

Suicide terrorist attacks – ideological aspects

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Abstract

The perception of terrorist activities, on a global level, indicates their inconsistency, or oscillations in certain periods of time. Nevertheless, one segment of terrorism, the contemporary suicide terrorist attacks the beginnings of which can be traced back in the 1980s of the last century and continue to this day, is generally on the increase.

A number of scholars point out the organization as a key factor in the recruitment of individuals in their lines and the implementation of the terrorist organization's cause, but, nevertheless, the possibility for individual acting cannot be excluded whatsoever.

The authors of this paper examine the ideological aspects of terrorist organizations in the realization of suicide terrorist operations in the period 1983-2014. The focus of this paper is on the ideology, as a motif of a given terrorist organization or group, and the aims they are attempting to achieve. Current events in the world position religion as an imperative, although organizations or groups of secular character are also present in the field.

The complexity of the issue the ideological aspects of which we are attempting to clarify points out to several segments that have influence in the process of ideological matrix development. They are based on several social processes – conditions, environment and energy.

Keywords: Terrorism, terrorist activities, terrorist organization or group, suicide attack, ideology.

Introduction

The data on terrorist activities on a global level, in the period starting from 1980 and up to 2014, in accordance with the database of the University of Maryland - USA¹³ points to a total of 132129 terrorist incidents. Grouped by decades, in the period 1980-1989 there were a total of 31165 terrorist incidents, starting with the year 1980 with 2621 terrorist incidents, reaching the

¹³ GTD, Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/> (visited on 27.05.2016)

peak in 1989 with 4317 terrorist incidents, while there were the fewest incidents in 1982 – 2494 terrorist incidents. In the period 1990-99 there occurred a total of 28780 terrorist incidents¹⁴, starting with the year 1990 with 3876 terrorist incidents, reaching the peak in the year 1992 with 5059 terrorist incidents, while the fewest incidents were noted in 1998 - 929 terrorist incidents. In the period 2000-09 there were a total of 24992 terrorist incidents, starting with the year 2000 with 1778 terrorist incidents, reaching the peak in 2008 with 4779 terrorist incidents, while the fewest terrorist incidents were noted in 2004 - 1156 terrorist incidents. The data presented indicates tendency to decrease in terrorist activities worldwide in the period 1980-2009.

In the period starting with the year 2010 and up to the end of 2014 there occurred a total of 47192 terrorist incidents, starting with the year 2010 with 4782 terrorist incidents, reaching the peak in 2014 with 16818 terrorist incidents, and the fewest terrorist incidents were actually noted at the beginning of this interval of time, in 2010 – 4782 incidents. Based on the data presented it can be concluded that in the period 2010-14 there is a rapid increase in the number of terrorist activities, with the same amounting to 35,71% of the total terrorist incidents which took place in the period 1980-2014 on a global level.

On the other hand, the number of performed suicide attacks is on the constant increase worldwide. In the beginning insignificantly, only for later the number to undergo alarming increase from the average of 3 suicide attacks annually during the 1980s of the last century, to more than 10 suicide attacks annually in the 1990s of the last century, 50 suicide attacks annually in the period 2000-2003, and up to 300 suicide attacks in the period 2004-2009.¹⁵ This number is still on the increase, and in the period 2010-2014 the number of suicide attacks reaches 315 on annual level.¹⁶

The data presented above, based on which it can be concluded that the number of terrorist attacks is continually increasing, imposes the need for further analysis of this situation. In this paper the ideological aspects of the performance of suicide terrorist attacks shall be specifically examined.

Ideology

Views and understandings of certain group of people, translated into certain movement, characterize the direction of social activity and the manner of finding solutions for resolution of the detected, according to them, social anomalies.

The focus of many ideology theorists is on the attempt to understand what motivates suicide bombers. Randy Borum, 2003, for example focuses on the terrorist ideology and the process how these ideas and doctrines develop. He identifies a process of four-stages/phases based on which individuals develop their extremist beliefs. The group or the individuals first identify some

¹⁴ The database does not contain any records of terrorist incidents for the year 1993 GTD, Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/> (visited on 27.05.2016)

¹⁵ Pape, A. R. Feldman, K. J. (2010) Cutting the Fuse: the Explosion of Global Suicide Terrorism and How to Stop It. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

¹⁶ CPOST, Chicago Project on Security Z Terrorism, University of Chicago http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_new.php?clear=1 (visited on 28.05.2016)

undesirable state or object, then they formulate the same as an event or state that is unjust, continue with accusations of injustice of the target policy, person or nation, and in the end vilify or demonize a certain group thus making the aggression/attack seem justified. This suffering from adverse conditions does not make them bad or evil but simply victims of injustice, thus enabling the aggression against the villains that did wrong to the group or a member of the group to be more easily psychologically justified.¹⁷ The example of Iran could help explain the influence of ideology in the process of recruitment of volunteers for death. With the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, Iran compensated its own military inferiority in relation to Iraq, with the large number of population. Saddam Hussein overestimated the efficacy of his military power and expected that Iran, owing to its internal clashes, would make slight resistance. Iranian leadership quickly realizes that the future of Iran is endangered and calls the people to resist the aggressor, that is, the infidels, with all means available. To save Iran, sacrifices were required both on national and personal level. The concept of martyrdom was strengthened, and the death on the battle field would ensure the Iranian soldier his deserved place in heaven. In the beginning of 1980 Iran established the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or *Pasdaran*. Their function, as loyal and independent forces alongside the regular military forces, were to become a "weapon" in the Iran-Iraq war. The supporting volunteer forces of Pasardan, called *Basij-e Mostaz'afin*, had a task to unite both the young and the old in civilian police forces. *Basij-e Mostaz'afin* means "mobilization of disadvantaged and oppressed masses", which is actually very crafty description taking into account that the organization recruited from the population of poor and desperate people. Thus, thousands of Iranians in the structures of the paramilitary *Basiji* and the elite troops *Pasdaran*, consciously and willingly sacrificed their lives in the mass attacks on the Iraqi positions. The face of martyrdom was very lucidly presented in the Iranian boys, who volunteered as "human mine sweepers", during the critical phase of the war with Iraq. There were not any problems in the recruiting of volunteers for what in essence was a suicide attack, and the decisive role in their willing sacrifice had their religious indoctrination. Human waves composed of tens of thousands of Iranian children and youth overflowed the battle field, with horrifying death toll. Only in one assault operation in 1984, more than twenty thousand people were killed in the attack of "human waves", with which no tactical success or advantage was achieved whatsoever. The survival rate at the battle field was 5%, which is statistical data that had never been evidenced in the history of warfare before.¹⁸

Another consecutive example of terrorist organizations, from the last, religious wave of terrorism, also points to the fact how craftily religious ideology can be used for someone's own benefits. The model of recruitment of suicide bombers that is applied by Al-Qaeda represents a good example of how the whole process of recruitment of "martyrs" is implemented. This process includes four phases and emphasizes the religious character.¹⁹ The phases are implemented in the following order:

¹⁷ Panchevski, S. (2014) Suicide terrorism and its personification in the new wave of religious terrorism. Skopje: Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Security, Defense and Peace Studies.

¹⁸ Micic, P. (2006) Suicide terrorism: Ideology of revolutionary Islam. Defense, R. Serbia, p. 70.

¹⁹ Schweitzer, Y. and Ferber, G. S. (November, 2005) Al-Qaeda and the Internationalization of Suicide Terrorism. Tel Aviv: Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University.

Phase I - Awareness of the contemporary crisis facing Islam;

Phase II - Identification with the distress of the surroundings in which the person lives;

Phase III - "Autosuggestion" – self-persuasion regarding the idea of suicide;

Phase IV - Separation from normal life, assisted by the personal influence of an al-Qaeda representative.

From this model it can be concluded that the priority role is played by the psychological preparation of the future martyr, that is, the perception of the future performer of suicide attack about his religious values being under threat (phase I). The surroundings in which an individual or a potential martyr functions in the society represents a measure for the required level of religious indoctrination (phase II). Following the first two phases the candidate is already prepared for martyrdom to a certain degree, and the next phase will be the relief of the psychological barrier related to the fear of death. At this point very strong influence have the religious texts that emphasize the need for sacrificing one's own life in the name of higher goals, that is, the need for self-sacrifice for ensuring a place at the pedestal in heaven, which is awaiting the future martyr. In addition, the self-sacrifice represents a positive example for the other recruits, martyrs, for the flawless devotion to God and the correctness of the act itself (phase III). The last phase represents a point of no return, that is, the turning point in the martyrdom process, as in the last moment the candidate can change his mind, unable to overcome the fear of death. That is why the organization isolates him from all outside happenings, including family contacts, in order to minimize the chance for renouncing the martyr's death.

Taking into account that terrorism and terrorist organizations are divided in several categories, there are also different classifications in accordance with the specific criteria that are usually related to the area and specialty of each corresponding category. In our case, the terrorist organizations that perform suicide attacks can be divided into two categories: secular and religious. The secular category includes all terrorist organizations with aims that are: separatist, ethnocentric, national, revolutionary, political and social. In the religious category are included the terrorist organizations that are led by radical religious aims.

In this paper we shall use data from several sources that analyze suicide terrorist attacks. The results achieved shall be used to form a clearer picture of the influence of ideology on the terrorism cause.

The authors Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N. (2003)²⁰ in their paper present the following information in relation to the performed suicide attacks on a global level. Kurdish Workers Party-PKK, is a terrorist organization with Marxist ideology, that is, terrorist organization which ever since its establishment has adopted communist ideology, but, nevertheless, is primarily focused on creation of independent Kurdish state in south-east Turkey, Syria and Iraq. PKK periodically takes advantage of the religious feelings of Kurdish people in order to increase its popularity,

²⁰ Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N. (autumn, 2003) "The Social and Religious Characteristics of Suicide Bombers and Their Victims" in: *Terrorism and Political Violence* Vol. 15, No. 3, pp 139-153.

yet, the organization remains predominantly secular.²¹ In the period 1983 - 2000 PKK was responsible for 21 suicide terrorist attacks, out of the total of 286 at this period on a global level (Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N, 2003).²² From the point of view of the terrorist organization and its ideology, the participation of PKK in the suicide terrorist attacks equals to 7, 34% on a global level. In this period, according to the number of performed suicide terrorist attacks, the leading role is performed by the terrorist organization Tamil Tigers – LTTE, which has similar ideology matrix with PKK, ethnic (Tamil) and national (creation of an independent state), that is, ideology matrix of secular character. Namely, in the period 1983 - 2000 out of a total of 286 suicide attacks, LTTE accounted for 171 attacks.²³ The number of the performed suicide terrorist attacks participates with 59,79% in the total number of performed attacks on a global level, which makes this organization a leader terrorist organization in the performance of suicide terrorist attacks in this time interval.

Taking into consideration the shared goals (national) and the similarities in the ideological aspect (secular) between LTTE and PKK, it can be noticed that these two terrorist organizations together participate with a total of 192 suicide attacks in the period 1983-2000, out of the total of 286 attacks on a global level. Thus, it can be concluded that LTTE and PKK together performed 67% of the total number of performed suicide attacks on a global level in the period 1983-2000, and the same are of secular character.

Table 1

<i>Terrorist organization</i>	<i>Number of attacks / Ideology</i>
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	31/ secular
Hamas	17/ religious
Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (CRI)	8/ religious
Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF)	8/ secular
Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP)	8/ secular
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	6/ secular
Lebanese Islamic Jihad (Hezbollah)-LIJL	6/ religious
Hezbollah	5/ religious
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	5/ religious
Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party-Lebanon (ASBPL)	4/ secular
Al Qaeda (central)	2/ religious

²¹ Australian Government. Australian National Security <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/KurdistanWorkersPartyPKK.aspx> (visited on 07.06.2016)

²² Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N. (autumn, 2003) "The Social and Religious Characteristics of Suicide Bombers and Their Victims" in: Terrorism and Political Violence Vol. 15, No. 3, pp 139-153.

²³ Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N. (autumn, 2003) "The Social and Religious Characteristics of Suicide Bombers and Their Victims" in: Terrorism and Political Violence Vol. 15, No. 3, pp 139-153.

Amal	2/ secular
Islamic Resistance (IR)	2/ religious
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	2/ secular
Arab Egyptian League (AEL)	1/ religious
Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)	1/ secular
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ)	1/ religious
Jihad Islami (JI)	1/ religious
Lebanese Communist Party (LCP)	1/ secular
Vanguard of Arab Christians	1/unknown
Unknown group	30
Total	142

Source: CPOST, Chicago Project on Security & Terrorism, University of Chicago

The other sources, that is, databases of performed suicide terrorist attacks in the period 1983-2000 present the following information. The database of performed suicide attacks of the University of Chicago-CPOST²⁴ in the period 1983-2000, on a global level, as performers of suicide terrorist attacks lists the following terrorist organizations and groups.

A total of 142 attacks were performed, out of which the responsibility for 30 suicide attacks has not yet been established. The total number of terrorist organizations that are considered accountable for the attacks is 20, and the same performed a total of 112 suicide attacks. From ideological aspect, the ideology matrix has not yet been determined for one terrorist organization (Vanguard of Arab Christians), which is accountable for one suicide attack, and thus as basis for determining the ideology of terrorist organizations shall be used the total number of 111 attacks.

There are a total of 9 terrorist organizations which have secular ideology. They are held accountable for 63 suicide attacks, which represents 56, 75% of the total number of suicide attacks (111) the responsibility for which was clearly established.

On the other hand, there are a total of 10 terrorist organizations with religious ideology. They performed 48 suicide attacks, which represents 43, 24% of the total number of suicide attacks (111) the responsibility for which was clearly established.

In accordance with the database of the University of Maryland (USA), GTD²⁵ for the performed suicide attacks in the period 1983-2000, on a global level, as performers or suspects are listed the following terrorist organizations or groups.

²⁴ CPOST, Chicago Project on Security & Terrorism, University of Chicago
http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_new.php?clear=1 (visited on 28.05.2016)

²⁵ GTD, Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/> (visited on 27.05.2016)

Table 2

<i>Terrorist organization</i>	<i>Number of attacks / Ideology</i>
Hezbollah	14/ religious
Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF)	4/ secular
Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP)	6/ secular
Khalid ibn Walid (suspected)-KiW	1/ religious
Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (ASBP)	2/ secular
Palestine Liberation Organization (suspected)-PLO	1/ secular
African National Congress (South Africa)-ANC	1/ secular
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	62/ secular
Hamas	14/ religious
Ansar Allah	1/ religious
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	4/ religious
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	1/ religious
Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (IG)	1/ religious
Al-Jihad	1/ religious
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	10/ secular
Al-Qaida	4/ religious
Turkish Communist Party/Marxist (TKP-ML)	1/ secular
Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)	1/ religious
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) -suspected	1/ religious
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) -suspected	1/ religious
Chechen rebels	11/ religious
Unknown	30
Individual (in Philippines)	1
Individual (in Turkey)	2
Individual (in USA)	1
Palestinians (in Israel)	2
Israeli extremist (in Israel)-suspected	2
Afghans (in Pakistan)	1
Other (in Pakistan)	2
Total	183

Source: Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland.

A total of 183 suicide attacks were performed, out of which the responsibility for 30 attacks has not yet been determined, 4 attacks were performed by individuals, 2 attacks are performed by Palestinians in Israel, 2 attacks by Israeli extremists in Israel, 1 by Afghan/-s in Pakistan, and 2 attacks are placed in the category Other, performed in Pakistan, or a total of 41 attacks. For these suicide attacks there is no information whether they are individual cases or they are acts of terrorist organizations. A total of 21 terrorist organizations claim responsibility or are suspected that they are responsible for suicide attacks, with the participation of the same amounting to 142 suicide attacks.

From ideological aspect, there are a total of 8 terrorist organizations with secular ideology. They performed a total of 87 suicide attacks, which represents 61,26% of the total number of suicide attacks (142), suspected to have been performed or performed by terrorist organizations.

On the other hand, there are a total of 13 terrorist organizations with religious ideology. They performed a total of 55 suicide attacks, which represents 38,73% of the total number of suicide attacks (142), suspected to have been performed or performed by terrorist organizations.

In the period 2001-2014, according to CPOST²⁶ the terrorist organizations or groups that performed suicide attacks, on a global level, are the following.

Table 3

<i>Terrorist organization</i>	<i>Number of attacks / Ideology</i>
Taliban (IEA)	569/ religious
Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	119/ religious
Al-Qaeda in Iraq	103/ religious
Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)	103/ religious
Islamic state (IS)	102/ religious
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)	95/ religious
Hamas	50/ religious
Al Shabab	47/ religious
Jabhat an-Nusra Li-Ahl Ash Sham	40/ religious
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade	38/ secular
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	32/ religious
Ansar al-Sunna (AS)	27/ religious
Jama'at Al-Tawhid Wa'al-Jihad	24/ religious
Al-Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb	20/ religious
Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	19/ religious
Boko Haram (BH)	17/ religious

²⁶ CPOST, Chicago Project on Security Z Terrorism, University of Chicago
http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_new.php?clear=1 (visited on 28.05.2016)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	14/ secular
Lashkar-e Jhangvi Al-almi	14/ religious
Riyadus Salikhiin (RS)	11/ religious
Al-Qaeda Central	9/ religious
Mujahideen Shura Council	9/ religious
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	9/ secular
Ansar Beit al-Maqdis	8/ religious
Hizb-i-Islami (HI)	7/ religious
Abdullah Azzam Brigades (AAB)	6/ religious
Caucasus Emirate (CE)	6/ religious
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)	6/ religious
Taliban (Pakistan)	6/ religious
Jaish Ansar al Sunnah	5/ religious
Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM)	5/ religious
Movement for the Oneness and Jihad in West Africa	5/ religious
Ansar al-Sharia	4/ religious
Great Eastern Raiders Front (IBDA-C)	4/ religious
Jundullah (Iran)	4/ religious
Jundullah (Pakistan)	3/ religious
Mujahideen Youth Movement (MYM)	3/ religious
Ansar al-Mujahedin	3/ religious
Hizbul Mujahedin (HM)	3/ religious
1920 Revolution Brigade	2/ secular
Islamic Front (Syria)	2/ religious
Islamic Unity Brigades (IUB)	2/ religious
Jamaa Al-Islamiya Al-Alamiya	2/ religious
Jamaatul Mujahideen Bangladesh	2/ religious
Kurdistan Worker Party (PKK)	2/ secular
Lashkar-e Taiba (LeT)	2/ religious
Mujahedi Masr	2/ religious
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front	2/ secular
Aden-Abyan Army	1/ religious

Ahrar ul-Hind	1/ religious
Aisha Umm-al Mouemeneen	1/ religious
Al Madina Regiment	1/ religious
Al-Haramayn Brigades	1/ religious
Al-Qanoon	1/ religious
Ansar al Islam	1/ religious
Chechen Republic of Ichkeria	1/ religious
Fatah al-Islam	1/ religious
Free Sunni Brigade	1/ religious
Free Syrian Army	1/ secular
Gazotan Murdash group	1/ religious
Hizbal Islam in Somalia	1/ religious
Iraqi Government	1/ unknown
Islambouli Brigades of Al Qaeda	1/ religious
Islamic Jihadist Union	1/ religious
Islamic Pride Brigades in the Land of the Nile (IPBLN)	1/ religious
Jamaat Ansarullah	1/ religious
Jamaat-ul-Ahrar	1/ religious
Jemaah Islamiya	1/ religious
Jund al-Sham	1/ religious
Karawan-e-Naimatullah	1/ religious
Liwa Ahrar al-Sunna	1/ religious
Nusra and Jihad Group in Greater Syria (NJGGS)	1/ religious
Partisans of the Sunni	1/ religious
Popular Resistance Committees	1/ secular
Shumukh al-Islam	1/ unknown
Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions Group	1/ religious
Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP)	1/ religious
Yekineyen Parastina Gel (YPG)	1/ secular
Unknown group	2095
Total	3692

Source: CPOST, Chicago Project on Security & Terrorism, University of Chicago

A total of 3692 suicide attacks were performed, out of which the responsibility for 2095 attacks has not yet been determined. There are a total of 77 terrorist organizations that claim responsibility for the performed attacks, the participation of which amounts to 1597 suicide attacks. From ideological aspect, the ideology matrix of two organizations has not yet been established - Shumukh al-Islam, which is accountable for 1 suicide attack, and Iraqi Government, which is also accountable for 1 suicide attack, and thus as basis for determining the ideology of terrorist organizations shall be used the total number of 1595 attacks.

There are a total of 9 terrorist organizations with secular ideology. They performed a total of 70 suicide attacks, which represents 4,38% of the total number of suicide attacks (1595), performed by terrorist organizations.

On the other hand, there are a total of 66 terrorist organizations with religious ideology. They performed a total of 1525 suicide attacks, which represents 95,61% of the total number of suicide attacks (1595), performed by terrorist organizations.

In accordance with the database of the University of Maryland (USA)-GTD²⁷ for the performed suicide attacks in the period 2001-2014, on a global level, as performers or suspects are listed the following terrorist organizations or groups.

Table 4

<i>Terrorist organization</i>	<i>Number of attacks / Ideology</i>
Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi DHKP/C	6/ secular
Hamas	50/ religious
Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)	11/ religious
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	38/ religious
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	42/ secular
Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)	1/ secular
Taliban (IEA)	479/ religious
Al-Qaida	25/ religious
Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)	3/ religious
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	10/ secular
Chechen Rebels	10/ religious
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade-suspected for some attack	43/ secular
Jamiat ul-Mujahedin (JuM)	2/ religious
Al Mansoorian-suspected	2/ religious
Haqqani Network-suspected for some attacks	41/ religious

²⁷ GTD, Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/> (visited on 27.05.2016)

Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	129/ religious
Jundallah	9/ religious
Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)	32/ religious
Lashkar-e-Omar (LeO)-suspected	1/ religious
Islamic Jihad (Ideological Grouping)	2/ religious
Adan Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA)	1/ religious
Jemaah Islamiya (JI)-suspected for some attacks	8/ religious
Jerusalem Groups Hebrew (Qvutzot Yerushalayim)	1/ unknown
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)-suspected	2/ secular
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)-suspected for some attack	2/ religious
Ansar al-Islam-suspected for some attack	3/ religious
Muslim Rebels-suspected	1/ unknown
Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia-suspected for some attacks	5/ religious
Salafia Jihadia-suspected	5/ religious
Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestina (DFLP)	1/ secular
Hizbi-i-Islami-suspected for some attack	7/ religious
Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs	5/ religious
Al-Haramayn Brigades	1/ religious
Tawhid and Jihad	22/ religious
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)-suspected for some attacks	27/ religious
Hizbi al-Tahrir al-Islami (HT)-suspected for some attacks	4/ religious
Islamic Jihad Group (IJG)- suspected	3/ religious
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)-suspected for some attacks	10/ religious
Islambouli Brigades of Al-Qaida-suspected for some attacks	5/ religious
Jihad Martyr's Companies in Iraq-suspected	1/ unknown
1920 Revolution Brigades-suspected	1/ secular
Al-Qaida in Iraq-suspected for some attacks	129/ religious

Ansar al-Sunna	5/ religious
Organization of Soldiers of the Levant	1/ unknown
Islamic Army in Iraq-suspected	1/ religious
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)-suspected for some attacks	5/ secular
Secret Organization of Al-Qaida in Europe	4/ religious
Egyptian Tawhid and Jihad	1/ religious
Al-Arifeen	1/ religious
Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB)-suspected for some attacks	6/ religious
Mujahedeen Shura Council	3/ religious
Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)-suspected for some attacks	97/ religious
Hizbul Mujahideen (HM)	2/ religious
Sunni Supporters	1/ unknown
Colonel Karuna Faction	1/ secular
Jund al-Sham for Tawhid and Jihad-suspected	2/ religious
United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)-suspected for some attack	3/ secular
Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)-suspected for some attacks	33/ religious
Taliban (Pakistan)-suspected for some attacks	5/ religious
Mujahideen Youth Movement (MYM)	1/ religious
Al-Qaida in Yemen-suspected for some attacks	4/ religious
Harkatul Jihad-e-Islami	1/ religious
Jaish al-Muslimin	1/ religious
Algerian Islamic Extremists	1/ religious
Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM)	2/ religious
Islamic Jihad Union (Uzbekistan)	1/ religious
Al-Shabaab-suspected for some attacks	73/ religious
Iraqi Sunni Extremists	1/ unknown
NVF (Russia)	1/ unknown
Lashkar-e-Islam (Pakistan)-suspected	3/ religious
Ahrar Al-Jalil (Free People of Galilee)	1/ unknown

Caucasus Emirate-suspected for some attacks	8/ religious
Abdullah Azzam Brigades (AAB)	8/ religious
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)-suspected for some attack	3/ religious
Karabulak Gang-suspected	1/ unknown
Jamaat-e-Islami (Bangladesh)-suspected	1/ religious
Army of Islam-suspected	1/ religious
Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT)-suspected	2/ religious
Arab Socialist Baath Party of Iraq-suspected	1/ secular
Boko Haram-suspected for some attacks	74/ religious
Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)	1/ secular
Al-Nusrah Front-suspected for some attacks	56/ religious
Qari Kamran Group	1/ religious
Abu Hafs Katibatul al-Ghurba al-Mujahideen	1/ religious
Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO)	13/ religious
Mullah Dadullah Front	1/ religious
Free Syrian Army (FSA)	4/ secular
Liwa al-Islam	1/ religious
Hezbollah	1/ religious
Jaish-e-Islam	5/ religious
Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (Ansar Jerusalem)	12/ religious
Tajamo Ansar al-Islam	1/ religious
Harakat Ansar Iran (HAI)	1/ religious
Ansar al-Dine (Mali)	4/ religious
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)	214/ religious
Al-Mua'qi'oon Biddam Brigade (Those who sign with blood)	3/ religious
Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT)	1/ religious
Mujahideen Ansar	9/ religious
Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar (Muhajireen Army)	1/ religious
Al-Shuda Brigade	2/ religious
Ansar al-Sharia (Tunisia)	4/ religious
Unification Army Sons Brigade	1/ unknown

Ansar al-Sharia (Libya)	4/ religious
Al-Qaida in the Indian Subcontinent	1/ religious
Greater Damascus Operations Room	1/ religious
Islamic Front (Syria)	2/ religious
Baloch Waja Liberation Army (BWLA)	1/ unknown
Tehrik-e-Khilafat	1/ religious
Uighur Separatists	2/ unknown
Liwa Ahrar al-Sunna	3/ unknown
Jaish Tahkim al-Din	1/ unknown
Palestinian Extremists	2/ unknown
Donetsk Peoples Republic	1/ secular
Libya Sheld Force	2/ unknown
Military Council of the Tribial Revolutionaries (MCTR)	2/ unknown
Asa'ib Ahl al-Haqq	1/ religious
Al-Naqshabandiya Army	6/ unknown
Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries	2/ religious
February 17 Martyrs Brigade	1/ religious
Jamaat-ul-Ahrar	1/ religious
Barga Province of the Islamic State	2/ religious
Other-suspected for some attacks	9
Individual-suspected for some attacks	5
Unaffiliated individual (s)-suspected for some attacks	21
Militants (Iraq)	2/ unknown
Muslim Fundamentalists	5/ religious
Unknown	1658
Total	3613

Source: Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland.

A total of 3613 suicide attacks were performed, out of which the responsibility for 1658 attacks has not yet been determined, and 1955 attacks are classified in different categories. In the category *Other*, there are 9 attacks, in the category *Individual* there are 5 attacks performed, and for these suicide attacks there is no information whether they are individual cases or they are acts of terrorist organizations. In the category *Unaffiliated individual*, yet unofficially affiliated

to some terrorist organization or group, there are a total of 21 attack performed. There are a total of 35 suicide attacks performed in these three categories.

Terrorist organizations or groups that claim responsibility or are suspected of performing the suicide attacks are 123 in number, and the participation of the same amounts to 1920 suicide attacks.

From ideological aspect, the ideology matrix has not yet been established for the following terrorist organizations or groups: Jerusalem Groups Hebrew-Qvutzot Yerushalayim (1), Muslim Rebels (1), Jihad Martyr's Companies in Iraq-(1), Organization of Soldiers of the Levant (1), Sunni Supporters (1), Iraqi Sunni Extremists (1), NVF-Russia (1), Ahrar Al-Jalil-Free People of Galilee (1), Karabulak Gang-(1), Unification Army Sons Brigade (1), Baloch Waja Liberation Army-BWLA (1), Uighur Separatists (2), Liwa Ahrar al-Sunna (3), Jaish Tahkim al-Din (1), Palestinian Extremists (2), Libya Sheld Force (2), Military Council of the Tribal Revolutionaries MCTR (2), Al-Naqshabandiya Army (6) and Militants-Iraq (2). These are a total of 19 terrorist organizations or groups, with participation of 31 suicide attacks. Thus, as basis for determining the ideology of terrorist organizations will be used the number 1889.

There are a total of 15 terrorist organizations or groups with secular ideology. They performed a total of 122 suicide attacks, which represents 6,45% of the total number of suicide attacks (1889), suspected to have been performed or performed by terrorist organizations.

There are a total of 18 terrorist organizations or groups with religious ideology. They performed a total of 1767 suicide attacks, which represents 93,54% of the total number of suicide attacks (1889), suspected to have been performed or performed by terrorist organizations.

Conclusion

The ideological aspects of certain terrorist organization or group that perform suicide terrorist attacks are product of several social aspects. The postulates of these social occurrences are most frequently found in the form of external and internal factors. External factors include elements of threat and presence of foreign countries or their direct support to the domicile country's system. Internal factors refer to the socio-economic and national differences within the society. The energy generated from the both factors creates a basis for development of radical beliefs. The process begins with the conditions that are dictated by the society, continues with the conditions that are determined by the system for each sphere in the society and in the end it is finalized with accumulated energy – ideology, which is product of the social occurrences.

Suicide terrorist attacks were actualized in the last two decades of the twentieth century. The timeframe of their operating activities points to ever more emphasized forms of destruction. Suicide terrorist attacks were performed by both religious and secular terrorist organizations. Secular terrorist organizations, although fewer in number, in the period 1983-2000, were accountable for more suicide attacks, or in other words, 67% of the total of 286 attacks in this period were performed by LTTE and PKK (Weinberg, L. Pedahzur, A. Canetti, D. N, 2003). According to CPOST, 56,75% of the total number of performed suicide attacks, for which responsibility is claimed, are

performed by terrorist organizations that proclaim secular ideology in the period 1983-2000. According to GTD, 61,26% of the total number of performed suicide attacks, for which responsibility is claimed, are performed by terrorist organizations that proclaim secular ideology in the period 1983-2000. In the period 2001-2014 the situation changes in favour of radical religious ideology both in view of the number of terrorist organizations and in view of the number of performed suicide attacks. According to CPOST, 95,61% of the total number of performed suicide attacks, for which responsibility is claimed, are performed by terrorist organizations that proclaim radical religious ideology. According to GTD, 93,54% of the total number of performed suicide attacks, for which responsibility is claimed, are performed by terrorist organizations that proclaim radical religious ideology.

The ideological devotion to the deed represents a strong drive for the performers of suicide attacks. The road to success of both categories, secular and religious, could be perceived in a form of triangle, the base of which is based on the social processes (accumulated energy), and the two sides (secular and religious) are used for the achievement of the aims, while the apex represents the ultimate aim. It is evident that there is not any specific rule regarding the ideological representation of terrorist organizations or groups that implement suicide attacks, nevertheless, the key moments are the environment that will justify the self-sacrifice and the presence of critical mass that is willing to sacrifice for the ideal.

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