

UNITED STATES FIGHT'S AGAINST TERROR

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ABSTRACT

For the previous nineteen years, the United States had been at war in Afghanistan, and for the previous seventeen years, it had been at war in Iraq. This initiative addresses issues such as what constitutes global terrorism. What are the characteristics of international terrorists? The project focuses on the policies, tactics, and actions implemented by the United States of America to combat worldwide terrorism. In what ways have their policies, tactics, and foreign alliances worked to combat global terrorism? This study delves into the aims and objectives of the United States in the battle against global terrorism. I've also spoken about the Taliban Peace Treaty and how it's affected the international scene. What was the response of different nations to the treaty? In addition, I have highlighted the difficulties that Afghanistan may confront as a result of this deal.

KEYWORDS: *Afghanistan, international terrorists, Global Terrorism, USA's strategy, Taliban Peace Treaty.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The assault on September 11, 2001 in New York was a war against the United States and the entire concept of civilized civilization. Terrorism can never be justified. The whole globe should struggle against this, which aims to endanger and destroy fundamental freedoms and ways of life. Terrorism is being combated, which is defined as "premeditated, politically motivated violence committed against non-combatant targets by sub national organizations or clandestine operatives, typically with the goal of influencing an audience." These terrorists believe that stealing, extorting, murdering, kidnapping, and wreaking havoc in order to frighten others are acceptable political actions[1].

The US should use all aspects of national power — intelligence, information, law enforcement, military, economics, and diplomacy – to combat terrorist networks and all those who assist them in spreading fear across the world. The United States' aims and objectives will be realized when people of the United States and other civilized societies throughout the world may live their lives without fear of terrorist assault. In the battle against terrorism, there will be no easy victories. The US will ensure that these terrorists do not have a safe haven anywhere in the globe, as well as limiting their reach and capabilities. The United States' National Strategy demonstrates that success can only be achieved via the methodical and continuous deployment of all components of national power. "Through persistent action, we will destroy global terrorist groups. Terrorists

will not be given the sponsorship, support, or shelter they need to survive. We will triumph in the battle of ideas, reducing the underlying circumstances that foster despair and harmful political visions, leading people to embrace, rather than reject, terrorism. Throughout, we will utilize every tool at our disposal to protect the United States, our people, and our interests throughout the globe against terrorist assaults[2].

The United States aims to bring nations together in a mutually beneficial democratic partnership that will safeguard them against violent and disorderly forces. By harnessing humanity's potential to combat terrorism in all of its forms, the United States promotes a prosperous, safe, and free world for future generations. This battle against terrorism will ensure the security of democratic interests and the preservation of free principles.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Terrorism by Hannah Ritchie, Joe Hasell, Cameron Appel and Max Roser

In this article, they define terrorism as acts of violence committed by non-state actors against civilian populations with the intent of instilling fear in order to accomplish a political goal, as defined by the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Government-initiated violence is not included in this definition (State terrorism). This article sets forth the criteria for classifying a violent act as terrorism. Terrorism is also distinguished from other kinds of violence. This page also includes information on how many people are murdered by terrorists across the globe. Which areas are the most prone to terrorism? Etc.

New US Counter-Terrorism Strategy

This article focuses on the United States of America's national counter-terrorism policy. Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States of America has been actively fighting terrorism. The strategies mentioned in this article state that they will defeat their enemies with all of America's strengths, that they will not just focus on any individual organization but will counter all terrorist activities with the ability and intent to harm the United States, that they will strengthen security at all ports of entry into the United States, that they will build strong borders, that they will not just focus on any individual organization but will counter all terrorist activities with the ability and intent to harm the United States, that they will not just focus on any individual organization but will counter all terrorist activities

3. DISCUSSION

Defeat Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations is the goal.

The US has developed a 4D Strategy (Defeat, Deny, Diminish, and Defend) for eliminating terrorist organizations with worldwide reach via the employment of law enforcement, information, economic, diplomatic, financial, intelligence, military, and other instruments of power, both indirectly and directly. Terrorist organizations are fragmenting into tiny, informal groupings, making it harder to fight them. The United States will employ all of its available strength and resources to combat this and prevent the formation of new organizations. State sponsors, multinational networks, and individuals that encourage the spread of terrorism will be targeted. The United States will not wait for terrorists to strike before intervening. Terrorists' capacity to act will be destroyed or weakened, and terrorist sympathizers will be forced to stop

supporting them. Preventing terrorists from gaining access to technology, particularly weapons of mass destruction, is one of the United States' top objectives[3].

Identifying terrorists and terrorist organizations is the goal.

Many terrorist organizations' inner workings are unknown to the United States. As a result, law enforcement and intelligence services will intensify their efforts to identify terrorist organizations, terrorists, their base camps, and inner workings, among other things. Their main emphasis will be on the most dangerous organizations who want to obtain and use weapons of mass devastation. Priority will be given to issues of national importance and imminent danger.

Terrorists and their organizations must be destroyed.

Following the identification of terrorists and their organizations, the United States, its allies, and friends will employ all means at its disposal to destroy and impair their capacity to commit acts of terrorism. They will target their leadership, control, communication, sanctuaries, money, and material support with a vigorous and offensive approach. The United States focuses on three major areas:

1. They will increase their law enforcement efforts to capture, detain, and prosecute known and suspected terrorists;
2. They will use special military and intelligence forces to combat terrorism around the world; and
3. They will implement an aggressive plan to eliminate terrorist financing with the help of appropriate international organizations and partners. Regional scientific plans will be established as well[4].

Terrorists must be denied sponsorship, support, and sanctuary.

The US's second major concern is to deny these terrorists funding, sponsorship, and shelter, which allows them to survive, train, build strength, plot, and carry out their operations. This goal may be achieved in three ways:

1. All states must carry out their responsibilities to fight terrorism both inside and beyond their borders;
2. The United States will assist countries that wish to combat terrorism but lack the means to do so; and
3. If countries refuse to comply with their international obligations to deny terrorists shelter and assistance, the US, its allies, and friends will take the necessary measures to persuade them to alter their policies.

Establishing and maintaining an international norm of accountability in the fight against terrorism is the goal[5]. There is a responsibility where there is a right. Under UN Security Council Resolution 1373, states have a responsibility to fight terrorism. This resolution calls on all countries to work together to combat terrorism by denying terrorists a safe haven, prohibiting people from financially supporting terrorists, and adopting measures to prevent terrorists from moving about. There are additional twelve international counterterrorism treaties and protocols,

as well as UN Security Council Resolution 1373, in place to enforce international counterterrorism obligations.

The goal is to eliminate terrorists' safe havens and sanctuaries.

Terrorists should not be given a safe haven. It should be eliminated and annihilated. Terrorism should be eradicated wherever it occurs, and the international community and the United States should create structures and methods to do so. Promoting national legal systems and international standards of behavior to remove terrorist refugees is an important component of this effort. If the US learns that terrorists are using a province in a regional partner's province as a safe haven, the US, together with its allies and friends, will remove the terrorists from the sanctuary and ensure that the area is not utilized by terrorists again. The intelligence community and other agencies will undertake an annual evaluation of terrorist organization sanctuaries and develop a strategy to eliminate them.

The goal is to reduce the conditions that terrorists seek to exploit.

Terrorists have an easier time growing in nations where people are suffering from hardship, poverty, and unsolved regional and political conflicts. Terrorists take advantage of these circumstances by manipulating them. Promoting economic liberty and upholding democratic principles are crucial in this regard. The United States cannot take on this task alone because it lacks the means to be present all around the world, and the fight against terror is not just an American battle. In this issue, the US, its allies, and friends should work together[6].

Goal: To protect US citizens and interests both at home and abroad.

The fourth and final strategy in its 4D strategy is to defend its territory, sovereignty, and national interests both at home and abroad. It includes cyber and physical security for its people and property, as well as safeguarding democratic ideals. The US recognizes the capabilities and strength of its adversary, who is well-equipped with contemporary technology and exudes great confidence as a result of their previous successes. Before gaining majority, the US will utilize its many departments and all of its technical know-how to detect and disrupt terrorists' plans. Only with the collaboration and coordination of the federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as the business sector and people, can this goal be achieved. We may infer from the September 11 assault that they can target transportation, communication, and the global system of trade, instill terror through devastation and death, and decrease public confidence and willingness to fight. As a result, the United States should be prepared to combat terrorism. The United States should be aware of all events, actions, and trends in all domains (sea, land, cyber, and air) that may jeopardize the country's security, safety, population, and environment.

The United States will enhance its current programs to warn people traveling outside the nation about the terrorist risks they may face. In addition, the US government will work with the host government to expand support and improve training in order to strengthen the legal infrastructure and the rule of law. Solid preparation, planning, and quick reaction are critical in preventing terrorist attacks. The activities must be coordinated from the federal level to the local level. They should all be on the same page. The Departments of Defense and State, as well as other relevant

agencies, should ensure that the Foreign Emergency Support Team has sufficient training, equipment, personnel, and transportation[7].

Treaty of Peace with the Taliban

After more than eighteen years of warfare, the US and the Taliban reached an agreement in an attempt to put an end to the conflict. The major element of the agreement is a significant reduction in US military levels and assurances from the Taliban that the country would no longer be a safe haven for terrorists. Experts, on the other hand, believe that the agreement reached between Taliban commanders and US President Donald Trump's administration is just the first step toward establishing long-term peace. Negotiating a deal on Afghanistan's future between the Afghan government and Islamist extremist groups is a greater task. Many Afghans, fed up with a war that has killed thousands of people and caused millions to leave as refugees, worry that the United States' departure would spark a new battle, allowing the Taliban to reclaim power[8]. Protecting women's rights was also a priority for US authorities. The Taliban had shuttered girl's schools and banned women from working, among other things, until their fall in 2001. During intra-Afghan discussions, this problem should be addressed[9].

Challenges

When a significant majority of Afghans support the peace process, many issues remain to be resolved during intra-Afghan talks, including power sharing, disarming and reintegrating Taliban militants into society, and determining the future of Afghanistan's democratic institutions and constitution. Following the February agreement between the US and the Taliban, things had already gotten off to a sluggish start. The United States and the Taliban agreed to free up to 5000 Taliban detainees in exchange for up to 1000 Afghan security personnel, although the Afghan government denied that such an agreement had been reached. The process may be hampered by a weak central authority, which is influenced by ethnic, tribal, and sectarian divisions. Many problems plagued the country's 2019 election: just 1.8 million registered voters cast ballots, polling booths were assaulted, and the results were not published for many months. When incumbent President Ashraf Ghani was proclaimed the victor, Chief Executive Abdullah Abdullah, the opposition candidate, disputed the results and announced that he would establish his own government[10].

4. CONCLUSION

Political violence is a common occurrence in human life, but terrorists using weapons of mass destruction and modern technology to threaten a civilized society is intolerable. It's a battle between those who want to destroy civilization and those who want to destroy civilization. When terrorists take advantage of the global environment, the US should take a global approach and operate globally. This war on terrorism has been going on for a long time, and it isn't easy to win.

The United States' National Strategy demonstrates that success can only be achieved via the methodical and continuous deployment of all components of national power. "Through persistent action, we will destroy global terrorist groups. Terrorists will not be given the sponsorship,

support, or shelter they need to survive. We will triumph in the battle of ideas, reducing the underlying circumstances that foster despair and harmful political visions, leading people to embrace, rather than reject, terrorism. Throughout, we will use all of the tools at our disposal to protect the United States, our citizens, and our interests around the world from terrorist attacks.”

The aforementioned strategies rely on the people of the United States' strength and innovation. The United States, in collaboration with its international partners, must establish a long-term mechanism to combat terrorism and facilitate cooperation and coordination. Working with those states that are capable and willing to be a full-time partner in combating terrorists both indirectly and directly, assisting weaker states in building their capacity to combat terrorism, and pressuring unwilling states to meet their terrorism-fighting obligations to the international community. The United States is steadfast in their determination to achieve their ultimate goal. According to experts, the Taliban is now stronger than it has ever been in the last 18 years. It has control of many districts across the country and continues to carry out major attacks, including on Afghan security bases and in Kabul, with an estimated 60,000 fighters. Its millions of dollars in revenue comes mostly from opium poppy farming and illicit drug trafficking, both of which exacerbate the peace process.

Nations bordering Afghanistan, such as Pakistan, which serves as a basis for Taliban leadership, may feel left out of the negotiations and rally against them. Furthermore, according to Afghan authorities, the danger of terrorist activity remains, with more than 20 terrorist organizations operating inside the nation. Many of these organizations are linked to al-Qaeda or the Taliban, and the Islamic State's resurgence is a cause for worry.

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