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## **Self-proclaimed Islamic State. The determinant of violence in the 21st century**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the 21st century, terrorism has become one of the greatest threats. It can be compared to the traditional forms of armed conflict, but in the opinion of the author is not exactly the truth. It works mainly from concealment, and my strength is derived from the intimidation of the world community. Although the border between terrorism and war is still fading, these are two different threats to world order, order and security.

**Keywords:** Islamic terrorism, Islamic State, terrorist attack

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The history of terrorism dates back to the eleventh century, when the Islamic sect of killers called "the assassins" (the Assassin, the Hasanashi) emerged. This sect professes an extreme ray of Shi'ism. Nizarrians recognized that killing people was their religious duty. Their founder, Hasan ibn Sabah, claimed that the victims could be both Christians and Muslims. Everything depended solely on the amount. The organization was similar in appearance to modern terrorist organizations, consisting of apprentices, pupils and masters (the degree depended on the number of murders). The main tool of assassin crimes was a dagger, the blade of which was soaked with poison [1].

The recruitment to the organization was similar to in modern times, on the basis of brainwashing. In a hidden valley, near the fortress of Alamut where their headquarters were located, they built fabulous palaces and picturesque gardens full of exotic animals and

beautiful women. Future trainees, usually from poor families, were brought there and given to them narcotic drugs. When they wake up from narcotic sleep, they discover that they are surrounded by such beauty and pleasure that it must be paradise. After a few days of life in this paradise, recruits were once again getting a sleep deprivation and awakening in the gray reality. Then the proper recruitment process began. The trainee, after completing several missions, could proceed to the next stage of training, and in the meantime his person was indoctrinated by people from higher levels of the organization. The Assassin Organization was the prototype of modern terrorist groups, ranging from the degree of homogenization, through the process of recruitment and training to the killing methods (secret and well thought out ways of intimidating the community - no one knows when and who could be the next victim). The Assassin seat was acquired by the Mongols in 1256.

## **2. TERRORISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

The most important feature of terrorism is the fear of the society from violence or the threat of its use [2]. It is the fear that makes the concessions that terrorists expect. Another element of terrorism may, though not necessarily, be the religious context of action [3]. The next feature is the attack objects. They can be classified as motivating attackers, but in the case of suicide terrorists it is impossible. A far better way to identify attack objects is to delimit the combat and non-combat objects [4]. Soldiers and civilian personnel in the area affected by armed conflict, non-combatants, civilians and non-combatants, non-combatants (civilians, unarmed soldiers, police outside the service, etc.).

Terrorism is the use of force or threat by groups of individuals, rarely single individuals (single wolves), to influence authority and public opinion, as well as groups of individuals or individuals. The characteristics of terrorism are [5]: Terrorist use of force as the sole mode of action; Recognize that the purpose of a direct attack is primarily to create a sense of threat in society; A spectacular, unscrupulous way of doing things, which has a psychological effect; There is no penalty for committing an act that lowers the power of authority and exposes her helplessness and gaining publicity, rather than destroying the apparatus or the power of living power.

In trying to work out its own definition of terrorism, all the known traits of terrorism should be sorted out and reduced to a few basic questions [6]:

- Who was (initiator, spiritual guardian, organizer, financier, contractor) the terrorist attack?
- How the terrorist attack was prepared (realized)?
- How the terrorist attack was funded?
- Where the terrorist attack was prepared (completed)?
- What kind of means (what kind of weapon) was done?
- Why did the terrorist attack happen? [question about sources, motives, etc.]
- Who was (what was) the target, who (what) was the manifestation of terrorism concerned? [question about the subject, object of attack]
- What was the effect of the terrorist attack? [question about succession]

In attempting to work out its own definition of terrorism, the author came to the conclusion that its basis should be the definition that modern terrorism is religiously

motivated violence. This definition can be expanded arbitrarily, but always the basis will be the religious motivation of the perpetrators of the assassination. It is also no secret that the perpetrators of most terrorist attacks are united by the religion of Islam.

The factor that influenced the development of Islamic fundamentalism, from which Islamic terrorism was born, and at the same time contributing to the rise of the extremist Islamic groups, is the crisis of identity in Muslim societies. With the loss caused by not keeping pace with the too fast modernization of some Arab countries and the collapse of the so-called doctrine of Arab socialism [7]. Islamic fundamentalism is an expression of the rebellion of some Islamic societies against the ubiquitous Western values and patterns. Radical fall of Islamic fundamentalism is not free of totalitarian ideas and uses terrorism to achieve its goals. According to one of the extreme ideologists of this movement, the West is considered as godless and threatening to Islam, so it is also necessary to fight it with force.

Islamic terrorism motivated by religious considerations is based on a completely different value system than the dominant one until recently. Unlike secular terrorists, Islamic terrorists are in a completely different direction with political considerations. They primarily seek to destroy Western political systems and cultural patterns, and not as political terrorists to change political relations (except anarchist groups). The act of terror itself is, according to Islamic terrorists, the fulfillment of religious duty and the defense of secularization from the Western world.

With the advent of global terrorism - global jihad - there are no such concepts as neutral and neutral citizens [8]. In the present situation, every country in the world that condemns and fights terrorism is vulnerable to attack. Islamic terrorist networks often carry out actions in countries that often have nothing to do with terrorists.

Specific terrorist activities are led by religiously motivated Islamic groups. Terrorism motivated in whole or in part by the religious imperative uses distinctly different means of legitimization and justification than secular terrorism, which in turn leads to a much greater bloodshed and destruction. Islamic fundamentalists use primarily mass terrorism. Their violence is directed against people who profess a belief different from theirs. The overriding aspirations of Islamic fundamentalists are: the overthrow of secular, pro-Western governments in Muslim countries and the dissemination of the model of the religious state there; destruction of main enemies of Islam (USA, Israel); unifying Muslims and supporting them in the event of conflict with the infidels in every part of the world.

### **3. SELF-PROCLAIMED ISLAMIC STATE – INTERNATIONAL CREATURE OR RELIGIOUS AND IDEOLOGY**

The history of the rise of formal state structures has been several thousand years. Their forms were diverse, depending on religion, the diversity of cultures, or wars that sometimes contributed to their creation or transformation. As a result of the wars, the state creations were the fastest. It was only in modern times that the state became a sovereign organization, independent of the dominant religion in its area.

An entity to be called a state should meet certain criteria. These qualities are contained in the so-called Montevideo Convention [9]. These conventions were signed by Honduras, United States, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Argentina, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Chile, Peru

and Cuba. Bolivia, although it participated in the conference, never signed it. The Montevideo convention was exclusive to the states of the American area, but it was accepted as a source of the so-called customary law, not from any institution but educated by society in the course of history.

In the first article of the Convention, the state should have the following attributes: permanent residents, occupied territory, government ownership, and ability to establish contacts with other states. Article 3 of the Convention states that the political existence of a State is independent of recognition by other countries. Even before such recognition, the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to ensure its protection and prosperity, and to organize itself. A State may be entitled to protect its interests, provide services, and determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights can not be a restriction for other states and is consistent with international law. For the reasons explained above, the legal criteria for statehood adopted under the Convention indicate that a state, as a subject of international law, should have the following elements: permanent population; Sovereign power; Defined territory, separated from other countries by the border and the ability to enter into other countries with international relations.

Today's so-called the self-proclaimed Islamic state is a Sunni terrorist organization, created by the conversion of the Mujahideen Shura Council and founded in 1993 by Abu Musab Az-Zarqawi (al-Ahmad Fadil Nazzal al-Chalajla) as al-Jama'at at-Tauhid wa al- Jihad (Group of Unity of God and Jihad) [10]. Az-Zarqawi issued a statement in which he appealed to the Al-Qaeda leader to cooperate. He also changed the name of his group to Al-Qaida fi al- Iraq (Al-Qaeda in Iraq). For many years, Azerbaijan's organization was considered the official Al-Qaeda in Iraq (Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) or Al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia). In 2004, the organization changed its name to Tanzim Ka'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad ar-Rafidajn (Jihad Base in the Country of the Two Rivers) [11]. On October 15, 2006, after the death of Az-Zarqawi, the organization changed its name to Dawlat al-Iraqi al-Islamiyya (Islamic State in Iraq, ISI).

After the merger of the Islamic State of Iraq with the terrorist organization Jabhat an-Nusra, which took place on April 8, 2013, the name was changed to Ad-Daul Al-Islamiyah al-Iraq wa al-Sham (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, ISIL). Whereas the term levant refers to the present-day areas of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria. Another name for this terrorist organization is the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS). Where the term "al-Sham" means the territory of the Levant.

On June 29, 2014, the first day of Ramadan, a new caliphate was announced, under the name Islamic State. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was appointed as the leader of the caliphate chosen by Shura. He adopted the name Ibrahim ibn Awwad and then declared himself a caliph. At present, the capital of the imaginary caliphate is Ar-Rakka, after the jihadists lost the city of Mosul.

The borders of daesh are fluid, depending on the current operational situation in the conflict between the troops of Bashar al-Assad and the rebellious groups, which include so-called the self-proclaimed Islamic state. At the very beginning of the conflict there was even a specific *modus vivendi* between daesh and the Syrian government, supported by the Russian Federation and Iran.

Over the conquered areas, daesh provides complete control over the subdued population, who - willingly, unwillingly - is forced to perform all the jihadist commands contained in the so-called. The median constitution, the akida (creed), and the law of the nine.

These three most important legal determinants, because they are difficult to define by law, constitute, apart from sharia, a collection of fundamental rights daesh.

The most important Muslim document of political character is so-called The Constitution of Medina. It is a collection of the first treaties concluded by the Prophet Muhammad with the inhabitants of Medina in the years 622-627. The Constitution of Medina defined the legal relationships of the various tribes and religious groups of the umma, and Muslims were always considered as the dominant party. After Muhammad's death he was succeeded by Abd Allah Ibn Usman Abu Kuhaf, Abu Bakr. He was the father of Aisha, Muhammad's favorite wife [12]. Abu Bakr was not a Prophet, he only received the title of Caliph. He was a leader and spiritual guide. In Islam she is considered one of the four orthodox caliphs - alongside Umara, Usman and Ali. Abu Bakr is portrayed as the ideal ruler [13]. He was named the successor of the messenger of God (*chalifat rasul Allah*).

Akida illustrates the basis and mode of action of the so-called. Self-proclaimed Islamic state. It justifies the Jihadist pragmatism in detail and their commitment to promoting their religion, helping others with their fellow believers, and fighting the infidels and apostates. The text of akida has developed the first emir of the so- Self-proclaimed Islamic state in Iraq – Hamid Dawud Mohamed Khalil al Zawi (known as Abu Hamza al-Baghdadi or Abu Omar al-Qurashi al-Baghdadi).

Akida so called. The self-proclaimed Islamic state clearly and explicitly defines the jihadist's attitude to any form of apostasy and all manifestations of idolatry. In order to completely introduce Muslim rule based on Sharia law, it is necessary to annihilate all people of different faiths and their followers, and also - if not specifically - the Shiites considered by the unbelievers and their greatest enemies [14]. People who practice the so-called. witchcraft. The penalty for apostates, idolaters, and other people not recognized by daesh is to be decapitated.

All rights to residents are set forth in the so- Contract for the city (Wathiqat al-Madina). It is the main interpretation for all people who live in the territory of daesh. In the event of any breach of the applicable law, severe penalties are imposed, from scourging, by deprivation of limbs - usually alternating to public decapitation.

Daesh's ideology is based on the doctrine of the Sunni Hanabalic school, specifically the Salafi jihadi [15], which is a faction of Sunni fundamentalism. This ideology combines belief in the need to literally read the Koran and the hadith. Daesh's political goals concern the conquest of lands in which Islam once ruled.

There is no doubt that the power exercised by daesh is independent. Sunni-based Sunni terrorists operate it in a comprehensive way, starting with small village leaders, villages, municipals and equivalent districts (imalah) - the area's manager is not a special title and is usually the most deserved fighter (Mujahideen, the Arabian - holy fighter); Through established districts that make up the provinces (wilajah), also those not connected territorially with the area of the core activity of the so-called. A self-proclaimed Islamic state (identified with modern Syria and Iraq) - the governor of this province is named emir (ameer), ending with central government, where the final decision is made by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the Ibrahim caliph based on the findings of the Assembly. Shura council, which is subject to ten ministries [16]. The limits of the so- The self-proclaimed Islamic state is quite fluid, but clearly separated from other states. These boundaries are monitored by jihadists who act similarly to the regular border guard units we deal with in civilized countries. The territory of daesh occupies a specific area where the law applies. The boundaries set by daesh are in fact

the result of the current front line between the anti-terrorist coalition forces, which include the Russian Federation and the Syrian forces, and the Sunni terrorists.

Although the boundaries of daesh are - as previously indicated - quite variable, however, some territories control it permanently from the very beginning of the uprising. These territories are the core of so-called state the self-proclaimed Islamic state.

There is no doubt that the governed by daesh are independent [17]. No other terrorist organization in the past has occupied or controlled such enormous areas. Its borders are clearly separated from other countries by the border, and the territory occupied by daesh is governed by law other than in neighboring countries. The exercise of power by so-called. The self-proclaimed Islamic state is based primarily on the bestiality of intimidation of the population residing in their territory. It independently controls the conquered areas, striving to establish a law based on above mentioned sharia and the will of the caliph. According to the Sunni terrorists, their power comes straight from Allah, and they are her performers.

The acquisition of daesh territory took place at the expense of the collapse of statehood by Iraq and Syria. However, as the experience showed, the question of territory in the so-called. A self-proclaimed Islamic state is not important. It existed previously without territory, so it probably could also exist without it. The important thing is that daesh terrorists do not really depend on a specific territory, but the fact that they can set up a new caliphate in the 21st century - whether it will occupy a certain place on earth or will only be an imaginary creature, Muslims from all over the world.

In 2015, daesh terrorists have published a map of the world they plan to take until 2020. This area includes the former Ottoman Empire and the Austrian Empire. These include North Africa, the Middle East, South Central Asia, the Iberian Peninsula and Southern Europe, up to the Polish border. The Islamic Terrorism depends mainly on recovering the lands that once belonged to the Muslim umma.

By the end of 2016, the United Nations had 193 states. The next independent state is the Vatican, which does not belong to the UN, but has the status of an observer state. There are still so-called. Quasi-state, ie not recognized on the international stage. In their case, the statehood is not recognized at all, or their independence is recognized by a small number of states. These countries have their own territories - easy to find on the map, the population - as a rule, it is an ethnically cohesive group and government and administration.

One of the most important tasks facing daesh was, and still is, internationally recognized. According to the classical political thought of Islam, politics is subject to divine injunctions, so there is no division into secular and religious functions, and these elements intertwine.

Changing the concept of citizen [18], along with the equalization of its law, caused by the evolution of the character of the state, has been strongly emphasized in the territory of daesh. Regardless of origin, all inhabitants of the so- The self-proclaimed Islamic state is equal to the law. Of course, Muslims are here because the laws of other so-called. The peoples of the book, including Christians and Jews, are strong limited.

So-called the self-proclaimed Islamic state, like other countries, strives to maintain the highest possible degree of its sovereignty. Its manifestation is to first shape the state system based on sharia law and establish diplomatic relations with other states and join international organizations. The formal expression of such sovereignty is the recognition of the state as a subject of international relations by other countries.

The daesh terrorists have not been accepted internationally, even by even one state entity. However, this should be skeptical. Similarly, it was with Palestine, the state that was responding to a large proportion of the terrorist attacks in the 20th century. This country, in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations, received the British Mandate of Palestine in 1922. In 1947, pursuant to Resolution 181 of the United Nations General Assembly, it was decided to create two states: Jewish and Arab. However, only in 1988 the Palestinian state was proclaimed on the basis of the declaration of independence proclaimed by the Palestinian National Council. In 1988, the independence of Palestine was first recognized by the USSR. Up to now, approximately 130 states belonging to the United Nations have recognized its independence.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

So-called the self-proclaimed Islamic state is an imaginary creature, existing only in the imagination of Sunni terrorists and their supporters. No one has so far recognized the statehood of this caliphate of the 21st century. Daesh does not meet the basic state criteria imposed on countries by the Montevideo Conventions [19]. Although Sunni terrorists use state symbols, including the state flag with coat of arms and seal, national anthem and motto, they can not be attributed to being a state entity.

As for the Islamic state, Hasan Abdullah at-Turabi, who chaired the Sudanese fundamentalists of the Muslim Brotherhood, has already spoken. He assumed the superiority of the Islamic consultation system (shura) over the Western democracies. In 1983 he defined the essence of the Islamic state. Firstly, such a state, with all its aspects, must be subordinate to religion. Secondly, the loyalty of the citizen is related to the community that inhabits it (umma) and expressed to god, not to the nation. This state can be multinational, the only aspect that connects all its inhabitants is religion. Thirdly, the only sharia law in force. There is no sovereignty, and everything is subject to the norms of divine law. Fourthly, the individual should have a high degree of autonomy - secular law restricts it, only divine law can guarantee individual freedom, since all are equal to God. Fifth, the Islamic state should respect and safeguard the interests of all its citizens, including the possibility of its dissemination in its territory.

So, as can be seen from At-Turabi's argument, which can be counted among leading Islamic fundamentalists, daesh can not be counted as an Islamic state *sensu stricto*. Not only does it not meet the criteria imposed by the Conventions of Montevideo, it does not yet meet the criteria set by the Islamic theologians. In addition, part of the Islamic milieu speaks to him quite skeptical. According to author, daesh can not be counted among state entities. The main argument behind this is that the new caliphate, created by Islamic terrorists, is a perpetual creature that has no reason to exist in the modern world and is increasingly denied by the Muslims themselves. This argument justifies the fact that daesh is just a new fashion among Muslim seekers.

#### **Biography**

Wojciech J. Janik – Ph.D., university lecturer, a professional soldier, author of several monographs and dozens of scientific articles in the field of modern terrorism, national security and war theory with particular reference to the hybrid war.

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