Understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea in order to avoid instability for achieving environmental peace and justice the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

Understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea is very vital in order to avoid instability in the social environment for achieving environmental peace and justice. Environmental peace and justice is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on the Goal 16 of the SDGs, stipulated that promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. By understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea, in a way, will provide answers for handling terrorism in order to ensure environmental peace and justice. In this manner, as the result will promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Therefore, this article examines the understanding of terrorism based on radicalism idea in order to achieve environmental peace and justice. This article is also identifying the relation between the importance of understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea and for handling terrorism in order to ensure environmental peace and justice.

Key words: Terrorism, radicalism idea, environmental peace and justice, The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Introduction

Terrorism may cause instability in the social environment. According to Clark [1], the establishment of a terrorist group basically based on their social background and environment. Moreover, the research results of Clark [1] indicated that terrorist group of "*Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna" (ETA*) in Spain revealed that the members of the group generally came from marginal group or broken families. These members wanted to show that as marginal group or broken families, they are able to execute various actions through terrorism including actions that cannot be done by others. As the results, they have created instability in the social environment.

Historically, the word terrorism was popularized at the French revolution [2] where system or *regime de la terreur* in 1793-1794 interpreted positively as a way of restoring order during periods of chaos and turbulence anarchists after the rebellion in 1789, terrorism regime was the instrument of government of revolutionary state.

Terrorists organise themselves tactically to expand the network through recruitment to actualise their obsession [3]. According to Lizardo and Bergesen [4], internationally, terrorist organizations can be divided into two categories: (1) Non State-Supported Group; (2) State-Supported Groups.

The first category is minor group of terrorists who has special interest but not supported by the government; they even anti-government. This group usually "blow-up" problems in various forms of sabotage against public interest and endanger other innocent people [4]. The second category is a terrorist group that received specialized training, weaponry, logistics supplies, and administrative supported by foreign countries. In this second group, the terrorist network is no longer in the local region or area of interest, but they develop network through international relations [4, 5].

Referring to Laqueur and Alexander [6], terrorism actions initiated based on an idea to be radicalism. The idea of being radical is the idea to form up the terrorism actions within the struggle to remove dichotomy fundamental principle for some groups of people [6].

Terrorism Actions and Radicalism Idea

An action of terror with the basic understanding of radicalism idea refers to Latin term "radix" which means root, base, bottom, or comprehensive, all-out and demand change hardly [7-9]. Radicalism idea can be divided into two levels: the level of thought and the level of action [7-9]. Firstly, as for the level of thought, the

radicalism is a discourse, concepts and ideas that are still discussed; it essentially supports violence to achieve goals. Meanwhile, in the level of action, radicalism is the socio-political and religious domain.

In the political way, this idea reflected by an action of forcing their unconstitutional thought or even it could be an act of mass mobilization for certain political interests that lead it to social conflict action [7-9]. The networking terrorism organized very well by doing religious doctrine recruitment pattern through religious studies with radicalism. In general, religious doctrine is interpreted as an attempt of consistency in the struggle to enforce the ideology of the absolute truth of the group [7-9]. The radicalism idea based on belief, nevertheless this belief, ignored the spirit of tolerance and also affected the disappearance of open discussion culture that forming up a terrorist group to enforce the radicalism idea which suits their desires [7-9].

It is clearly understood that the formations of terrorism actions based on the radicalism idea ignore the spirit of tolerance as well as neglect the culture of open discussion. Moreover, the radicalism idea also promotes violence agenda.

Therefore, according to the above-mentioned discussion, in order to handle terrorism based on radicalism idea, the Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that is peace and justice will provide answers to avoid instability in the social environment for achieving environmental peace and justice as well as promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept which has been defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development as 'development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.' The above-said concept focuses three main pillars, i.e. environment, economic and social aspects. This concept of sustainable development has been emphasized in the 1992 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, as the results, Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration has been institutionalised [10, 11]. According to Sands [12], Agenda 21 emphasises the following matters, which include sustainable human settlement, population, consumption pattern, poverty and human health. On the other hand, Mensah [13] indicated that the Rio Declaration concentrates ones on mankind rights and entitlements, which include productive life and health as well as peace and justice.

Basically this concept of sustainable development has been an ingredient in the international legal agenda since early as 1893. According to the case of United States of America v Great Britain [1893] 1 Moore's Int. Arb. Awards 755, well known as Pacific Fur Seals Arbitration, where in this case the United States of America has stated that a right to make sure the appropriate and lawful use of seals and to protect them, for the benefit of human beings, from meaningless destruction as well as for peace and justice [10, 11].

Sands [12] highlighted that this concept of sustainable development is perhaps the greatest current term of environmental policy with embedding the elements of peace and justice, commanding support and presented as a fundamental at the Rio Summit, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in year 1992 [14-16].

According to Article 33 of the Lome' Convention 1989 states that 'in the framework of this Convention, the protection and the enhancement of the environment and natural resources, the halting of deterioration of land and forests, the restoration of ecological balances, the preservation of natural resources and their rational exploitation as well as for achieving peace and justice are basic objectives that the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) states concerned shall strive to achieve with Community support with a view to bring an immediate improvement in the living conditions of their populations and to safeguarding those of future generations [17-19]. The above-mentioned Article 33 introduces into international legal framework the concept of sustainable development with one of the initiatives [20-22] as being spelt out by individual country through her National Constitution, which highlighted the individual rights and protections as well as for peace and justice. These protections consistent with the concept of sustainable development in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognised as for the 2030 World Agenda in corresponding to the concept of sustainable development, which consist of 17 goals with 169 targets [23].

Seventeen goals of the SDGs which cover on no poverty; zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; gender equality; clean water and sanitary; clean energy; good jobs and economic growth; innovations and infrastructure; reduce inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace and justice; finally, partnership for goals [23].

The 1st goal of the SDGs is focusing on the matter to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, as for the 2nd goal of the SDGs, which highlighted to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture [23]. The 3rd goal of the SDGs is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages [23]. The 4th goal of the SDGs is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all [23]. The 5th goal of the SDGs is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls [23]. The 6th goal of the SDGs is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all [23]. The 7th goal of the SDGs is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all [23]. The 8th goal of the SDGs is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all [23]. The 9th goal of the SDGs is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation [23]. The 10th goal of the SDGs is to reduce inequality within and among countries [23]. The 11th goal of the SDGs is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable [23]. The 12th goal of the SDGs is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns [23]. The 13th goal of the SDGs is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts [23]. The 14th goal of the SDGs is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development [23]. The 15th goal of the SDGs is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss [23]. The 16th goal of the SDGs is to promote peaceful

and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels [23]. The 17th goal of the SDGs is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development [23].

Referring to all of 17 goals of the SDGs, the 16th goal of the SDGs, clearly highlighted on environmental peace and justice. The 16th goal of the SDGs may provide answers to avoid instability within the social environment for achieving environmental peace and justice as well as promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Goal 16 – Environmental Peace and Justice

Goal 16 of the SDGs stipulated that promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provides access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels [23]. Under the Goal 16 of the SDGs, there are a number of targets that have been stipulated to ensure the Goal 16 of the SDGs on environmental peace and justice is achievable.

The targets for the Goal 16 of the SDGs on environmental peace and justice are as follows:

16. 1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere [23].

16. 2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children [23].

16. 3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all [23].

16. 4 - By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime [23].

16. 5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms [23].

16. 6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels [23].

16. 7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels [23].

16. 8 - Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance [23].

16. 9 - By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration [23].

16. 10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements [23].

16. a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime [23].

16. b - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development [23].

Referring to all of the targets stated under the Goal 16 of the SDGs, it is clearly under target 3 of the Goal 16 of the SDGs, highlighted that to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all [23]. In this manner, by promoting the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all, may provide to the answer to handle terrorism based on radicalism idea.

Environmental Peace and Justice through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) May Provide Answer to Handle Terrorism Based on Radicalism Idea

Basically the establishment of a terrorist group based on their social background and environment, where generally came from marginal group or broken families. These groups of people felt being marginalised, neglected and/or discriminated. They felt zero justice for them. Therefore, by promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all, in a way, these people will change their perspective, when they are convinced the target 3 of the Goal 16 of the SDGs, actually in reality.

On top of that, besides, the target 3 of the Goal 16 of the SDGs, target 7 of the Goal 16 of the SDGs, i.e. to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels [23], also may play vital role for the answer to handle terrorism based on radicalism idea.

As mentioned earlier, the formations of terrorism actions based on the radicalism idea ignore the spirit of tolerance as well as neglect the culture of open discussion. Moreover, the radicalism idea also promotes violence agenda. Thus, target 7 of the Goal 16 of the SDGs, by promoting to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels [23], may open up, these groups of people, to rethink back the importance of idea on tolerance as well as the culture of open discussion to avoid violence. These groups of people may realise that terrorism based on radicalism idea that promotes violence will not exactly able to achieve their objectives. Nevertheless, by looking through those targets set under the Goal 16 of the SDGs, may open up their mind to avoid violence in order to achieve environmental peace and justice.

Conclusions

Terrorism may cause instability in the social environment. Hence, understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea is very vital in order to avoid instability in the social environment for achieving environmental peace and justice. Environmental peace and justice is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on the Goal 16 of the SDGs, it was stipulated that promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. By understanding terrorism based on radicalism idea, in a way, will provide answers for handling terrorism in order to ensure environmental peace and justice. In this manner, as the result will promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

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