THE COLLAPSE OF VARIOUS CONCEPTS AND THEORIES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TERRORISTS

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ABSTRACT

When Bush administration pushed the button of starting a global war on terrorism (GWoT), in fact, it also encouraged the development of various assumptions, research, thoughts, analysis, and even the concepts of terrorism. One of the most prominent concepts is the characteristics of terrorists which are gradually being tested by various empirical incidents. Unfortunately, such various concepts of terrorists' characteristics cannot gradually be maintained. The research employs the qualitative approach and data is obtained using library research. The authors employ several concepts and theories in analysing the data and incidents related to the topic of the research.

Keywords: collapse, draft, characteristic, terrorist

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Events or incidents that are considered terrorism have existed since the records of human history as stated by Froukje Demant and Beatrice De Graaf (1985: 185-205) "terrorism has surely existed since before the dawn of recorded history." This statement is supported by Gérard Chaliand and Arnaud Blin (Ed) that terrorism has existed since 500 BC, saying that the first Mesopotamian Empire, Sargon of Akkad, was founded on terror (2007: vii)." Although at that time they were not called terrorism, but they reflected the acts of terrorism in the perspective of the 20th century.

History records various events that have an image as terrorism and even gave birth to the terminology of terrorism (*terrere*-latin), such as state terrorism in the

perspective of society or in the government's perspective is "crime against the state" namely the events in the Francis revolution around 1789 to 1795, where Maximilien Robespierre (monarchies) use terror methods to frighten opponents by ordering the mass execution of 17,000 prisoners in order to provide a deterrent effect to their political opponents (2014: 71-83), or in a more subtle sentence to prevent the division of government as stated by Alexander Spencer. The term 'terror' was first used in 1795 as a policy to protect the fragile government of the French Republic from counter-revolutionaries (2006: 1-33).

Terrorism has gradually experienced a shift in perspective and changed from crime against the state in the 18th century to crime against humanity in the 20th century, further research and the war on terrorism as crime against humanity began to develop.

The United States of America has been at war with terrorism since around the 1960s with the term war on terror, which is revealed implicitly from Randy Borum's statement: "The first generation" of psychological research on terrorism is not officially designated or bounded by any time period, but for the purposes of this discussion will roughly encompass a term from the late 1960s to the mid-1980s (2004: 18).

Subsequently, various international conventions are published that lead to counter terrorism, such as Tokyo Convention or Convention on Offence and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft–Sept 14, 1963; Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft–1970; Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation–Sept 23, 1971 and the Montreal Convention protocol–Dec 10, 1984; New York Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents–Dec 14, 1973; European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ECST)–1977; United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing–1977; European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism–1977; International Convention against the Taking of Hostages – 1979; Vienna – Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials-1979;

Nuclear Materials Convention or Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials-1980; Convention States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism - 1985; Rome Convention of Maritime Navigation Safety - 1987; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation-1988; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation-1988; The Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism-1988; Rome - Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf-1988; United Nations Convention Law On Sea (UNCLOS)-1988; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation-1989; Montreal Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection-1991/1993; Convention of Biology Weapons-1992; New York Convention Counter Terrorism Boom-1997; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing-United Nations General Assembly Resolution-1997;

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism-1999; Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism-1999; Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism-1999; Convention of U.K Terrorism Act 2000-2000; International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism-2005; and Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation-2010.

On the sidelines of these international conventions, on September 11, 2001 there was a terror attack that destroyed the twin buildings of the World Tread Center (WTC) in the jurisdiction of the United States. The President of the United States, George Bush, reacted by stating: "Our war on terror begins with al Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated. Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists." George Bush's statement is well-known as "Bush-administration." The Bush-administration was also accompanied by a renewal of

America's strategy from "keep the battlefield away from America" to a "first strike" strategy, which is to attack entities and territories that are considered dangerous to the country.

Finally, the phrase "either you are with us or you are with the terrorists" in Bush-administration, only provides two options for other countries, namely supporting America in fighting terrorism or being "considered" to be the supporters of terrorism and endangering America. There is no doubt that the best option for developing countries and third world countries, even for other superpower countries such as Russia, China and even Britain, is to support America so that they are not considered a danger to America. Consequently, the context of America's war on terror has turned into a global war on terror, also known as GWOT (Keenan, 2013: 4).

By supporting America in the global war on terror (GWOT), various consequences arise for supporting countries, including the obligations to build physical strength for counter-terrorism operations such as intelligence operations in terrorism countermeasures, investigative capabilities, including firing a shot and an explosion bomb handling, which is the prima donna in counter-terrorism operations, strengthening criminal justice for terrorism, strengthening reintegration programs including deradicalization, then since the release of terrorists from detention because their sentences have expired, counter-terrorism operations have entered the initial cycle again, namely the intelligence operations stage, such as through tailing operations for supervision so that ex-terrorism convicts do not return to terrorism networks anymore.

In addition to the consequences mentioned above, there are other consequences that are no less important, namely building thoughts, concepts, and even theories about terrorists so that it is clear who is the target of the global war on terror (GWOT) strategy. With the global war on terror (GWOT) involving countries around the world, it has led to the emergence of various thoughts, concepts, and even theories about terrorists, including the development of terrorist characteristics.

The characteristics of terrorists that develop in the minds of a person or group of observers, researchers or experts from various countries in the world, then spread and influence the

perspective of society, so that it is easy to label certain people as terrorists. One example of a thought or concept about the characteristics of a developing terrorist is Islam, beard, wearing *cingkrang* pants and so on.

1.2 Problem Formulation

The many thoughts, concepts, and even theories about the characteristics of terrorists that develop, some support each other and many also conflict with each other can lead to distorted perspectives, distorted thoughts, wrong justifications and can lead to the development of widespread fear, or even more fatally it can lead to vigilante actions, fights between groups that actually have nothing to do with terrorism, can even lead to chaos. The conditions that have been stated are a reality that must be faced, when there is an omission to the confusion of wrong perspectives, thoughts, concepts, and even theories about terrorists.

1.3 Research purpose

This discussion of thoughts, concepts, and even theories about the characteristics of terrorists is expected to be an input for all parties to better understand that there are semantic games

and inappropriate use of terminology in the process of countering terrorism. On the other hand, this discussion of thoughts, concepts, and even theories about the characteristics of terrorists can be a lesson for all parties to apply prudence in the use of semantics and terminology in the domain of counter-terrorism.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Some of the concepts of the characteristics of terrorists are revealed through scientific literature, even become caricatures and jokes about someone with a beard and a robe carrying a package as if it were a bomb. Then, some other characteristics also appear in verbal statements through seminars, scientific dialogues and forum discussion group (FGD) activities. They all build a stigma about terrorists' traits or characteristics. Some of the verbal and non-verbal literatures include:

a. Terrorists are Muslim and come from Islam

The terror attack occurred on September 11, 2001 destroying the World Tread Center (WTC) building in the United States is believed by the United States believed as an act of terror committed by the Al-Qaeda group led by Osama bin Laden. The Al-Qaeda network uses identification marks that characterize Islam. Based on scientific analysis, it has a

vision of purification of Islamic teachings, and considers Islam that is developing widely today is not pure Islam, which scientists strongly believe is in line with Sayyid Qutb's thoughts. He said that Sayyid Qutb (1906–1966) was a prominent figure in radical Islamism, which was rapidly becoming increasing subversive in nature (Chaliand and Blin, 2007: 283), and the Islamist ideology was planted in the seeds of religious revivalism centuries ago. Slowly developing over the years, Islamism culminated as a revolutionary movement in the early twentieth century and was perpetuated decades later by men like Sayyid Qutb (Murr, 2004: 2).

The above conditions lead to the development of the idea that Islam is a religion that teaches terrorism. The idea that Islam is a religion that teaches terrorism is supported by many terrorism researchers, one of which was put forward by Cora Alexa Døving: "Islam is described as a religion of politics (2015: 62-77)," or Michael Emerson et al., who argues that "the interplay of Islam and politics can foster radicalization as well as de-radicalization (2009: 68), so that in the 20th century there was an accumulation of unwritten thoughts and understanding that terrorists were Muslim and the source of the teachings of terrorism was Islam.

b. Terrorists can be characterized racially

Based on the characteristics of race, nation, ethnicity, skin color, maintenance of hair and beard, clothing (*cingkrang* or veiled pants or robes or other Muslim clothing) and so on. In fact, it cannot be denied, identification of several terrorist attacks around the world reveals the existence of perpetrators with racial characteristics as followers of Islam (Muslim), namely wearing cingkrang pants, maintaining beards, Muslim attire and veils. This condition further strengthens the idea in point a above that terrorists are followers of Islam (Muslims), or Islam is a religion that teaches terrorism. This condition is further strengthened by the empirical fact that the USA's enemy in Afghanistan is the Taliban who use attributes and clothing as terrorist characteristics.

The stigma of terrorists having racial characteristics as followers of Islam or Muslims is very clearly illustrated in various literatures, books on terrorism, journal articles, to jokes about terrorism in various mass media and various anti-terrorism posters published by official institutions.

The racial stigma about the characteristics of terrorism

builds negative thinking towards people who have racial characteristics as Muslims, even it is actualized in behavior at the inspections of airplane passengers at airports, inspections of ship passengers at ports and docks, inspections of passengers on land transportation, even customer check in banking.

c. Men only become terrorists

This stigma is due to the fact that in the early period of the war on terrorism in the USA information and data developed that directed the thought "the perpetrators of terrorism are men." This condition was caused by an incident that was considered terrorism in the USA by a man, namely Theodore Kaczynski, who between 1978 and 1995 sent bomb packages to various targets in New York, killing three people and injuring more than twenty-three people. Theodore Kaczynski's actions, known as the lone-wolf, were triggered by the ideology of white supremacists as stated by Gabriel Weimann that "lone-wolf terrorism is the fastest growing form of terrorism, ... etc ... The term "lone wolf" was popularized in the late 1990s by two white supremacists, Tom Metzger and Alex Curtis, as part of an effort at encouraging fellow racists to act alone in committing violent crimes for tactical reasons. Other terms that have been used to describe similar or comparable forms of political violence include "leaderless resistance" and "freelance terrorism (Weinmann, 2012: 75-90).

The terrorist condition is "male and white supremacy" experiencing a change in perspective to become a terrorist is "male and Muslim" then encouraged to develop a theory about terrorist ideology "terrorists who die as martyrs in the struggle will marry sebnty-two angels in heaven", so that if we agree that an angel is a woman, then of course the one who is married to an angel is a man. Thus, it is clear that there is a thought in the context of anti-theorism "only men and Muslims become terrorists."

d. Terrorism is caused by poverty and uneducated even mentally ill

The development of the thought of terrorism and radicalism caused by the factor of poverty and lack of education and even mental illness is a reality that is difficult to deny, especially when the context of poverty and lack of education is placed on groups or persons who are considered terrorists, who are in areas that are experiencing political upheaval, economy and security problems as well as many people who leave the area as refugees and asylum seckers. Worse yet, as it turns

out, in general the area is an area with a Muslim majority population so that the label of poverty and uneducated leads to Muslims.

e. Too many semantic games related to the characteristics of terrorism

Some of the semanctic games, such as the development of the definition of terrorist, are Islamic fundamentalism as stated by Andri Rosadi: "*The West has developed the identification and association of radicalism/fundamentalism with Islam within this ideological framework. So, you can imagine how biased the meaning of the words radicalism and Islamic fundamentalism is in the West* (2008: 50), which is also supported by Muhammad Harfin Zuhdi (2010: 81-102), "*fundamentalism is identical with violence", this stereotype is conserved by the West for centuries. Islamic fundamentalism is a cause of many violence, suicidal bomb, murder, war, and terrorism that is strengthened by holy war (jihad) doctrine. One of these movement foundations is verses of the Quran and Hadith about war.*" Then, another wordplay as implied or stated implicitly by Amna Akbar is *"there is no singular, official, government-wide understanding of radicalization. Indeed, more often than not, government*

officials and documents refer to "radicalization," "radical" and "radicalized" Muslims, "radical Islam," "violent extremists," and so on, without explanation of what precisely these terms mean (2014: 809-883)". Even Pakistan equates terrorism with radicalism due to the influence of Sajjad Hussain et al., *"terrorism or radicalism are the relative concepts that are asymmetrical or non-conventional in nature where few other labels like the freedom fighters, liberators, revolutionary, vigilante, militant, para mil, guerrilla, rebel, jihadi, mujahideen, or fedayeen, etc., (*Kazmi and Parvez, 2011). *In addition, the relativity of terrorism has also been used by a broad array of political organizations while preceding their objectives where they are exploited and utilized for personal and attainment of other gains* (Hudson, 2002)."

3. **METHODS**

a. **Methods and Approach**

The research employs a descriptive method that presents some literature and empirical facts. Analyses are dome using logic that relies on various available literatures. Analysis of the characteristics of terrorists causes various things in the article that cannot be explained by a quantitative approach (mathematical or

statistical) so that a qualitative approach is more appropriate to be used in research and writing this article.

b. **Data and information collection techniques**

Stigma about the characteristics of terrorists already exists or has developed before the writing of this paper, so that data and information collection is carried out through the collection and search of various literatures, which in the literature mention or display statements explicitly or implicitly about the characteristics of terrorists. The data and information that has been collected are then filtered, and invalid data and information are removed, so that only valid data and information are available, main data and information, comparative data and information, and supporting data and information. Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of the valid, primary, comparative and supporting data and information is carried out, and the last stage is an analysis so that the substance of the thoughts can be drawn and arranged according to the methodology and systematics of articles for journals.

4. **DISCUSSIONS (ANALYSIS & SYNTHETIC)**

a. **Terrorists are Muslims and comes from Islam**

The first global war on terrorism is the war against the Al-Qaeda network which is considered to carry the vision of "purification of Islamic teachings". The war against the Al-Qaeda network has not yet ended, a new terrorist network called ISIS (Islamic state in Iraq and Syria) or ISIL or Daulah Islamiyah (Daesh) has emerged which carries the vision of "maintaining the Islamic State" which also carries artifacts and attributes that characterize Islam. The above conditions further strengthen the theory of terrorism is the teachings of Islam and Muslims (followers of Islam) are terrorists. Is it true that terrorism originates from Islamic teachings and terrorists are followers of Islam? There is even a growing wave of rumors that Islam was spread by the sword, but a search of the Qur'an (the holy book of Muslims) does not find the word sword, which is in line with Fasihuddin's statement: "the discussion on root-causes of radicalism gets irrationally extended to the religion of Islam (2012)."

According to Islamic observers and Islamic scholars, ISIS has left Islam for several reasons, namely: (1) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi Appointed himself as caliph, as stated by Thomas North Koreah Samuel: *"when Daesh was announced on 29 June 2014 the establishment of a caliphate with Abu Bakar Al-*

Baghdadi as its leader, pro-Daesh groups in Indonesia immediately jumped onto the band-wagon (2016)*"* whereas there is no self-appointed caliph of Islam; (2) ISIS adheres to takfiri beliefs such as Shia, which is to disbelieve in other groups outside of their group, while Islam does not recognize disbelief; (3) The ways ISIS treats prisoners are not Islamic ways, but the methods used by mercenaries/hired professional soldiers; (4) based on international data, the most victims of ISIS attacks are Muslim areas (Muslims); (5) "Radical groups in understanding the verses related to war seem to only chop up the verses that they consider to be in accordance with their mindset while ignoring the main purpose of the content of each verse. Therefore, it is not surprising that the actions taken by ISIS members as we have witnessed so far are very different from Islamic values. Seeing the various misguided patterns of thinking, there is no reason for ISIS to claim itself as the enforcer of Allah's law on earth (2016: 15)."

In further developments, after the death of Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, it turned out that many terrorism events in various parts of the world such as in the USA, England and New-Zealand were carried out by non-Muslims with the encouragement of white

supremacy ideology, so Jeffrey Herf said: "Elements of the intellectual history of Islamist terror has already been written and are readily available as sources for the "difficult, and often embarrassing, conversations" that need to take place around the world (2017)," which is in line with Kris Christmann's thought, saying that "much of the research on Islamic extremists has shown the lack of any consistent profile that can help identify the potential terrorist–as is the case with earlier efforts in the broader terrorism literature. Moreover, recent studies show that the common characteristic among Islamic extremists is just how normal they are (2012: 31)."

b. **Terrorists can be characterized racially**

Based on the characteristics of race, nation, ethnicity, skin color, maintenance of hair and beard, clothing (skirted or veiled pants or robes or other Muslim clothing), which contradicts the thoughts of Bernard E. Harcourt: "Racial profiling as a defensive counterterrorism measure inevitably implicates a rights trade-off: if effective, racial profiling limits the right of young Muslim men to be free from discrimination in order to promote the security and well-being of others (2006: 1)," but then the world was shocked and

dumbfounded by an empirical fact that was in line with the thinking of Bernard E. Harcourt but contrary to the assumptions and theories that developed in the world community about terrorism and terrorism. The empirical fact is that a shooting from behind in the jurisdiction of The Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department caused the killing of Mustafa Ayoubi (who had no beard and no beard) by Dustin Passarelli (who had beard and beard) while shouting slogans: "You are followers of Muhammad," and "Muhammad is a pedophile."

A bigger reversal of the concept of racial characteristics of Muslim clothing occurred when the USA lost to the Taliban who wore Muslim attributes and clothing such as trousers or veils or robes or other Muslim clothing. The defeat placed the USA as a terrorist and the Taliban as a hero in the eyes of the Afghan people, and even more dramatic, when the defeat of the USA resulted in a change in the US approach to countering terrorism around the world, from a hard approach to a soft approach under the leadership of the USA President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.

c. **Men only become terrorists**

The development of the theory that only men become terrorists is due to the history of counter-terrorism in America,

then combined with the deviant theory that "terrorists who die as martyrs in the struggle will marry 72 nymphs in heaven" is said to be distorted because: in the hadith it is said: martyred, has 6 privileges in the sight of Allah: (1) His sins are forgiven from the first drop of blood; (2) Can see his place in heaven and be protected from the punishment of the grave; (3) Giving a sense of security from the event of destruction; (4) his head is given a crown of authority, a diamond attached to the crown is better than the world in its entirety; (5) Married to 72 wives of nymphs; (6) The right to intercede for 70 people from their relatives (Hadisth, 1663)." Besides being a question is whether the basis is that terrorists who become martyrs are martyrs, because the hadith does not speak of acts of terrorism, then the terminology of nymphs (angel) is not in the Qur'an, because malak (singular) means angel/power (plural) and can not be interpreted as an angel (angel). Finally, the theory that only men become terrorists found a stumbling block from Debra D. Zedalis (2004: 8) who said: "who becomes a suicide bomber? the answer to this question is exclusive for both males and females." In the following discussion (point d) it is found that women can also become terrorists, which if it is related to the theory: "terrorists

who die as martyrs in the struggle will marry 72 nymphs in heaven" then we will enter into a ridiculous event because the concept becomes behavior deviation with the question "how do terrorists (female) marry an angel (female)"?

d. Terrorism is caused by poverty, uneducated, even mentally ill

It is a widely developed theory in the context of countering terrorism in the world, it can even be viewed from various disciplines of knowledge as stated by Aleksandr Ivanovich Korobeev and Aleksandr Vasilyevich Kuznetcov (2014: 982), *"The extremism phenomenon as negative fact can be considered from the position of different sciences: philosophy, sociology, political science, religion studies, psychology, criminology, criminal and administrative rights."* In its development, one by one these theories collapsed based on empirical facts and the results of research by experts and experts on terrorism in the world.

The theory of poverty stumbles upon the statement of Sidney Jones (2016: 2), *"They are not necessarily who we might expect, either; it's not really the urban poor, for example. Some are university-educated, but very often those attracted are sidewalk vendors or the like; people who are underemployed and also highly mobile."*

The theory of mental illness got a stumbling block from Ariel Merari in an article written by Eli Berman and David D. Laitin (2008: 1943), "Psychiatrist Ariel Merari interviewed failed suicide terrorists and the families of suicide terrorists. He found that all the attackers were psychologically healthy, and that none mentioned religiosity or promises of rewards in the afterlife as their main motivating force. The Tamil Tigers, who carried out the most suicide attacks in the 1980s, are nominally atheists."

The poverty theory, the uneducated theory and even the theory that only men become terrorists (see point c) are refuted by empirical facts put forward by Zeyno Baran et al., "The first suicide killings in Central Asia took place in 2005, and were conducted by women who did not fit the traditional profile of poor, uneducated and repressed. For example, the 19-year-old Dilnoza Holmuradova and her 22-year-old sister Shahnoza Holmuradova came from a relatively affluent family in Tashkent and were well-educated (2006: 38)."

e. There are too many semantic games

There is chaos in the focus of counterterrorism in the world. As stated in the literature and empirical fact review section that Pakistan equates terrorism with radicalism because of the influence of the thoughts of Sajjad Hussain et al., though the basic words themselves are "terror" and "radic" it has shown that the two words have different contents.

There are quite a lot of semantic games in countering terrorism, one of which is placing the terminology of "fundamentalism" on terrorists with the addition of Islamic elements, which, among other things, are implicitly stated by Asim Qureshi (2015: 184), that "the basic premise was that Muslims living in the west could be split into four groups: fundamentalists, traditionalists, modernists and secularists," so it is said that terrorism is Islamic fundamentalism. Then the thought about terrorism is that Islamic fundamentalism experiences uncertainty because the terminology of fundamentalism in Islam is not known, even historical facts later found the term fundamentalist originating from a series of essays published in America, between 1919 and 1923 with the title The Fundamentals (Fundamentals): A Testimony to the Truth (testimonial truth). This essay led to a conflict that led to the division of religion into two camps around 1929, namely the fundamentalist camp and the modernist camp. Besides that, Aleksandr Ivanovich Korobeev and Aleksandr Vasilyevich Kuznetcov thought: "In a lot of ways, extremism, especially "terroristic" demonstration of religious radicalism is considered as fundamentalism but it is not the right position: religious fundamentalism is not necessary extremism or eventually not necessary connected with terrorism (2014: 982)."

5. **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

a. **Conclusions**

Based on the discussion (Analysis and Synthetic) above, it can be concluded that the theory and concept of terrorist is Muslim and comes from Islam; Terrorists can be characterized racially, namely based on the characteristics of race, nation, ethnicity, skin color, maintenance of hair and beard, clothing (Cingkrang or veiled pants or robes or other Muslim clothing); the theory that only men become terrorists; terrorism is caused by poverty, uneducated, even mentally ill; and terrorism is Islamic fundamentalism; has been lost and can no longer be scientifically defended.

b. **Suggestions**

1) In countering terrorism and radicalism, we cannot rely on concepts and theories about the characteristics of terrorists. The author suggests that counter-terrorism and radicalism rely on an understanding of the existence of an ideology believed by terrorists and their network as Mark Sedgwick (2007: 99) thought: "*A radical ideology is indisputably an essential ingredient in producing terrorism. To state the obvious, a terrorist without ideological (or religious, or religious-ideological) motivation would, by most definitions, be either an ordinary criminal or mentally ill. And an ideology that was not radical could hardly justify terrorism.*"

2) Concepts and theories about the characteristics of terrorists arise from ignorance and fear as stated by Frank Furedi (198), "*Through encouraging policy-making and action on the basis of what we do not yet know, it encourages the kind of worst-case thinking that underpins the war against terror or the panic about the millennium bug and environmental problems.*" So the author suggests that every concept and theory in counter-

terrorism be carried out on an ongoing basis, especially in fact, there are many concepts and theories about the characteristics of terrorists, which cannot be discussed in their entirety in this limited article.

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Convention:

Tokyo Convention atau Convention on Offence and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft – Sept 14, 1963;

Hague Convention atau Convention for the Suppresion of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft – 1970;

Montreal Convention atau Convention for the Suppresion of Unlawful Acts Againts the Safety of Civil Aviation – Sept 23, 1971 and the Montreal Convention protocol – Dec 10, 1984;

New York Convention atau Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents – Dec 14, 1973;

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ECST) – 1977;

United Nations General Assembly Resolution tentang International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing – 1977;

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism – 1977;

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages – 1979;

Vienna - Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material-1979;

Nuclear Materials Convention atau Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material-1980;

Convention) States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism-1985;

Roma Convention of maritim navigation safety-1987;

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation-1988;

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation-1988;

The Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism-1988; Roma - Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf-1988;

United Nations Convention Law On Sea (UNCLOS)-1988;

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation-1989;

Montreal - Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection-1991/1993;

Convention of Biology Weapon-1992; New York Convention – counter terrorism boombing-1997;

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing - United Nations General Assembly Resolution-1997;

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism-1999;

Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism-1999;

Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Confrence on Combating International Terrorism-1999;

Convention) U.K Terrorism Act 2000-2000;

International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism-2005;

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation-2010;

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Google/Youtube: speeches of President George W. Bush at West Point's.

Hadits Riwayat Turmudzi 1663 and dishahihkan al-Albani