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TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND SUICIDE ATTACKS

Abstract: The terrorist organizations, of course, are not the first organized terrorist group that humanity encountered. The origin of organized terrorist activities, as it is known, is in the distant past. They also will not be the last, because the conditions, which have direct influence on organization like this one, such as political and economic crises, unfortunately will be in a future inherent in many countries the world.

Some terrorist organizations and other similar entities that are using suicide terrorism while planning and organizing suicide attacks using approach with great seriousness and developing special suicide tactics. Thereby they listed suicide terrorism as a special form of fighting with big importance.

Key words: terrorism, terrorist organizations, suicide attacks.

INTRODUCTION

Because of the escalation of terrorist activities in recent years, and due to the large number of innocent victims, the destruction and the consequences it causes in international relations, terrorism and terrorist organizations have become increasingly big interest of scientists and experts in an effort to investigate this area. Terrorism is often mixed or identified with terror taken in the political sense in order to intimidate and break the resistance of the one to whom is done. The similarity between these two phenomena is that they are causing the victims that are the most often innocent persons and in both cases tends to cause fear and not only on the victim, but with the general group of people to which the victim belongs.

Analysis of the work of terrorist organizations represents one of the initial steps in the formulation of a global strategy in the war against terrorism. Only with knowledge of the nature and structure of these organizations will gain the possibility for timely identification of specific terrorist activities, and at the same time gives us possibility for pre-emptive actions.

In this context, it is desirable to specify a number of details and particulars, which would significantly contribute to analyse the nature of this form of organized terrorist activities. However, the analysis should not be limited only to those aspects of their

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activities that this organization is disqualified from the corpus of legal or legitimate form of organized activity. On the contrary, it is about those aspects of their organizational structure, as well as specific methods of operation, which make them similar to those organizations that are from the standpoint of legality completely opposite of them.

It should be borne in mind primarily the political parties. Comparative analysis of the organizational structure and methods of operation of certain political parties and terrorist organizations can be great help for us to see the analogy between these two types of organizations, and to better understand the nature of terrorist organizations and their activities.

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION AND GENESIS OF ORIGIN

It seems paradoxical that the first terrorist organization in the world, called Popular Will, formed in Russia in 1878, just in time rule of the most progressive Russian emperor Alexander II Romanov. However, freedom of speech and assembly that he allowed the population of Russia are logically brought with extreme freedom of action in politics. Dozens of radical groups, mainly anarchist provenance is instead covertly, now publicly preached their ideas, public gather like-minded people, and even publicly pursued the violence in order to achieve their political goals. The man who freed the serfs of slavery in 1851, two years before Lincoln did in the United States, the only emperor in the world who aspired to its authority granted to Parliament, was killed on 1 March 1881 by members of the "People's Will" after seven unsuccessful attempts of the organization to kill him (Simeunović 2009: 45).

The complexity of organized terrorist groups has caused, as in the case of the term determination of terrorism, multifaceted approach to this phenomenon, so that we in this case witnessed numerous attempts to define the organization of this type. However, as the definition that the most fully responded to our requests can be mentioned one that is in the context of the decision on combating terrorism established by the Council of the European Union. Based on it, a terrorist organization is defined as "structural group consisting of more than two people, and was established for a limited period of time and acting for the purpose of committing a terrorist offense, and that does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of membership or a developed structure".

Terrorist organizations are professional organizations that use all available means of violence to achieve the goals. They are characterized by the strict rules of the internal hierarchy and militant organizational level, as well as the anonymity of membership. In general, the terrorist organizations have a structure similar to the structure of the military organization. Tasks are organized and executed with very specific functions and management.

There are two basic forms of the crime of terrorist groups:

- a) conducting a terrorist group,
- b) participation in the activities of a terrorist group (which includes the supply of information or material, or financing activities) with the knowledge that such participation will have contribution to the criminal activities of the group (Gaćinović 2005: 15).

Methods organized group of terrorist activity are very old so that the ancestors of today's terrorist groups can be found in the distant past, in the period before the new era. According to Radoslav Gaćinović, the first modern criteria organized terrorist group was a Jewish sect called Ziloti, which operated in the period from the 6th century BCE to the fall of Jerusalem. As part of its terrorist activities that are performed during the day for their targets members of this terrorist group had taken the Roman occupiers and wealthy Jewish usurers (Gaćinović 2005: 17).

Also as one of the most interesting examples of early terrorist activity, according to Shiite religious sect Hasishini from the 11th century AD. It is this terrorist group, founded by Hasan Ibn Sabah, first resorted to a planned training killing and other similar skills, acting in a wide region that included Syria, Persia and Palestine, killing enemies, primarily Sunnis and Christians (Laqueur 2001: 11).

Terrorists are mainly recruited from the younger population. However, those with special knowledge and skills have a continued presence in the organization. There is no coincidence that those who access the terrorist group have unfulfilled ambitions or failure in achieving personal goals.

THE ANALOGY BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND TERRORIST GROUPS

Very often when analysing the activities of terrorist organizations, resorted to, in the first place, their comparison with groups of criminal type. Certainly, a strong analogy between these two types of organizations is evident if we consider the criminal aspect of their activities. In this case, the terrorist organizations and criminal groups belong to, from the standpoint of legal norms, the group of illegal organizations. However, if we take into account other details related to these two types of organizations we can also find noticeable and strong differences.

As for the contradiction between these two types of organizations, we can in the first place state their differences on the field motives and goals which are driven by common criminals on one side and the terrorists on the other. On one side we can conclude that the motives of a common criminal are bordered with their personal interests, motives of terrorists arise from a complex ideological framework and value system, based on which he profiled his attitude toward others and directs its activities. Also, noticeable is the difference in terms of preparation and organization of the attacks, which unlike some improvisation and ad hoc tactics characteristic for criminals, we notice the detailed planning and preparation of action that are done by terrorists. As an example for above mentioned we can mention preparations for the execution of suicide bombings, which involve multiple steps that precede their realization. The difference is also reflected in the field of training and discipline. Criminals are from one side untrained and undisciplined, but terrorists are from the other side well trained and disciplined. It is enough to point out training camps that has almost every serious terrorist organization, and also well-known discipline that is present in the process of training to understand the difference in this field (Vajt 2004: 26).

As one of the key differences we can state their relation to public opinion. For the criminal, it is obvious complete lack of interest in the reaction of public opinion, and there i.e. the absence of any desire to influence the public. Moreover, their desire is to make the act in its sole discretion to turn as little as possible attention to their acts which drastically increases as possibility of avoiding his identification. Terrorists, on the other hand, see the public opinion see the main recipient of their messages sent through their terrorist acts. "Breaking the public, an act of terrorism becomes a specific type of message that members of the organization firmly linked to each other, encouraging supporters and winning over, and enemies disorganizes and discouraging" (Vajt 2004: 27).

Contrary to the above mentioned the two types of organizations from the standpoint of legality apply to two diametrically opposite concept of political action. Political parties and terrorist organizations, parts, both at the level of the organizational structure and in the field of individual methods of work, are the big similarity. In order to get the best possible picture of a similarity between these two types of organization, it is necessary to first of all start from the fact that they are organizations with a political character, i.e. the organizations as a benchmark of their activities have a political goal whose realization harder. Of course, this means, regardless of whether it is a political party or terrorist organizations, the presence of a coherent ideological framework or system that is essentially a source of inspiration and motivation of members of these groups.

Taking the guiding principles for its future activities of the spiritual paradigm or ideological premise that they are taking as the basis of organizations to have their own organizational structure concepts in a way that is best suited to their objectives, which will, on what we are about to show, exhibit a certain identity. In fact, it is a vertically established organizational structure, characteristic of both types of organizations. In political parties this organization is manifested through the three-stage structure which is composed of: a) an active part b) less passive part and c) a passive part (Tadić 1996: 465).

Of course, this division can be added to a part that is made up of supporters of the party whose number reflects the key strength of the party and determine its election results. On the other hand, in the context of vertical organizational structure of terrorist organizations we see a situation that is almost identical with the presence of the following levels:

- a) command level, in whose domain are the activities of profiling organizational policy, determining objectives and planning activities,
- b) active members in charge of carrying out combat activities,
- c) active support, whose activity consists of providing logistic support of all kinds, ranging from the provision of information, to provide accommodation, maintenance of communication, etc.,
- d) a passive part, which consists of supporters of political ideas represented by the terrorist organization (Vajt 2004: 44-45).

However, the similarity with the organizational structure of political parties is manifested also at lower levels of the organization. And in both type of organization

it is possible to identify certain subgroups. When it comes to political parties, these subgroups are in most cases appointed as committees at the liberal and conservative parties, while the level of organization of the same type with other parties such as the Christian Democratic uses the name section, and in the Communist cells. This basic organization is then organized into levels, which together form a single party organization (Goati 1994: 850).

Almost identical situation we find when we speak about terrorist organizations. Here we also have two subgroups. In the first place, it is the most basic organizational unit, the so-called cell, which consists of four to six people, each with its own specialty. Throughout a combination of multiple cells they are forming subgroups higher levels namely pillar, which is characterized semi-autonomous relationship relative to the top of the organization (Vajt 2004: 46).

Although present in a large number of terrorist organizations, mentioned model organizational structure, however, cannot be considered universally applicable today. This is because in a number of terrorist organizations has happened a transformation of the organizational structure. Expanding the field of their activities on a global plan, i.e. not limited to one geographical narrow space, these organizations have had to do that from a methodological and security reasons modify methods of their work and thus the concept of organizational structure. For this reason, today we meet with organizations conceived on the principle of the network, composed of a series of cells scattered around the globe.

These cells, unlike other cells in rigidly structured the hierarchical organizations, are characterized by a much higher degree of autonomy in decision-making and action, which is a big step forward compared to their predecessors. This, from the other side, resulted in the design of much looser organizational structure, with only nominally a hierarchical organizational structure.

Besides the similarities in terms of organization, it is clearly that there are the similarities in terms of certain methods of operation. Since basically two types of organizations have political goals, in pursuit of their realization they resort to, in some cases, almost identical methods. These are the activities of agitation and advertising, of whose efficiency largely depends the intensity of support that will, regardless of whether it comes to a political party or a terrorist organization, get in public. The scope and intensity of this support, as it is known, to a large extent determines the future fate of these organizations. This is the reason of importance when it comes to political organizations is reflected in the support that she receives in the parliamentary elections, which will determine its place in the current constellation of political forces. On the other hand, when it comes to terrorist organizations, this support is directly related to the future number of their members and sympathizers, who will in the future, in this or that way, use every opportunity to give support to these organizations.

In the process of spreading advertising, political parties and terrorist organizations tend to use the same resources. It is about the mass media, as well as information and communication technologies. The difference is of course reflected in the fact that political parties their ideology and political objectives propagate and popularize the publicly,

using the radio and TV stations, print, internet, etc.. without any restrictions. Terrorist organizations, on the other hand, out of fear of detection rely on the media, which are exclusively located in countries sympathizers of terrorist organizations, as well as modern information and communication technologies through which they are able to spread their messages and ideas to the public without too much risk of identification by the security and intelligence services.

TYPOLOGY OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

When it comes to terrorist organizations, as in the case of terrorism, it is possible to establish a certain typology. Although all of the terrorist organization as their common denominator tend to achieve their political goals by using radical methods, under which most often involves the use or threat of use of force, establishing certain typology based on a number of criteria is not only possible, but also in terms of the fight against terrorism that is an imperative. The above mentioned typology can be very useful in identifying certain terrorist organizations, as well as for the purpose of distinguishing among the organizations that fall under the category of terrorist.

Within this typology we can specify the following types of terrorist organizations:

- a) the separatist terrorist organization aimed at secession of the entity that includes a through gaining independence, political autonomy and religious freedom;
- b) ethnocentric terrorist organizations that see their origin as a dominant social value and the basis of social cohesion. In the context of such an attitude is often present seeing own groups as dominant in relation to other groups and communities because of characteristics that are inherent to this group;
- c) the nationalist terrorist organization characterized by loyalty and commitment to the nation, where national consciousness often arises as a result of the affirmation of the culture and values of their nation at the expense of the culture and values of the other nations;
- d) the revolutionary terrorist organizations that aim to change the existing social state and its replacement by a new social and political structure;
- e) religious terrorist groups that use violence to advance their political goals. Members have seen terrorism as a sacred duty which indicates the absence of any desire for negotiations and a compromise solution to everyone perceive as their enemies;
- f) social terrorist organizations that resort to terrorist violence in response to particular social policy or social issues. These issues are usually related to animal rights, minority rights, human environmental etc;
- g) the domestic terrorist organizations are those that operate within their country. They are closely linked with extreme social or political factions within the society and their efforts concentrate on the socio-political arena of his country;
- h) international terrorist organizations are those that operate in several countries where though most of its activities are directed towards a particular region;
- i) transnational terrorist organizations are those that operate in many different countries and on different continents are not emphasizing their activities in a particular country or region.

SUICIDE ATTACKS

Suicide attack is the term used to describe an act of violence that aims to cause the death of one or more persons or extensive damage, which is performed in a manner that causes the inevitable death of the perpetrator. The offender is informed in advance and at peace with it and making such an act is both a suicide.

Suicide attack is defined as “an attack in which attacker or attackers intend to kill other people at the same time intending to get them killed in the same process. The suicide attack attacker killed by the attack itself, for example in an explosion or accident performed by an attacker. The term is sometimes applied broadly implying incidents in which the intention of the attacker is not clear though he is almost sure to die by the defence or retaliation party that was attacked.

Suicide attacks can be carried out by individuals as well as groups of several persons. In the past, suicide attacks had used in conventional conflicts, whether in tactical purposes, either as part of the strategy, with the most famous example of the Japanese kamikazes during World War II. Today, suicide attacks commonly associated with terrorist activities of illegal paramilitary groups, or as a means of so-called asymmetric warfare that the weaker party seeking primarily psychological, deplete one that is numerically and technically stronger.

Suicide attacks are usually linked to a militant form of Islamic fundamentalism, although they were also used by non-islamic or nationalist organization, but they also represent favourite tactic Liberation tigers Tamis Eelam, a separatist movement that has gathered mainly Hindu Tamils in Srilanka civil war from 1983 to 2009 years.

Suicide terrorism can be defined as a form of terrorism, which consists in suicide terrorist attacks on people and property, consciously sacrificing their lives for the terrorists, in order to achieve the set of terrorist targets. Their proponent is certain extreme terrorist organization, and is characterized by immorality, secrecy and clandestinely, cruelty, surprise, selective and random terrorist act.

Although at first glance are a group of procedures with quite irrational background, a better understanding of the objectives of these attacks suggests that they have a completely rational basis. For this reason, the suicide attacks are considered a kind of tactic, organized and planned by the extreme military and paramilitary groups whose aim is to force the country - the occupiers to withdraw its forces from the territory on which it was paid. Boaz Ganor notes several advantages offered by suicide bombings, from which it can and understand their appeal for some terrorist organizations:

- a suicide attack resulting in many victims and caused extensive damage;
- a suicide attack attracted much media attention. Suicide attack the media is an important event because it terrorists show extreme determination and inclination to self-sacrifice in order to achieve its objectives;
- although the suicide attack very primitive and simple assault, use of suicide tactics guarantees that the attack be carried out in the most appropriate time given the circumstances of the planned target. This guarantees the maximum number of casualties. In this way, a suicide bomber is nothing but a sophisticated bomb, someone who brings an explosive device at exactly the intended location and is activated at the scheduled time;

– the suicide attack, as terrorists go on a mission whose success is virtually guaranteed. It is extremely difficult to prevent a suicide attack when the terrorists on their way towards the target; Even if security forces manage to stop him before he gets to the target, he can still activate the weapon and causing damage (...);

– planning and implementation escape after a terrorist attack is usually one of the most complicated and the most problematic steps within each terrorist attack. Suicide attack requires no escape plan;

– since the perpetrator was killed during a suicide attack, there is no fear of being caught, interrogated by the security forces and give information which would jeopardize other activities (Ramasubramanian 2004: 11).“

Making its suicide bombings terrorists achieve two objectives:

a) send a message to the enemy forces that are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their goals;

b) killing civilians of enemy countries they spread fear in public opinion that is much greater than the fear that can cause the other forms of terrorism.

CONCLUSION

Analysing global terrorist activities in the past, we can see that terrorist attacks are becoming more deadly, and their number is growing rapidly. Suicide terrorism is experiencing its expansion through daily suicide terrorist attacks around the world.

Today we no longer have to deal with acts of individuals - desperate. We are faced with perfectly organized activities, mostly highly educated people, mostly Islamic origin, that in the new epoch could dictate the course of human history.

Not evil the only trouble that terrorism brings. Unfortunately, evil is what takes a long time, but the end thereof is not in sight. Terrorism, delicate forms of political violence, is becoming one of the more serious evils of modern civilization of the world.

The motive that leads us to the delicate problem of human society lies in the fact that the Islamist terrorist organization, emerged at the end of the last century, resorted to radical changes in terms of its organizational structure and the method of its operation. With them they represent something completely new, both for professionals in the field of criminology, political science, law and for experts in the field of sociology, philosophy, theology, economics...

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ТЕРОРИСТИЧКЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЈЕ И САМОУБИЛАЧКИ НАПАДИ

РЕЗИМЕ

Терористичке организације, наравно, нису прве организоване терористичке групе са којима се човечанство сусрело. Порекло организованог терористичког деловања се, као што је познато, налази у далекој прошлости. Оне, такође, неће бити ни последње, јер ће услови који на директан начин утичу на појаву организација овог типа, као што су политичка и економска криза, нажалост, и у будућности бити инхерентни великом броју држава у свету.

Поједине терористичке организације, као и други слични субјекти који примењују самоубилачки тероризам приступају планирању и организовању самоубилачких напада терориста са великом озбиљношћу и развијајући посебну самоубилачку тактику. При томе уврштавају самоубилачки тероризам као посебан облик борбе који има огроман значај.

Кључне речи: тероризам, терористичке организације, самоубилачки напади.

