them. They try to harness it through agitating against the powers. It usually takes the rapacious and violent turns.

Cognitive Dissonance:

Festinger proposed this theory in the 1957. According to this theory, the dissonance in ideas and personality can result nefarious social and political consequences. The difference of ideas urges people to adapt different patterns. It ultimately ends up in a thinking pattern which is inconsistent with the social norms and values. It also supports and pampers aggression in different forms.

Terrorism results from the push and pull factors. People from different social, political, racial, religious, and national backgrounds can join terrorism as a mean to some ends. But the environmental, social, and political factors provide compelling explanation in this regard. The personality theories also contribute to decipher the main attributes and ideas related to terrorism. It is the result of individual effort to use violence to achieve specific objectives. But the deductions and abstractions are made under the pressure of the social conditions of any particular society. The current phase of international terrorism is also a criminal activity. But is based on the personality theories. From the lens of criminology, there are various explanation of transnational and trans-border explanation. But the personality or behavioral theories present a framework of action which satisfies various arguments. In a nutshell, the menace of terrorism is not new. It can only be tackled through reducing the vitality of the push and pull factors. When the role and power of these social forces would be snubbed. There would be greater chances of social and political harmony in the world.



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