Study Title

The main research priorities in the field of terrorism;

Social Welfare Policies in Context of Disciplines.

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Abstract

Some have questioned whether one can speak of Terrorism Studies as a single field. The study of terrorism can indeed be approached from different disciplines such as criminology, political science, war and peace studies, communication studies or religious studies; as a consequence, one can interpret terrorism in different frameworks: acts of terrorism as crime; acts of terrorism as politics; acts of terrorism as warfare; acts of terrorism as communication; acts of terrorism as religious crusade/jihad. These are, as it were, five conceptual lenses through which we can look at terrorism. All of these 'frames' are useful to understand better some aspects of some forms of terrorism. Yet it would be wrong to single out any one of these frameworks and claim that it is the 'right' one. They are not mutually exclusive. . This dissertation aims to explore The main research priorities in the field of terrorism; Social Welfare Policies in Context of Disciplines. At the end of the study , Pro: and Con: .

Key words: Terrorism - Academic consensus - Research priorities – Disciplines .

Methodology

Methodology can be understood, in a limited sense, to mean the various kinds of methods used for gathering data. The method used in this research project is qualitative research which is defined as 'an inductive view of the relationship between theory and research, whereby the former is generated out of the latter. To generate theory analysis of 'words' rather than numbers to provide effective qualitative research, however to ensure research is correct, information obtained needs to be credible. So, there was an importance of promoting the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and avoid error' allowing for credible research to be obtained.

The main research priorities in the field of terrorism :

How can one study terrorism when it often accompanies other forms of political violence, including insurgencies and war – not to mention other, less violent or not violent forms of political communications, both persuasive and coercive? Clearly, it should not be studied in isolation. The answers of our expert respondents might give us some clues. In the following, they provide us with a long research agenda, with much less overlap than one would expect. In the following two lists, I divide their answers into items related to terrorism and counter-terrorism respectively.[1] The following are their responses to the question 'Where do you see the main research priorities in the field of terrorism?'

Factors influencing terrorist groups' willingness to escalate the level and scope of violence; [2] better understanding of connections between terrorism and the media; [3] better understanding of the role of the internet in the development of terrorism; [4] the link between terrorism and insurgency; [5] linkages and similarities between transnational organized crime and terrorist groups; [6]

discovering how real is the threat of cyberterrorism;[7] terrorism and failed, failing or transitional/developing states; [8] outside sponsoring or support;[9] funding and financing of terrorism by using NGOs or charities;[10] measuring the costs of terrorism.[11] de-radicalization – under what circumstances and through what set of actions by authorities, affected communities, etc. do terrorist campaigns end?;[12] research, preferably comparative, into the justification and legitimization of terrorism in various conflicts, ideologies, religions and communities;[13] the problem of political transformation of armed movements that have used terrorist means and their integration in the context of stabilization or the peace process;[14] ideologies and structures of terrorist groups;[15] analysing and critiquing the ideologies and doctrines that are used to recruit and issue articulated and well-researched counter-arguments;[16] analysis of terrorist social networks;[17] understanding how individuals make the decision to leave terrorism;[18] understanding innovation in terrorist tactics, targets, strategies and weapons;[19] in explaining terrorism as violence vis-à-vis other forms of violence;[20] in creating a comprehensive database that covers all violent incidents by country;[21] the definition of terrorism as a basic tool of international cooperation;[22] understanding the fundamental causes of terrorism;[23] determination of the factors leading individuals or groups to become terrorists;[24] identifying the genesis of terrorist campaigns;[25] group emergence and decline database, cross-national, longitudinal database;[26] identifying (early-warning) indicators for the emergence of radicalization processes;[27] finding out how and why terrorism ends;[28] examining the reasons why there is a seemingly endless supply of sucide terrorists;[29] the roots of popular support to terrorist groups .[30]

This list is long but, despite partial overlap, it is useful to present a broad range of suggestions for further research on terrorism. The second list, focusing on counter-terrorism, is just as long. It summarizes responses to the question 'Where do you see the main research priorities in the field of political terrorism, its prevention and counter-measures against terrorism?'[31]

What is interesting is that the suggestions focus very much on non-state terrorism, as if state (or regime) terrorism were a thing of the past. Also strange is the absence of concern for victim issues. Yet despite such limitations and a predominantly Western focus, these are very useful suggestions.[32]

However, many of these topics will be hard to investigate, especially if the researcher has access only to open sources. This brings us to the question of how to study clandestine actors working from the underground or secret government locations. There is a distinction between 'not violent' and 'non-violent'. The latter refers to a specific form of persuasive and coercive influencing of an opponent and third parties to a conflict as practised by Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King and others. The former merely refers to an absence of overt violence in political activities .

Now, What is The main research priorities in Social Welfare Policies? The following are their responses to the question ;

POLICY ANALYSIS AND GOVERNING [33] , The political economy of social welfare [34] ، The reproduction of labour market relations [35] ، Social experiments and social policy formulation [36] ، Citizens, the state and social welfare [37] ، Welfare regimes and economic mobility [38] ، A comparison of middle class and welfare recipient attitudes [39] ، Comparative analysis of state welfare policy output [40] ، Progressive movements and new directions in social policy [41] ، The influence of political parties and clientele groups on social welfare policy [42] The dilemmas of the liberal welfare state [43] ، A comparative analysis of the factors behind the differences in state welfare [44] ، Domestic violence, welfare, and welfare reform: The family violence option [45] ، Domestic violence and child welfare policy [46] ، Education, social security, and the welfare state [47] ، Explaining discrepancies in levels of social support for the elderly and the unemployed [48] ، The geography of opportunity and vulnerability [49]، Political ideology and welfare policy [50] ، The policy implications of presidential rhetoric [51] ، States, soldiers, and social welfare: Military personnel and the welfare state in the advanced industrial democracies [52] ، Dynamics of environments, institutions and welfare politics [53] ، welfare pluralism [54] ، Divergent discursive practices and welfare policy discourse [55] ، The social economy of welfare ref*orm* [56] ، Tracing classed and gendered relations in education and social welfare policy discourses [57] ، Social work and the politics of the family [58] ، Socio -cultural influences and the evolution of the welfare state [59] ، A comparative analysis of welfare state ، restructuring, mobilization strategies, and social policy change [60] ، The state and welfare capitalism [61] ، The role of christian religiosity in the public support for social safety net policies [62] ، Economic individualism and cross-national differences in redistribution [63] ، The search for developmental welfare state policies [64] ، globalization and welfare regime transformation in the developing world [65] ، Temporary assistance to needy families in the advent of welfare reform: How household composition impacts participation in public assistance programs [66] , Disability rights, employment and welfare [67] , Exploring the factors affecting learning transfers in child welfare competencies and career interest in child welfare [68] ، Gender and social policy [69] ، The dynamics of decision-making in formulating anti-poverty policies [70] ، Between markets and government [71] ، Authoritarian governance, decentralization, and state legitimacy [72] The contributions of human capital and social capital [73] , Multiple institutional logics within the (trans)national welfare diamond [74] , women in politics, social policy and social conditions [75] , Social protection under authoritarianism [76] ، A critical discourse analysis [77] ، The lived experiences of welfare recipients: A phenomenological study of intergenerational dependency on the welfare system [78] ، The role of religion in social welfare provision and policy [79] ، Economic insecurity, tax competition, and funding for social welfare [80]

Definitions of terrorism:

Some people consider the quest for a more perfect definition of 'terrorism' as 'no more than a futile polemical exercise, chasing a chimera', to quote Kiran Krishan, one of our respondents to a questionnaire mailed out in 2006 to scholars and other experts in the field of terrorism. . [81] Walter Laqueur held as early as 1977 that '[a]ny definition of political terrorism venturing beyond noting the systematic use of murder, injury and destruction or the threats of such acts toward achieving political ends is bound to lead to endless controversies'. [82]
More recently, he wrote, 'After thirty years of hard labour there is still no generally agreed definition of terrorism.[83] Brian Jenkins (of the RAND Corporation) has called the definition problem the'Bermuda Triangle of terrorism.' [84] So , the study will Classification the Definitions of terrorism in The following Elements :

(1) Dual character of the term 'terrorism

Günther- 2791) [85] as a systematization that operates with dread as an element of action.‹**(Price -1977)** [86]as Planned vilolence intended to have psychological.‹**(Hess -1981)** [87]as the goal of psychic effectiveness.‹**(Ganor - 1999)** [88] as a form of psychological warfare against the public morale.‹ **(2002 - Inter-American Convention against Terrorism)** [89] as a serious attack on the life, the physical, material, or moral well-beingA serious attack on the life, the physical, material, or moral well-being.‹**(Held -2004)** [90]as the intention to spread fear or the intention to harm non-combatants.‹**(Smilansky -2004)** [91] as the intentional targeting of non-combatants with lethal or severe violence.‹ **(Sederberg - 1981)** [92] as severe acts of violence directed at non-combatants by the contending sides of a political struggle.‹**(Devine and Rafalko** - 1982) [93] as violence directed, as a matter of political strategy, against innocent persons. ‹ **(Wilkins - 1983)** [94] as the actual or threatened use of violence against persons or property.‹**(Ross - 1988)** [95]as a method of combat in which random or symbolic victims are targets of violence.‹**(Crelinsten –1989)** [96] as the combined use of threat and violence against one set of targets victims.‹**(Hughes -1990)** [97]as who take and threaten hostages.‹**(The Mitchell Commission report on the Palestinian-Israeli violence (accepted by both sides) - 2001)** [98] as involves the deliberate killing of randomly selected non-combatants for political ends.‹**(2001- UN Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism)** [99] Serious damage to public or private property. **(Coady -2004)** [100]as the organized use of violence to attack non-combatants ('innocents').‹**(Simpson -2004)** [101] as consists of acts of indiscriminate violence directed at civilians or non-hostile personnel.‹**(Walzer - 2004)** [102]as the deliberate killing of innocent people‹**(Richardson -2006)** [103] as deliberately and violently targeting civilians. **(Anonymous -1977)** [104]as continuation of public protest by different means.‹**(Iviansky -1977)** [105]as seeks to sow disorder and panic, to undermine.‹**(Mallin -1977)** [106] as the threat of violence or an act or series of acts of violence effected through surreptitious means by an individual.‹**(Zinam -1978)** [107] as the use or threat of violence by individuals or by organized groups to evoke fear and submission to attain some economic,   political,   socio-psychological,   ideological,   or   other

objective.‹(**Allemann -1980**) [108]as campaigns on the other. The claim of the terrorists to constitute a type of 'urban guerrilla.‹(**Kaplan -2004**) [109]as the use of the internet as a vehicle through which to launch an attack.‹(**McMahan -2004**) [110]as intentional attacks, for political or ideological purposes.‹(**Rodin -2004**) [111]as the deliberate, negligent, or reckless use of force against non-combatants.‹(**University of Princeton: WordNet 2.0 A Lexical Database for the English Language -2004**)‹ [112]as the calculated use of violence‹(**Gianola - 2009**) [113]as the strategic activity, be it of an individual or an [organized group, of a bearer of collective interests.‹(**Tinnes -2010**) [114]as planned,unpredictable violence against targets selected arbitrarily or for their symbolic value.(**Mallin-1791**) [115] as a form of guerrilla warfare.‹(**Crenshaw Hutchinson -1972**) [116]as a part of insurgent strategy in thecontext of internal warfareor revolution. (‹**Laqueur - 1987**) [117]as the use or the threat of use of violence, a method of combat, or a strategy.‹(**Merari –1999**) [118] as a means, not a goal. Because it is the simplest form of armed struggle.‹(**Weinberg and Pedahzur (New Academic (Minimal) Consensus Definition -2003**) [119]as motivated tactic involving the threat or use of force or violence.‹(**Margolis -2004**) [120]as employing weapons of mass destruction. (**Jenkins and Johnson -1975**) [121] as a single incident or a campaign of violence waged outside the presently accepted rules.‹(**Singh -1977**) [122] as a type of violent activity subsumed under the general heading of unconventional warfare. ‹(**Mickolus -1978**) [123]as the use, of anxiety-inducing extra-normal violence for political purposes by an individual or group.‹(**Shultz -1978**) [124] as the threat and/or use of extra-normal forms of political violence.‹(**Green -1981**) [125]as anyone who attempts to further his views of coercive intimidation.‹(**Schmid -1984**) [126]as a method of combat in which random or symbolic victims serve as an instrumental target of violence.‹(**Gal-Or -1990**) [127]as a kind of mini-warfare without a conventional military front.‹(**Card -2003**) [128] as a Mass killing of unarmed civilians targeted deliberately.‹(**Sterba -2003**) [129] the use or threat of violence against.

(2) Threefold context

(**The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary-1969**) [130]as The state of beinterrified or greatly frightened; intense fear,fright,or dread.‹(**Moss-1971**) [131] as the systematic use of intimidaton for political ends.‹(**Moss-1972**) [132] as the systematic use of intimidation for political purposes.‹(**Wilkinson -1974**) [133]as the use of coercive intimidation.‹(**Fromkin -1975**) [134]as violence used to create fear. ‹(**USSR Ministry of the Interior –1989**) [135]as illegal or premeditated acts of violence committed.‹(**Weisband and Roguly -1976**) [136] as a terrorist violence tries to create the framework for political interactions.‹(**Franck -1978**) [137] as the terrorist rather than being directly related to external variables.‹(**Gurr - 1986**) [138]as a symbolic act designed to influence political behaviour by extraordinary means.‹ (**Encyclopaedia - 1987**) [139]as the systematic use of terror or unpredictable violence against governments, publics, individuals to attain a political objective.‹ (**Bunzl –1991**) [140]as a method to

spread fear through repreated application of violence. ،**(Jackson –1991)** [141]as any organized set of acts of violence designed to create an atmosphere of despair or fear.، **(Rabbie –1991)** [142]as a form of psychological warfare using violence.،**(Richardson -1999)** [143] as a politically motivated violence directed against non-combatant or symbolic targets.،**(Fotion -2004)** [144]as a policy of coercive intimidation.،**(Walzer -2004)** [145]as to spread fear.،**(Neumann -2009)** [146]as the deliberate creation of fear.، **(Gross -1972)** [147] as a apolitical tactic.،**(Schmid -2002)** [148] as the use, or credible threat of use, of destructive force against noncombatant/civilian targets for purposes of propaganda. **(Anand - 1984)** [149] as the art of compelling an individual, group, or authority to adopt a particular disposition.، **(Wilkinson - 1986)** [150]as the systematic use of murder and destruction in order to terrorize individuals, groups, communities or governments into conceding to the terrorists' political demands.،**(Alexander and Sinai - 1989)** [151]as the deliberate employment of violence or the threat of the use of violence by sovereign states or the sub- national groups.،**(Ganor – 1998)** [152]as the use of violence against civilians or against civilian targets in order to attain political aims.،**(Byman -1999)** [153]as deliberate violence by a sub-national ethnic group to advance its cause، **(European Union -2002)** [154]as an intentional act which may seriously damage a country or an international organization

(3) Perpetrator as source or agent of violence

(Chernov-1909) [155] as a form of military combat, a form of war, and as in war, any state whose military tactics are outdated exposes itself to failure.،**(Arendt-1951**) [156]as the arbitrariness by which victims are chosen.،**(Dallin and Breslauer—1970)** [157]as stresses of the element of arbitrariness. ،**(Combs –2000)** [158] as a violence – that which is perpetrated on innocent victims .،**(Corlett -2003)** [159] as the attempt to achieve (or prevent) political, social, economic. **(Morrison et al-1792)** [160] as events involving relatively highly ,organized and planned activityon the part of small but cohesive groups.،**(Laos -2000)** [161]as the indiscriminate use of violence,.،**(Coady -2001)** [162]as Intentionally targeting non-combatants with lethal or severe violence.

(4) Political

(Robespierre-1794) [163]as a terror is nothing else than immediate justice, severe, inflexible.،**(Russian Narodnaya Volya Party, in The People's Will - 1879)** [164] as consists of the destruction of the most harmful persons in the government.، **(League of Nations Convention for the Prevention and Repression of Terrorism - 1937)** [165] as acts of terrorism' means criminal acts directed against a State.،**(Sobel -1975)** [166]as acts of violence for political coercion.،**(Watson -1976)** [167] as a strategy, a method by which an organized

group or party tries to get attention for its aims.‹(Mickolus -1977) [168] as the use, or threatened use, of anxiety-inducing, extra-normal violence for political purposes.‹(Milbank -1977) [169] as violence employed in pursuit of political. (Waldmann -1977) [170]as the service of power maintenance.‹(Wilkinson -1977) [171] as the systematic use of murder and destruction, and the threat of murder and destruction in order.‹ (Crenshaw Hutchinson -1978) [172]as a systematic and purposeful method used by a revolutionary organization‹ (Evans and Murphy -1978) [173]as the threat or use of violence by private persons for political ends.‹ (Hamilton -1978) [174] as planned acts of violence, employed for explicitly political purposes.‹ (Jenkins -1978) [175] as any violent act by an opponent.‹(Karanović´ -1978) [176] as create fear.‹(Lösche -1978) [177] as a form of exercise of power based on the systematic production of fear and fright.‹(Schreiber -1978) [178] as a political act, ordinarily committed by an organized group.‹(Schwind -1978) [179]as Politically motivated behavior. (Zawodny -1978) [180] as order to change values and institutions through extralegal means. ‹(Mickolus -1980) [181]as the use, or threat of use, of anxiety-inducing, extra-normalviolence for political purposes.‹(Hess- 1981) [182] as the threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups.‹(Lodge -1981) [183]as the resort to violence for political ends by unauthorized, non-governmental actors ., (Quainton - 1982 International) [184]as the threat or use of violence for political. ‹(Coady - 1985) [185]as a political act, ordinarily committed by an organized group .‹ (Hewitt –1990) [186]as alter the political situation by changing public opinion. ‹(Weinberg -1990) [187]as a type of politically motivated violence threatened. ‹(Mullins -1997) [188]as intended to change a government.‹(Mullins -1997) [189] as based upon ideologies of racial.‹Collins and Horowitz –2000) [190] as a conventional attack. ‹(de Mesquita -2000) [191]as any act of violence undertaken for the purpose ofaltering a government's political policies.‹(International Counter-Terrorism Academic Community -2004) [192]as use of violence against civilians in order.‹ English 2009) [193]as involves heterogeneous violence used or threatened with a politica

(5) Violent act

(Year not known - Anonymous) [194] Kill one, frighten ten thousand. ‹(Mozorov-1880) [195] It replaces by a series of individual political assassinations, which always hit their target‹ (Hardman-1936) [196] as a term used to describe the method or the theory behind the method whereby An organized group or party seeks to achieve its avowed aims chiefly through the systematic Use of violence.‹(Thornton-1964)[197] as entailing the use or threat of violence.‹(Walter-1964)[198] as a conventionally means a type of violent action.‹(Left-1965) [199] as a fighting system openly.‹(Aron-1966) [200] as the psychological effects are out of proportion to its purely physical result.) ‹(Silverman and Jackson-1970) [201] as process of violent change. ‹(Crozier-4791) [202] as motivated violence for political ends ‹(United Kingdom -1974) [203] as the use of violence for political ends and includes any use of violence.‹(Bite -1975) [204] as politically and socially motivated violence. ‹(Jenkins –1975) [205] as The threat of violence.‹(Paust -1977) [206] as a form of

violent strategy, a form of coercion utilized to alter the freedom of choice of others.‹**(Kaplan –1978)** [207] as the use of force.‹**(Gordon -1985)** [208] as the systematic use of violence and intimidation to achieve an end.‹**(Gunter - 1986)** [209] as a phenomenon that usually stems from the failure of its perpetrators to develop sufficient political.‹**(Mitchell et al - 1986)** [210] as involves deliberate coercion and violence.‹**(Lynch -1987)** [211] as the use of violence and threats to use violence as a political weapon to achieve control.‹**(Townsend - 1988)** [212] as the use of force by the armed.‹**(Wardlaw-1989)** [213] as the use, or threat of use, of violence by an individual or group.‹**(George-Abeyie -1991)** [214] as the use of force/violence or threat of force/violence.‹**(Narveson –1991)** [215] as means of random acts of violence.‹**(Walker - 1992)** [216] as the use of violence for political ends. **(Wilkinson - 1992**[217] as all the systematic and premeditated use of violence to create a climate of extreme fear.‹**(Freeman - 1994)** [218] as the use of violence against non-combatants, civilians or other persons .‹ **(Reilly - 1994)** [219]as the use of intentional violence against non- combatants for political ends.‹**(Reisman and Antoniou –1994)** [220]as the use of violence against civilian and military targets.‹

(1998- Arab League Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism Article) [221]as act or threat of violence.‹ **(Khatchadourian-1998)** [222]as the immediate acts of terrorist violence . ‹**(Medd and Goldstein -1999)** [223]as perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents.‹**(1999 Organization of the Islamic Conference)** [224]as any act of violence or threat.‹**(Honderich -2002)** [225] Violence with a political and social intention.‹**(Boyle -2003)** [226]as violent acts intended to influence decisions. **(Chomsky -2003)** [227] as the calculated use of violence or threat of violence.‹**(Kapitan -2003)** [228]as the deliberate use of violence.‹**(Encyclopaedia Britannica -2004)** [229]as the systematic use of terror or unpredictable violence against governments, publics, or individuals.‹ **(Kapitan -2004)** [230] as politically motivated violence directed against non-combatants.‹ **(Young -2004)** [231]as the use, or the threat of the use, of violence.‹**(Palmer-Fernandez -2005)** [232]as the organized use of violence against civilians or their property.

(6) Threat-based communication

(Crozier-1960) [233] as the threat or the use of violence for political ends.

‹**(Paust -1974)** [234] as the purposive use of violence or the threat of violence.‹**(Kossoy -1976)** [235]as actual or threatened use of violence.‹**(Pierre - 1976)** [236]as the threat of violence.‹**(US Central Intelligence Agency -1976)** [237] as as the threat or use of violence for political.‹**(Wolf -1976)** [238] as the threat or use of deliberate violence.‹**(Clutterbuck -1977**) [239]as the attack on an individual to frighten and coerce a large number of others.‹**(Jenkins -1977)** [240]as the use of actual or threatened.‹**(Jenkins -1977)** [241]as the threat of violence, individual acts of violence, or a campaign of violence.‹**(Silverstein -1977)** [242] as the systematic threat of imprisonment, mutilation or deat‹**(Smith -1977)** [243] as the use and the threat of violence.‹**(Schmid and de Graaf -1980)** [244]as the deliberate and systematic use or threat of violence against instrumental human.‹**(Wardlaw -1987)** [245] as the threat, practice, or promotion of force for

political objectives. ،**(Jaggar -2005)** [246] as the use of extreme threats or violence designed to intimidate or subjugate governments, groups or individuals. ، **(NACOS -2010)** [247] as a violence or the threat of violence by groups or individuals who deliberately target civilians. ،

(7) Differentiation between direct civilian victims and the ultimate target audience

(Chisholm-1948) [248] as the planned use of violence or threat of violence against an individual or social group. ، **(Netanyahu - 1986)** [249] as the deliberate and systematic murder, maiming, and menacing of the innocent to inspire fear. ،**(Anderson -1998)** [250] as seeks deliberately to target largely non-combatants as its victims and to cultivate terror among both victims and spectators. ،**(Elshtain -2003)** [251]as the random murder of innocent people.

(8) Terror/fear/dread

(Horowitz-1973) [252]as un-sponsored and unsanctioned violence against the body or bodies of others. ،**(Primoratz -2004)** [253]as the deliberate use of violence, or threat of its use, against innocent people.

(9) Intent

(Waciorsky-1939) [254]as a method of action by which an agent tends to produce terror in order toimpose his domination. ،**(Nutter - 1984)** [255]as a direct coercion... ، **(Wellman - 1984)** [256]as the used to coerce with the threat of great harm of one or more persons if the threat is not heeded. ،**(Dolnik -2003)** [257] as premeditated acts of ideologically or religiously motivated violence. ، **(Annan - 2005)** [258]as intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians. **(Hacker- 3791)** [259]as the use of the intimidation instrument of rule by the powerful. ،**(Holton -1977**) [260]as a method of coercing a population or its leadership by means of fear or traumatization. ،**(Horowitz -1977)** [261]as the selective use of fear. ،**(Leiser -1977)** [262]as any organized set of acts of violence designed to create an atmosphere of despair or fear. ،**(Holton -1978)** [263]as a method of coercion of a population or its leadership through fear or traumatization. ،**(Karanovic^ -1979)** [264] as systematic and organized violence against non-resistant persons to create fear in them. ،**(Hacker -1980)** [265]as the manufacture and spread of fear. ،**(Army Regulation 310-25 U.S. Army, Dictionary of United States Army Terms - 1983)** [266]as the use or threat of violence in furtherance of a political aim. ،**(Hoffmann - 1984)** [267]as a purposeful human political activity, which is directed toward the creation of a general climate of fear. ، **(Smith-1984)** [268]as create a climate of fear and intimidation by means of threats or violent action،**(Wilkinson - 1987)** [269] as coercive intimidation. ،**(Mozaffari –1988)** [270]as the use of violence or the threat thereof to achieve a political end by means of creating fear .،**(Lackey-1989)**

[271]as threat or use of violence against non-combatants.، **(Allan –1990)** [272] as a governing instrument in an effort to preserve the state order.،**(Hoffman –1998)** [273]as the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence.،**(Malik -2000)** [274] as the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or the threat of violence . **(Cooper –2001)** [275]as the intentional generation of massive fear by human beings.،**Combs and Slann -2003)**[276] as creating a mood of fear for political purposes.

(10)   Campaign

(Neale -1973) [277]as the use or threat of violence and designed to influence politicalbehaviour.،**(Finger and Alexander -1977)** [278] as perpetrating random and brutal intimidation, coercion or destruction of human lives and.،**(Funke -1977)** [279] as systematic, planned threatening with, or application of, violence organized to strike by surprise.،**(Greisman -1977)** [280]as the catalogue of organized violence.،**(Thackrah –1987)** [281] as an organized system of extreme and violent intimidation to create instability within democracies.،**(Schneider –1994)** [282]as the use of violence or the threat of violence against persons or objects **(Bouthoul -1975)** [283] as the work of small and very secret groups.، **(Wilkinson-1976)** [284] as a special form of clandestine, undeclared and unconventional warfare waged without any humanitarian restraints or rules.،**(Laqueur -1977)** [285] as the use of covert violence by a group for political ends.،**(Wördemann -1977)** [286] the use of force by a small and isolated.،**(Wilkinson - 1986)** [287]as a special form of clandestine, undeclared and unconventional warfare, waged without any humanitarian restraints or rules.،**Della Porta -   1988)** [288]as the action of clandestine political organizations.،**(Schmid - 1988)** [289]as an anxiety- inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group, or state actors.،**(Hudson -1989)** [290]as unlawful violence, or the plausible threat of such violence, by an illegal, sub-national, clandestine group – usually carried out in a peaceful, civilian.،**(Rimanell –1989)** [291] as a violent form of political struggle employed by revolutionary groups.،**(Crelinsten –1992)** [292] is the combined threat and use of violence, planned in secret. (157)، **(Collin –1997)** [293]as the exploitation of computerized systems.،**(US Department of State (Title 22 of the US Code, Section 2656 (d)) - 1999)** [294]as a violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups.،**(International Law Dictionary and Directory -2004)** [295]as the sustained clandestine use of violence. **(Marighela-1971)** [296]as the use of bomb attacks.،**(Fairbairn -1974)** [297]as a form of violence and Revolutionary guerrilla.،**(US FBI -1976)** [298]as a types of criminal activity.،**(Fearey -1976)** [299]as assassination or murder, kidnapping,

extortion, arson, maiming or an assortment., **(US Task Force -1976)** [300] as a way of engaging in certain types of criminal activity.،**(Bell -1978)** [301] as a model to madmen and criminals appears.،**(Bassiouni -1979)** [302] as a strategy of unlawful violence calculated to inspire terror in the general public or a significant segment thereof in order to achieve a power-outcome.، **(Nanes – 1984)** [303] as a violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of any state. ، **(US Federal Bureau of Investigation - 1984)** [304] as the unlawful use of force or violence against،**(South Asian As sociation for Region Cooperation (SAARC) - 1987)** [305] as a political offence. , **(Linn - 1988)** [306] as the deliberate and systematic murder, maiming, and menacing of the innocent to inspire fear.، **(Houghton –1995)** [307] as a political crime.، **(Hoffman –1997)** [308] religious terrorist violence first and foremost is a sacramental act of divine duty،**(Davidson Smith -1998)** [309] as a form of anti-state terrorism that manifests itself as an extreme, illegitimate. ، **(1999 -Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism)** [310] as any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State .،**(1999 - Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism)** [311] as an illegal act punishable under criminal law.، **(EU Definition of Terrorism- 2001)** [312] as an offences intentionally committed by an individual or a group against one or more countries.، **(Knobler et al – 2002)** [313] as using biological agents.،**(NATO Standardization Agency -2003)** [314] as the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals.، **(Derrida and Borradori 2004)** [315] as a reference to a crime against human life and violation of laws.،**(Addicott -2009)** [316] as the illegal use of violence directed at civilians to produce fear. **(German Federal Republic, ministry of the interior - 1984)** [317] as the enduringly conducted struggle for politicalgoals.،**(Ahmad - 1986)** [318] as the use of terrorizing methods of governing or resisting a government' .،**(Kaufman – 1986)** [319] as the random murder of innocent people.، **(Ezeldin - 1987)** [320] as a systematic and persistent strategy of violence Practised by a state or political group against another state or political group.،**(Murphy –1989)** [321] as an acts of international terrorism include.،**(Taylor Wilkins - 1992)** [322] as the attempt to achieve political, social, economic, or religious change by the actual or threatened use of violence.، **(Chalk –1998)** [323] as an inexpensive method of warfare that can achieve relatively effective results.

Pro: Social Welfare Policies in Context of Disciplines.

The title refers to social policy, meaning an area of government intervention directed at improving social welfare. In nearly all occurrences, the term social policy is used in this sense.[324]

Social policy concerns the:

1 role of the state in distribution of resources and opportunities between rich and poor, workers and dependents, old and young; the

2 apportionment of responsibilities for this distribution to government and other social institutions – market, voluntary/charity sector, family and individual; and

3 an understanding of the social and economic consequences of different arrangements.[325] In a word – T.H. Marshall's – the objective of social policy is 'welfare'[326].

The term 'social policy' also refers to the policies themselves, that is, an arena of public policy concerning social welfare.[327] Policy areas typically referred to as comprising social policy include social security; unemployment insurance, housing, health, education and family[328]. While these areas do not cover the widest range of social policy, they are consistent with the vision of the welfare state supplied by William Beveridge in 1942. The Beveridge Report called for an attack on the 'five giant evils' of want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness.[329]

Con: Multi Disciplines in Context of Terrorism study .

Terrorism is complex and wide enough which is why it is often treated as a field of studies in its own right.[330]

Some have questioned whether one can speak of Terrorism Studies as a single field. The study of terrorism can indeed be approached from different disciplines such as criminology, political science, war and peace studies, communication studies or religious studies; as a consequence, one can interpret terrorism in different frameworks: acts of terrorism as crime; acts of terrorism as politics; acts of terrorism as warfare; acts of terrorism as communication; acts of terrorism as religious crusade/jihad.[331]

These are, as it were, five conceptual lenses through which we can look at terrorism. All of these 'frames' are useful to understand better some aspects of some forms of terrorism. Yet it would be wrong to single out any one of these frameworks and claim that it is the 'right' one. They are not mutually exclusive, either. An act of terrorist violence can be criminal and political at the same time, making it a political crime or a criminal offence with political repercussions.[332]

These five frameworks are not exhaustive; there are other conceptual lenses. One can, for instance, also explore terrorism in a framework of (social) psychology. This is especially appropriate when one is dealing with 'lone wolf' terrorists. This approach is also germane when it comes to the study of victims of terrorism. The psychological dimension – which overlaps with the communication dimension but also touches on the religious dimension – might bring us closer to a better understanding of some of the root causes of terrorism (e.g. humiliation resulting in revenge) .[333]

The literature on terrorism has, strangely enough, not focused very much on an analysis of 'terror' as a state of mind.[334] So, Every student of terrorism tends to

approach the subject with a certain ideological baggage and/or has a preferred interpretation framework. [335]

As in the case of research on organized crime or torture, some methods of study are clearly inappropriate (e.g. a preferred approach of anthropologists: participatory observation), and others are very risky (such as interviewing terrorists in the field).If looking at the theories used by our respondents to study terrorism, it becomes clear that there is again great variety.[336]

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