

## **GLOBAL SOUTH-AFRICA, TERRORISM AND MIGRATION**

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### **Abstract**

*This work titled Global South-Africa, Terrorism and Migration seeks to expose to a relatively good extent, the meaning of global south, the development of the term and the reason for the use of the term Global South as against the formally used term which is third world and or developing nations. Again it would extensively throw lights on the concept of terrorism, showcasing the characteristics of Terrorism, the demands and the possible reasons why terrorists involve in the act of terrorism. It seeks to also submit that terrorism accounts for the great volume of migration being recorded in African which has its attendant consequences in the brain drain, poverty, poor governance, insecurity, low life expectancy, low quality life, to mention but a few which are evident in the African continent. Again, this work would throw lights on the weapons and avenues employed by the terrorists in their terrorist attacks and finally the consequences of terrorist activities in the Global South.*

### **A Bird's Eye View Of Global South**

The Global South according to Mitlin et al (2013) is a term that has been emerging in transnational and postcolonial studies to refer to what may also be called Third World. That is to say according to Wagner (2003) Africa, Latin America and the developing countries of Asia. It can also include poorer southern regions of wealthy northern countries.

The Global South quoting Oglesby (2001) refers to those countries interconnected with history of colonialism, neo-colonialism and not very stable economic and social change through which large inequalities in living standards, life expectancy and access to resources are maintained. The first use of global south in a contemporary political sense came about in 1969. Sarl Oglesby writing the Liberal Catholic Journal in a special issue on the Vietnam

war, argued that “centuries of United State dominance over the Global South have converged to produce an intolerable social order.

Pagel (2016) affirmed that the term continued to garner momentum and appeal throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He stated that it appeared in less than two dozen publications in 2004, but in hundreds of publications by 2013. The development of the term, “highlights the uncomfortable reality of the previous terms. Erisken (2018) submitted that most scholars generally see the term Global South more favorably than its predecessors ‘Third World’ or ‘Developing Countries.

Leigh Anne Duck, the coeditor of the Journal Global South, argued that the term is better suited to resist hegemonic forces that threaten the autonomy and development of the countries.

Most scholars have argued, that the term should not be understood geographically, connoting an image of the world divided by the equator, separating richer countries from their poor counterparts. The geography of the Global South should be more readily understood as economic and migratory.

Oglesby opined that the term Global South emerged in part to aid countries in the Southern hemisphere to work in collaboration on political, economic, social, environmental, cultural and technical issues. This is called South South co-operation (SSC), he further added that it is a political and economic term that refers to the long term goal of pursuing world economic changes that mutually benefits countries in the Global South and lead to greater solidarity among the disadvantaged in the world system. Oglesby concluded that the idea is that the countries within the Global South will assist each other in social, political, and economic development, radically altering the world system to reflect their interest and not just the interest of the Global South.

Countries using this model of South-South cooperation see the cooperation as a “mutually beneficial relationship that spreads knowledge, skills, expertise and resources to address their developmental challenges such as high population pressure, poverty, hunger, disease, environmental deterioration, conflict and natural disaster”<sup>13</sup>. These countries also work together to deal with other cross boarder issues.

The International Telecommunications Union outlined some of the major occupants of the Global South to include Asia but with the exception of Japan,

Hong Kong , Macau, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. Central America, South America, Mexico, Africa and the Middle East with the exception of Israel. They also outlined some occupants of the Global North to include: Australia, Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Macau, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, USA, and all of Europe including Russia. For the purpose of this work, the work is going to view terrorism within the confines of Africa majorly, and maybe isolated few cases beyond Africa.

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism is the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious or social goal through fear, coercion or intimidation. This definition recognizes that terrorism is not only the physical act of an attack, but also the psychological impact it has on a society for many years after.

For an act to be counted as a terrorist attack, it has to be an intentional act of violence or a threat of violence by a non-state actor. This means that an incidence has to meet three criteria in order for it to be counted as a terrorist attack.

- the incident must be intentional, the result of a conscious calculation on the part of a perpetrator
- the incident must entail some level of violence or threat of violence, including property damage, as well as violence against people.
- the perpetrators of the incidents must be sub-national.

Ezekwudo (2006) sees terrorism as a calculated use of violence or threat of violence, especially bombing, kidnapping, and assassination to attain political goals or in defense of a particular ideology or religious conviction or some secular interest. P.10

Terrorism comes with a lot of cost which could either be direct or indirect, such as the lost life-time earnings, cost of medical treatments and property destruction from incidents of terrorism. The direct cost includes those borne by the victim of the terrorist act and the associated expenditure, such as medical spending. The indirect costs include lost productivity and earning as well as the psychological trauma to the victims, their families and friends.

Although attention to terrorism has increased in the modern years due to its recent modus operandi, but the act of terrorism is by no means a new phenomenon. Mark stated that terrorism would be credited to Sayid Qutb

with his book 'Signs Along the Road', this his book has become the heartbeat of the Islamic movement of today. Qutb incidentally is the philosopher and spiritual leader of groups today's Islamic terrorist

Terrorism is by nature a political agenda because it involves the acquisition and the use of power for the purpose of forcing others to submit, or agree to the terrorist demands and it is also exploitation by fear to bring about a self desired change. Terrorist attack by generating publicity and fostering an environment of fear and intimidation among wider audience. For years now, terrorists have caused a massive destruction by means of various assaults, though the objectives of their attack and modus operandi varies. It attempts not only to sow panic, but also to undermine confidence in the government and political leadership of their targeted country. It is designed to have both psychological and social effects on the masses. The terrorists' success is measured by its ability to attract attention and by the psychological impact it exerts over its targeted state. Terrorists justify their actions by arguing that they are excluded and frustrated by either the ruling class or their targeted state, again, some fundamental terrorist would want their ideologies to be adopted by all and sundry, this is usually religious in nature, and incidentally, this forms the highest form of terrorism evident in the Global South socio-politico-religious space, very highly complicated form of terrorism. This has actually been a very sad factor that has pegged some of the Global South countries. It sets a country back in different dimensions namely: economical, social, cultural, religious and even attitudinal. It erodes the building of strong institution in a developing country because its attendance consequences could better be imagined than to be seen. It destabilizes a nation in no small measure.

Through the publicity generated by their violence, terrorists seek to obtain the leverage, influence, and power they otherwise lack. Terrorist acts include: murder, kidnapping, bombing (suicide and otherwise) and arson. Throughout the world, terrorism reinvents itself in new and more dangerous forms. As older groups are defeated, or exhausted, more radical and more violent successors often take their place. Although terrorism can never be completely eradicated, countering its threats requires continuous vigilance. The world is experiencing a global rebirth of attacks designed to have both psychological and social-political effects that reach farther beyond the immediate environ, with the aim to frighten and scare a wider range of crowd. The two most common types of terrorism in the world are suicide terrorist or psychological war fare which is defined as a politically motivated violent attack perpetrated

by a self aware individual who actively and purposely cause his own death through blowing himself up along with his chosen target.

The perpetrators ensure that his death and that of others is a pre-condition for the success of his mission. The success of this type of terrorism is very high since the perpetrators has no need to safe guard his life; his target is just to reach his mission land. Idoko (2012) stated that some terrorist have made suicide bombing their trade mark and a weapon to achieve their aim. One wonders what motivates them this much so as to put in their own lives. Benjamin stated that their brutality is like that of the Visigoth and the Vandals that plundered Rome, their venom sends jitters down the spine. Another type of terrorism is bio-chemical terrorism which is the worst form of it all. Bio chemical terrorism is a situation whereby terrorists attack their target by the use of harmful and fatal life threatening chemical substances. The worst part of it is that terrorist always have a subjective justification for their actions, thus Adrian (2014) stated that every terrorist believes he is fighting for a cause. Going further he submitted that what differentiates a terrorist fighting a cause and a genuine freedom fighter is how the world accepts and perceives such a cause.

### **Migration**

Migration is the movement of a thing from one place to another. Put differently, it is the movement from point 'A' to point 'B'.

Human migration is the movement of human beings from one place to another geographically. People move with the intention of settling down permanently or temporarily as a result of usually unfavorable living conditions in one's own country, home or environment as the case may be. Migration is of two types namely; inter migration and inter migration. Inter migration is more of inter country and by extension, inter continent. While intra migration is the migration done within the country of the migrant. Basically, people migrate for a huge number of reasons, but chief among them is in search of a better living condition. Part of the factors among others that trigger migration is terrorism within the home country of the migrant. Terrorism has accounted for a good number of reasons why people vacate their territory. A lot of people are internally displaced in Africa because of war, ethnic strife, killings, maiming, raping, kidnapping and so on, and these are different categories and forms of terrorist activities. This paper is going to adopt terrorism as the chief and root cause of migration in Africa.

### **Causes of Terrorism**

Terrorism occurs for variety of reasons; it causes can be historical, cultural, political, social, psychological, economic, or religious or any combination of these. In broad terms, the causes that have commonly compelled people to engage in terrorism are grievances borne out of political oppression, cultural domination, economic exploitation, ethnic discrimination, and religious persecution.

Perceived inequality in the distribution of wealth and political power made some terrorists to attempt to overthrow democratic governments. Ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorist group that seek international recognition and political self determination, are motivated by nationalism, ethnicity and or religion.

Other terrorists have sought to fulfill some mission that they believe to be divinely inspired. A good example is the Boko Haram sect of Nigeria, the Isis and the Alquaeda. The religious terrorist groups have overtly claimed millions of lives in the last two decades. Others are motivated by some specific issues; they hope to pressure both the public and its representatives in government to enact legislation directly reflecting their particular concern. Mark (2002) noted that Qutb who is the founder of modern day terrorism felt that the world has regressed to the way it was before Muhammed teachings- pagan and idolatory. Consequently, he felt he is divinely charged with going on a purification mission on earth, to rid the world of infidels. Mark also added that Qutb believed that Allah is the only ruler over the earth and that no human should rule or govern the earth, therefore, he rejected all manmade systems of government, including democracy, socialism, dictatorship and communism. Muslims should rebel and resist any human power on earth until they overturn all manmade governments. This is the ultimate calling for the Muslim terrorist group in Africa and beyond, and it is not to be compromised, deviate from or stopped. The logic of this founder was that good and evil cannot live together, truth and false are not the same, and people cannot live under the authority of both man and God. And to please God, they should destroy the ways of man. Mark concluded that the terrorist who are jihadist emphasized the heart as the center of the Islamic teaching and the Mosque as the worship place of the church or a synagogue.

There are some states which sponsor terrorism, the U.S. Department of State has designated seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism, and they are: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba, North Korea and Sudan. Incidentally, these states are part of the Global South. In the year 2000, it named Iran as the most

active supporter of terrorism for groups such as Hamas, Hesbollah and Palestine Islamic Jihad. Other contributing factors to terrorism include democracy, and civil liberties. The inability of the state to exercise territorial control often leaves a power vacuum that can be exploited by territorial terrorist organization to maintain safe havens and training facilities or serve as bases for launching terrorist campaigns.

Very liberal democracies with established traditions of free speech and tolerance have been the targets of both domestic and foreign terrorism. Culturally, when traditional norms, values and social patterns crumble or are seen as irrelevant, the longing for new radical traditional ideology can be offensive to certain segments of the society and this can lead to terrorism. Extremist ideologies of a secular or religious nature are at least an intermediate cause of terrorism, although people usually adopt such extremist ideologies as a consequence of more fundamental political or personal reasons. Long lasting historical injustice and grievances may serve as justification for terrorism. When young children are socialized into cultural value systems that celebrate martyrdom, revenge and hatred of other ethnic or national groups, this is likely to increase their readiness to support or commit violent atrocities when they grow up.

Hegemony, domination and supremacy, inequality of power is also a major cause of terrorism. Terrorism offers the possibility of achieving high political impact with limited means. Illegitimate, unlawful or corrupt government frequently give rise to opposition that may turn to terrorist means if other avenues are not seen as realistic options for replacing these regimes with a more credible and legitimate government of a regime which represent the values and interests of the opposition movement. Powerful external actors upholding illegitimate governments may be seen as an insurmountable obstacle to needed regime change. Such external support to illegitimate governments is frequently seen as foreign domination through puppet regimes serving the political and economic interest of foreign sponsors. Subjugation also gives rise to many national liberation movements that have sought recourse in terrorist tactics and other political means.

Discrimination on the basis of ethnic or religious origin is the chief root cause of ethno-nationalist terrorist. When sizeable minorities are systematically deprived of their rights to equal social and economic opportunities, obstructed from expressing their cultural identities (e.g. forbidden to use their language or practice their religion), or excluded from political influence, this

can give rise to secessionist movements that may turn to terrorism or other forms of violent struggle.

The unwillingness of the government to integrate w groups and other emerging social classes may lead to terrorism. Some groups are excluded because they hold views or represent political traditions considered irreconcilable with the basic values of the state. These excluded groups are likely to search for alternative channels through which to express and promote their political agenda and change, and most of them resort to terrorism as the most effective and tempting option. Mike (2015) added that in Nigeria for instance other causes of terrorism could be the deep corruption that has robbed the continent's biggest oil producer, largest economy and most populous nation of even the basic development, keeping the majority of its people agonizingly poor. P.3. Terrorism does not even stop with the death of its founder, a good example was when Shekau and Yusuf of the deadly book haram were killed, it seem to go low, but later resurfaced in a bigger way. Mike (2015) noted that academics and others in the area with knowledge of the situation predicted a return to violence, saying underlying issues of deep poverty, corruption, a lack of proper education and few jobs left young people with very little hope for the future. P.5

Lastly, the existence of concrete grievance among the identifiable subgroup of a larger population, such as an ethnic minority discriminated against by the majority is the most essential cause of terrorism. This is not to say that the existence of a dissatisfied minority is a necessary or even sufficient cause for terrorism; for not all those who are discriminated against turn to terrorism.

### **Characteristics of terrorist attack in the global south**

All terrorist attack is carefully planned and it aims at generating maximum attention. According to a testimony by a terrorist convicted in the 1998 bombing of the U.S. embassy in Kenya, the al-Qaeda spent nearly five years planning the attack.

Planning begins with gathering detailed investigation and intelligence about a target; its defenses, vulnerabilities, and patterns of daily activity. Meanwhile, logistics specialists ensure that the supporting tasks are accomplished. These tasks include assembling the weapon and other supplies and communications equipment needed for the operation, arranging for safe houses and transportation for the terrorist attack team, and mapping escape routes. A bomb maker or other weapons expert often joins the final planning phases.



Finally, after the preparations have been completed, the operation is handed off to the team that carries out the attack. For security reasons, separate teams that do not know one another execute each step, from planning to logistics, attack, and escape. To maintain secrecy, terrorist groups are often organized into cells, with each cell separate from other cells in the organization but working in harmony with them. A terrorist cell can be as small as two or three people, with only one person knowing someone in another cell. Should the authorities apprehend a member of the cell, they can obtain information only about the activities of that cell or at most about an adjacent cell and not about the entire organization. For this reason, terrorists prefer this organizational structure of interconnected cell. The structure narrows. In pyramid fashion,, as it rises to the group's senior command structure and leadership at the top, to whom very few have access to.

The target of most terrorist is towards their foes but sometimes due to the nature of their demand; they may target innocent civilians in order to create an atmosphere of fear, intimidation and insecurity in the whole state. High minded terrorist attacks target diplomats and diplomatic facilities such as embassies, consulates, military personnels and military bases.

### **Demands Of Terrorists**

The demands of terrorist groups range from grand schemes as the total remaking of society along ideological lines, to far narrower goals such as the release of hostages for money or the publication of a tract stating the terrorist's goals. Radical Islamic groups have pursued the creation of devoutly religious theocracies (government under divine guidance). These groups include Osama Bin Laden's al Qaeda organization, the Armed Islamic Group in Algeria and the Boko Haram Islamic sect in Nigeria.

Other groups seek narrower goals, such as the re-establishment of a national homeland within an existing country. Terrorism brings about significant political changes that might otherwise not be possible, such as winning the release of prisoners, wresting political concessions from otherwise resistant governments, or ensuring that the causes and grievances that might otherwise have been ignored or neglected were addressed. Though most terrorist groups have failed on several occasions to achieve their objective through terrorism. Terrorists have been associated with bombing because they provide a comparatively and often risk free means of drawing attention and required few skills to manufacture a crude bomb; secretly plant it, and then be miles away when it explodes. Armed attacks historically ranked as the second most common terrorist tactic, followed by more complex operations such as

assassination of heads of states or other well protected people, kidnapping, assassination and hostage taking. Biological diseases have been also used as weapons by terrorists.

### **Consequences Of Terrorism On The Global South-Africa**

The consequence of terrorism can be very terrible, with hundreds and thousands of deaths, and with the great economic damage it causes targeted countries/ victims. The number of casualties as a result of terrorism throughout the world increases, for instance, the number of people killed by Boko Haram since their inception demonstrates the detrimental consequences of terrorist attack with conventional weapons which could cause high numbers of fatalities. Emma (2006) reporting the lamentation of Brigadier General Iwueze quoted that after the carnage of Biafran war, his home town Ishiagu was razed to the ground, he had lost twenty one family members, his victory was short lived, The number of casualties that arise from terrorist attacks cause a great deal of damage both to the economic and socio-political setting of the targeted countries; however, it is extremely difficult to accurately determine such costs. Ahmed (2000) stated that the effects of terrorism and holy war can make young men loose memories of the past, have no plan for future, while the present was all they can know. This is very disastrous for any nation.

The economic dimension of a terrorist attack, apart from human catastrophic consequences is detrimental; it produces a weakening on the economy of the societies that are attacked. The economic impact of terrorism can be viewed from a variety of perspectives. There are great lost of properties and immediate effects on productivity, as well as great cost responding to terrorism.

Another important set of consequences of terrorism is the psychological effects on the masses. The psychological effects of terrorism can be very serious. For instance, it could make people develop phobia for going to public gathering or public function, because the terrorists are for looking out for a place where there is number. It makes a lot of people develop persistent psychological problems related to terrorist attacks, like: insomnia, accomplishing less at work, drug and alcohol use, and fear of attending a public function.

Another very important consequence of terrorism is the political and societal impact. Although on the individual level, the human toll is obviously the most disastrous consequence, on the state and systematic levels, the political

and societal consequences of terrorism are undoubtedly most severe. This is perhaps not surprising; after all, one of the main characteristics of terrorism is that it always has a political objective.

Political consequences of terrorism can impact decision making beyond military action. For instance, law makers may decide to implement legislation meant to reduce the risk of terrorism that may infringe on essential liberties such as freedom of speech and press, or the right to privacy.

Any society that has to deal with terrorism faces certain political choices, these could include trade-offs between security and certain personal rights that often have been considered to be a fundamental part of a particular society.

### **Summary and conclusion**

We have seen so far the meaning of Global South and a succinct antecedent to the transposition of the term from Third World/ developing country to the present status quo in terms of nomenclature, it is actually the same thing in context but the idea is for a better and faster acceleration of the countries that fall into the Global South in terms of development ranging from economical, social, religious, political and so on. These aspects of the Global South interplay with each other and make a very great impact and contribution in almost every aspect of the life of these countries. Suffice it to say that terrorism is as a result of over indulgence or under indulgence of the different aspect of the society and as such destroys to its fabric the growth and development of the countries in Global South. Terrorism has actually impeded with superlative degree, the movement of the Global South and has accounted majorly to the reason why Africans migrate mostly and are counted as majority in almost every part of the world as migrants. Apart from suggesting education as a major panacea to terrorism in the Global South, care should be taken also with utmost diplomacy as to the content and context of what the various religious tenets give out to the individual members of the society of the countries domiciled at the moment in the Global South. Again the citizens should be properly oriented into the society and the love of the country and the love of neighbor being the major underlying factor that should be guiding the actions and inactions of any member of a particular country. Finally, the last but not the least, part of the things that give rise to civil unrest and by extension terrorism is injustice in paddling the affairs of a particular country, especially a country that is culturally and religiously heterogeneous. The agitations of a people should also be brought to the altar of reason and the table of dialogue so as to forestall internal crisis that may lead to an

uncontrolled violence that could pose a threat to the lives and properties of the individuals in a particular country.

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