



Understanding the West's War against Terror from a Critical Perspective: The United States and Europe's Component

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Abstract: *The primary purpose of this study is to arrive at an analytical and exhaustive comprehension of the geopolitics behind the origins of the so-called "War on terror." It is an effort to inquire into the reasons for the War on Terror to determine whether it is such or whether or not it was suborned to increase the hegemony of the West. Specifically, it is an endeavor to look inside. Because the strong governments, ever since the days of the cold war and even earlier, have been the ones to start the struggle, the conflict, and the war to maintain their hegemonic position.*

Keywords: *Cold war, Economic interests, Hegemony, Terrorism, Strategy.*

Introduction

During the time of the Cold War, the two most powerful states in the world used a variety of methods. They pursued a variety of strategies to establish their hegemony. This resulted in economic instability and an arms race.^[1] During this time, one state would use various strategies to become militarily powerful, either to maintain a balance of power or because of a security dilemma. Up until the conclusion of "the cold war, a state's military might" was the single most critical factor in determining the state's capacity to survive. This article discusses the transition of the international global order from a unilateral one soon after the end of the cold war to a multilateral one that exists now. Under the "War on Terror," the United States of America pursued its goals of overcoming resistance and preserving its position as global hegemony to further its "political and economic interests." The formation of a new global order and the emergence of new security threats characterize the age after the end of the Cold War. This is since warfare based on a concept is no longer a hallmark of the international order. A global political economy, market, and regional integration such as the European Union now unify the globe. This has created a situation in which causes and consequences are not just domestic but also worldwide. The environment that emerged decades after the end of the cold war was conducive to the growth of terrorism because it made it simpler for terrorist organizations to form networks that could spread their ideology across society.^[2] The "United States of America" and its allies initiated a military operation in 2001 called the "Global War on Terror" to battle acts of terrorism that occurred on a global scale. "The terrorist attacks on the Pentagon" building in Arlington, Virginia, near the seat of the U.S. government in Washington D.C., and "the World Trade Centre twin towers in New York City on September 11, 2001, by Al-Qaeda" raised extreme fear and supposition among American political elites regarding the possible further attacks. At the time, "the President of the United States, George W. Bush," declared a policy of pre-emptive strikes to target terrorists and "rogue nations" that harbor terrorists. Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the United States administration altered its approach to foreign policy and initiated a worldwide strategic fight against terrorism. The United States worldwide battle against terrorism also received backing from the European Union.

Constant opposition from Western nations and Muslim nations

Now, with a new sort of power structure in place, the United States has emerged as the sole superpower; the politics and hegemony it has established in international affairs have given birth to a new kind of resistance to terrorism. It all began with the policies of the West and its never-ending activities to hegemonize the globe and maintain its position as a superpower by engaging in economic imperialism. Islamic hostility was stoked by policies pursued by the United States, particularly in "the Middle East," with the intention of seizing control of oil resources. The United States placed a high priority on "the Middle East" because of the energy "resources" it had. The region is also significant from a geopolitical perspective since it links Europe and Asia. Russia also joined the region, and "at the height of the cold war," both of the world's "superpowers" attempted to exert authority over the area. "The United States of America" has been assisting the Mujahedeen throughout the battle in Afghanistan, which began when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.^[3] The Soviet Union has since been defeated in Afghanistan. After the Soviet Union was defeated in Afghanistan, many who disagreed with the status quo began to fight "the hegemony of the United States."^[4] "The Soviet Union," with its communist ideology, as opposed to religion; as a result, it suppressed the religious identities of the Islamic



people who lived in the Middle East, which caused those people to become rigid with their identities. Tribal communities are prevalent throughout the Middle East. These peoples' identities are inextricably linked to their religion, which is highly significant in their lives.^[5] The assault on the identities of the Muslim world became part of the capitalist agenda of the West. Hiding behind this agenda was the politics of energy, where the western goal of diluting the identities of the Muslim world would fit in. The Western world intended to sway the worldview of Muslims so that they might more readily be subjugated to their cultural imperialism. Both economic and cultural imperialism go hand in hand, and for the United States to gain the most out of the resources in other countries, they had no choice but to engage in both forms of imperialism. As a result of their refusal to embrace the so-called modernity of the West and their opposition to western culture, they evolved into extreme opponents of the West and “the United States,” which led to the formation of terrorist organizations. The assault that September 11 carried out on the WTO may be seen as nothing more than a protest against the economic imperialism practiced by the West. The United States' goal was unable to be achieved as it had hoped, resulting in the emergence of resistance from those nations in which the people's identities were being concealed.^[6] It resulted in the establishment of organizations that not only passionately opposed the West but also engaged in radical activity and, eventually, descended into terrorism due to their opposition.

Developments That Occurred After the Cold War

The rise of a small number of economically strong governments in the period after the cold war constituted a severe challenge, not just to the most powerful state in the world, which is the United States; nevertheless, this trend began to give economic strength precedence over military force. The age after the Cold War was characterized by the growth of China as a powerful export-based economy ^[7] and the creation of Europe as a unified “economic system that also gave importance to economic power, which led to the formation of new power centers. Both of these events contributed to the emergence of new power centers.” After the end of the cold war, the global system was uni-polar, but it was transitioning into a multi-polar state. At the same time, new regional coalitions were being established, and with the development of nuclear weapons, a few more governments were also equipped with the same potential to destroy. Since the history of U.S. foreign policy shows that its claims regarding the “War on Terror” should be viewed with skepticism, the United States developed the Grand Strategy as part of its foreign policy “to think beyond military power to combat soaring power centers more effectively. Because the winning superpower would spread its political and economic system and market to the rest of the globe, the Cold War battle was fought to create hegemony for one of the superpowers so that they could further their own interests. Contestation between the various ideologies on the world stage was no longer a dominating feature of the global system as it had evolved after the Second World War due to the Cold War.” The collapse of the Soviet Union and the conclusion of the Cold War were hailed as a victory by proponents of traditional democracies and capitalist market economies. Additionally, the United States' apparent economic renaissance in “the late 1990s” helped solidify its preeminent position. It gave the impression that it would continue to hold this position shortly.^[8] A time period and the idea of creating a global system founded “on socialist principles have ended. It was a period of the triumphant western capitalist bloc, of traditional liberal democracy with laissez-faire as its political & economic philosophy, or of the market economy as the economic system that became the last free destination for all of the industrialized nations. Following the end of the Cold War, the international order was defined by its influence and hegemony. The quest for domination is likely to remain a constant aspect of the United States' geopolitical goals.”^[9] Since 1991, when it first began making efforts to dominate international events for the sole purpose of serving its politico-economic interests and requirements, this nation has never missed an opportunity to seize power. The economic & political system of the United States has been embraced and followed by almost all other countries as “the self-evident standard. Almost immediately after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the conclusion of the cold war, western triumphalism declared this event to be the end of history and the triumph of liberalism.” ^[10] The Western world conceived of the “Grand Chess Board,” the “Clash of Civilizations,” the “Doctrine of Preemption,” and the “New World Order,” all of which it began constructing. It was a tug-of-war between two superpowers during the cold war, but now it's time for unilateralism. “The United States is fighting a new kind of war called the “war on terror” to vindicate its role in the “new world order” and to challenge regional power centers and institutors that came into presence in the last two decades after the cold war. This is important because whether or not the United States can maintain its stance as the sole great power largely depends on the possibility or otherwise of new.”^[11] The period following the end of the Cold War was distinct in that it gave rise to “a new system of economic powers, including China, Europe, and Russia; more specifically, China's growing significance in Asian affairs represents a significant shift in the balance of power in the region at the beginning of the 21st Century.”^[12] After “the cold war,” Europe began to experience economic growth, and the center of power shifted from the military and political spheres to the economic sphere as the primary concern. In such a scenario, it was not easy for the United States to pursue its policy of retaining its hegemonic position even though it was impossible to confront the newly developing power centers in terms of the international order. Additionally, there was resistance “to the colonial policies of the United States,” particularly in the Islamic world. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States government decided to seize the opportunity and devise a new military strategy they dubbed the “war on terror.”



Was 9/11 the Beginning of a New Paradigm?

Following “the attacks of September 11, 2001, there was a significant shift in the United States' foreign policy. Ironically, the first year of the George W. Bush administration saw a continuation of the fundamental framework of the foreign policy established by the Clinton administration. That was completely upended by the terrorist attacks of September 11, and in the wake of those assaults, the Bush administration adopted an entirely new approach to foreign policy.”^[13] The United States' new policy is based on the concept of hegemony, which they define as “the capacity to enforce the norms of the system, the desire to do so, and dedication to a system that is believed to be mutually advantageous” such as a vast and expanding economy, technical or economic leadership, and political and military might. All of these factors encouraged the United States to adopt novel approaches and strategies when intervening in the affairs of other countries. “Following the conclusion of the Cold War,” the decision-makers in the United States government attempted to formulate a new grand strategy for the country. Still, they were unable to do so successfully. “Since the end of the cold war is often linked to the fall of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe in late 1989 or the dissolution of the Soviet Union and Communism in 1991,” the United States had good reason to assume that it needed to play the role of “policeman” to retain the hegemony that it had built up after the war. After many days had passed after the assault, George W. Bush gave a speech in front of congress in which he addressed the issue of fighting terrorism. In his speech, he said, “Our sadness has changed to fury and anger resolve.” Justice will be served regardless of whether we bring our adversaries to justice or if we bring justice to our adversaries. “The President of the United States, George W. Bush,” stated that every country, in every area, now has a choice to make. It's either you're on our side, or you're on the side of the terrorists. This resulted in several adjustments to the United States foreign policy. Still, it did not result in any modifications to the overarching strategy that the United States has maintained in that region since 1945. Therefore, the techniques of hegemony to threaten the multilateral international order, which emerged as a result of the emergence of China, Russia, and the European Union, were a part of the grand strategy that “the United States” played after the cold war. As a result, this raises suspicions about the assertions that “the United States” is conducting a war to combat “terrorism.” In the most recent decade, the War on Terror has been responsible for the dominance of states such as Afghanistan and Iraq, leading to the occupation of their land, institutions, and resources while simultaneously providing a justification that labels the United States as the liberator. The United States of America has assigned itself the responsibility of acting on behalf of the rest of the world because it is the single superpower. An action of this kind ought to have been in accordance “with the United Nations, which is the duty of the Security Council” and only in a circumstance in which world peace and security are endangered. “The demise of the Soviet Union” coincided with the rise of the United States of America as a unipolar world force and the gradual ascent of China to the position of a preeminent economic superpower.^[14] An argument in favor of “shared security” laid the groundwork for a chain of unilateral actions that eventually resolved the impasse in relations between the East and the West. With the goal of achieving “shared security,” the opposite of conflict. And in maintaining that unilateralism and hegemony, the war on terror has been unrivalled in the annals of human conflict. When a country is declared at war with another country but refuses to join the fighting, it is unfair. There is no aggressor to speak of, just a helpless victim who must take the blows and submit to American imperialism. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 in the United States ushered in a new era. Global politics is the primary focus of global politics and international politics to a considerable extent. This shift, which Washington is referring to as a “Paradigm Shift,” is lending additional legitimacy to behavior and acts taken by the United States. “The United States of America,” together with the other free nations of the western hemisphere and the United States themselves, were confronting a challenge to their strategic planning from rogue states. Surprisingly, the initial attack that the United States carried out against the countries that it deemed to be terrorist states was carried out on an individual basis. Subsequently, the extent of the problem and the pressure exerted “by the powerful nations caused the United Nations to pass a few resolutions against spreading terrorism, which certainly established the framework for future war.” When resolution 1373 was approved by the Security Council in 2001, it marked a turning point on a global scale. This resolution strongly condemned the attacks on September 11 and obligated all United Nations members to deny terrorist funding, support, and haven. As a direct result of this, as of 2013, over 166 nations had ceased financing assets related to terrorism. Additionally, over “300 terrorists, terrorist groups, and entities related to terrorism have been designated under an executive order,” which has resulted in the freezing of their assets. “Now, nine years into the Afghan war, many American and U.S. allies have grown sick of combat, dubious about U.S. aims, and doubtful about U.S. chances for victory,” according to Lieber, K. A., & Press, D. G.^[15] The United States of America declared war not on any particular country but rather on terrorism in general, and as a result, it gave other nation-states the option of either fighting with the United States against terrorism or opposing America's war on terror. “This is the struggle of the globe, and this is the fight of civilization; the assault may have taken place on American territory, but the whole world. needed to be mobilized because it was an attack on freedom and civilization in the whole world” It is glaringly obvious that with the United States' war on terrorism, occupation, imperialism, and neocolonialism have started, all of which have been cloaked in a notion that has been portrayed as a “just fight” against terrorists. However, the unpleasant reality behind the war on terror may be uncovered by giving the United States an interest in places where fighting is still seriously examined. Because the government that was established with “the support of the United States was composed of those people who were responsible for



the destruction of Afghanistan and Karzai's government," the assertions made by the United States that peace and democracy have been restored there are completely false. They represent the most significant barrier to the consolidation of democracy and peace. "The United States of America's military campaign against terrorism, sometimes known as the war on terror, led to direct intervention in the territory of Iraq and indirect intervention in the land of Palestine. Public opinion has been built up to characterize Iraq as a terrorist country that will create WMD to threaten America and the West." The United Nations was obliged to impose sanctions on Iraq in 1991, and the reason given for the sanctions was weapons of mass destruction. Following the beginning of the war on terror, Israel invaded Palestine with help from the United States. This resulted in the same destiny for Palestine.

"Al-Qaeda and the Taliban: A Riddle for the United States"

To comprehend the truth that lies behind the Taliban and terrorism, which confronted the United States of America by assaulting their "embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998" and attacked the United States on its soil on September 11, one needs to comprehend the origins and developments of those organizations, which are at the center of the primary debate proposed by "the United States of America." "The United States of America" pointed fingers at Afghanistan for covering Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. Afghanistan was first unified in 1747, and ever since, it has been subject to ongoing assaults by Britain as part of its "great game" to gain control of Central Asia. With the assistance of a coup and direct military intervention in 1979, the Soviet Union began its fight against Mujahidin troops, which were supported by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United States. President Najibullah, who the Soviet Union backed, was in charge of the Soviet-backed government. When the Soviet Union was occupying Afghanistan, the country was simultaneously suffering from severe humanitarian distress.^[16] But when Moscow departed the country in 1989, the Taliban were able to emerge and take control of Kabul from the battling Mujahidin in 1994. These were after the Mujahideen had taken Kabul but were unable to keep it due to internal turmoil after they had won it. Initially, the United States of America encouraged the recruitment of extremist Muslims from all over the globe. Osama bin Laden is another recruit who had intimate ties to the Saudi royal family throughout his time in the organization. His father was a powerful figure in the building industry. Under the instruction of the Mujahidin, thousands of extremist Muslims received training.

Following the 1998 attacks on American embassies that the Taliban carried out in Kenya and Tanzania, the United Nations Security Council decided to impose sanctions on the Taliban. The United States, at one point, acknowledged and tacitly supported the rule of the Taliban. Still, in subsequent years, it criticized the government and its leaders and imposed several sanctions. On September 11, 2002, terrorists struck "the World Trade Center in New York City," killing six people and wounding hundreds more. Since that time, "the United States of America" has decided to eradicate the issue of global terrorism. This will require significant "shifts in the nation's foreign" policy to complete the mission, a role previously held by George W. Bush, who was serving as "President of the United States" at the time. Terrorism has been a concern in many nations for a long time, but the United States has never taken the threat of terrorism in India seriously. Terrorism is not a new phenomenon around the globe. Even the identification of persons living in the United States of America had been targeted before September 11, 2001. But this was the first time an assault of this magnitude had been launched on the soil of the United States. There was no such thing as a gestation phase for the war on terror launched in response to September 11. Without hesitating, President George Bush and others proclaimed that a state of war existed. In front of "a joint session of Congress on September 20, 2001," nine days after the attack, "the President of the United States declared the Global War on Terror, which is officially known as the overseas contingency Operation, an international military campaign to eradicate Al-Qaeda and terrorism from the face of the earth." However, over a decade, the conflict has undergone several shifts in strategy and direction, and it is still ongoing with ever-evolving goals and tactics. Al-Qaeda was determined to be responsible for the attacks in "New York and Washington on September 11. President George W. Bush" of the United States accused Afghanistan of providing a haven for Al-Qaeda leaders, most notably Osama bin Laden. Osama bin Laden founded the international Islamist terrorist organization Al-Qaeda in 1999.

It's an international terrorist organization whose members all believe in Sharia and share a commitment to "Global Jihad." Countries like "Pakistan and Saudi Arabia", among others, are providing support to these jihadists. As a result of Al-Qaeda's in the September 11th, 2001, assaults in the United States and the 1998 attacks on U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, "the United Nations, the United States, and the United Kingdom" have all recognized Al-Qaeda as a terrorist organization. Because of this, "the United States" has declared war on Al-Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, who blames Afghanistan for sheltering terrorists like themselves and the Taliban government, an Islamist movement that had taken control of around 80% of Afghanistan at the time. Under intense pressure from the security establishment in the years after the September 11 attacks, Al-Qaeda morphed into a loosely organized worldwide network and intellectual movement. Dispersed nodes with varied degrees of autonomy make up this network and this movement. In spite of the fact that the United States has labelled Al-Qaeda a terrorist group and launched a war against it, the history of Al-Qaeda's roots indicates the reality of American engagement in the formation



and expansion of the organization. The United States formed an army of radical Muslims sponsored by "Pakistan and Saudi Arabia" to dispute and resist Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and to battle Soviet soldiers and Afghan Marxist troops.

Osama bin Laden founded Al-Qaeda, formerly known as "the World Islamic Front for Jihad against Jews and Crusaders (WIFJAJC)," in 1996. In the same year that the Islamic fundamentalist government known as the Taliban took power in Afghanistan, it started establishing a sizable base of operations there. Concerning Terrorism and U.S. Grand Strategy" The United States of America" has adopted a foreign strategy since the turn of the millennium that portrays it as the world's rescuer and chief architect. This endeavor is now being carried out with an increased level of vigor. No components in America's worldwide strategy may justify America's claim that it is the world's savior. America began its global strategy to attain and satisfy its interests. The United States of America justified attacking Afghanistan by claiming it was the defender of the Taliban. One of the most significant causes, however, was the United States' enormous geopolitical stake in the area, which was also accompanied by other factors such as resource exploitation and political & economic considerations. The United States of America, seeing Asia develop into a significant power center, wanted to demonstrate its presence in the area. Given that the United States has been experiencing a great deal of difficulty in Asia since 2001, it stands to reason that it will strike Afghanistan for reasons related to its own self-interest.^[17] After the assault in 2002, George W. Bush unveiled the National Security Policy, which emphasized preventative measures, which had already been a component of U.S. strategy, before the attacks on September 11, 2002.^[18] The term "terrorism" is continually being redefined in light of new information and the shifting priorities of various governments. If the purpose of terrorism is to incite fear to achieve certain political ends, if the purpose of terrorism is to inflict injuries on innocent people, and if the purpose of terrorism is to destroy the infrastructure and economy of a nation, then the United States claim that its "war on terror" is justified is seriously doubtful.

People have varied ways of defining terrorism, and the United States is undoubtedly guilty of doing the same thing since the definition of terrorism includes justifications for occupation. They are redefining terrorism in a way that caters to the desires and goals of the United States of America, and this manipulation of the term is going on right now. Given that terrorist acts have been going on for a very long time, the legitimacy of the United States' ever-evolving definition of the term "terrorism" is questionable. Because terrorism has been there for as long as human history has been documented, many parts of the globe do not consider it a recently emerging phenomenon. On the other hand, the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, were unlike anything else that had ever happened to Americans.^[19]

This war was planned around religious fanaticism, which, according to western proclamations, tends to morph into terrorist activity. The moniker given to describe the War on Terror is the "clash of civilizations." Religion may serve as a uniting element, but it is not the primary cause of terrorism, as can be shown by careful observation. Religion might be a contributing factor to the development of terrorism, but it is not the major cause. Recent years have seen a hardening of identities based on ethnic, religious, and other groups as a reaction to the presumed flattening of local distinctions as a consequence of globalization "based on a capitalist market system that Europe and the United States" largely influence. The United States' new stance toward the majority-Muslim countries was fueling growing animosity among Muslims. The United States has not always had a consistent policy toward the Muslim world as a whole, but that is starting to change. The region of the Middle East has become a focus point for Muslims, and "the United States" is beginning to see the whole Muslim world through that lens. It was after Osama bin Laden publicly declared his hatred for America because of its support for Israel that the United States made the decision to form an alliance with Israel. The United States played a relatively minor role in the Israel-Palestine conflict at the outset, but has since become more involved by taking Israel's side.

Additionally, the United States made communication with terrorist organizations such as Hamas. Because of the existence of media throughout the globe, the world as we know it has undergone a total transformation, undoubtedly bringing the whole Muslim world closer together. American cultural dominance, hostility to the Islamification of Muslim countries, and sanctions on Iraq are at the heart of the anti-American sentiment. Since the perpetrators of the war on terror never intended to keep it restricted to a single nation, it has spread well beyond the borders of Afghanistan, wherein direct military intervention has taken place. Direct military action has taken place in Afghanistan. Their ambition was guiding and forcing them to enlarge their area of influence, which is one of the main traits associated with imperialism. "In the years leading up to the terrorist attacks on September 11, the United States embassy buildings in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania," and individuals of American nationality had been attacked by terrorists in other countries. In the history of the United States, terrorists had never assaulted American territory, yet, it was clear that the current attack was directed against American policies and the country's hegemonic position in international affairs. As a reaction, the United States of America launched several operations in various nations under



the "war on terror." For example, in Afghanistan, they have begun "Operation Enduring Freedom" in addition to three other military operations, all of which aim to eradicate Al-Qaeda and its affiliates from Afghanistan.

Operation Anaconda was also initiated by the United States, NATO, and other non-NATO troops to eradicate any remnants of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) initiated yet another naval mission known as "Operation Active Endeavour," the primary objective of which was to eliminate militant activity in the "Mediterranean Sea." "Operation Enduring Freedom" reached its "hands towards Africa," and now it is known as "Operation Enduring Freedom — Horns of Africa?" in that region "(OEF-HOA)." To stop insurgent activities in the Sahara area of Africa, the United States launched an operation given the codename "Operation Enduring Freedom Trans Sahara" (OEF-TS). At the time of the invasion of Kuwait, the United States of America had already begun military operations in Iraq, which had been designated a terrorist country since 1990. Since the collapse of the Taliban reduced Al Qaeda's ability to get secure access to huge training facilities and a worldwide network, it was a substantial and decisive success for the United States. The terrorist group was therefore unable to continue its global activities.

Evaluation of the Grand Strategy

The United States engaged into this fight to presumably rescue the world from the plague of terrorism, which, as per "the United States", is so catastrophic, despite the fact that the planned meaning of the "War on Terror" has not even one aspect of reality. After the terrorist events of September 11, 2001, "the United States of America" came to this conclusion, and as a direct consequence, the nation went to war, as stated by George W. Bush. The war on terror is, however, but one technique in America's larger worldwide plan. Now we will discuss the issue of what exactly is meant by the term "global strategy." It also implies that anyone who gets in the way will be crushed, which is precisely what has been occurring since 9/11. It means growing its hegemony all over the globe; it also means that extending its hegemony also means increasing its power all over the world. This is where the agenda starts, but the first item on the list is a battle against something now posing a significant challenge in front of "the United States" or the rest of the globe. And "the United States of America" is not at all interested in finding solutions to the significant challenges our planet faces. The worldwide issue of terrorism has nothing to do with the war on terror, but the war on terror is the largest act of terror in the world, and there is no other act of terror that can be compared to it elsewhere in the world. It has all of the characteristics associated with the impacts of terrorism, which include not only the murder of innocent people and the destruction of property but also the destruction of the autonomy and independence of humankind. Several American organizations and academics articulate the essential meaning of the term "terrorism." The term "terrorism" has been defined in various ways by various authors, such as "the unlawful use of force to accomplish a political aim while innocent people are the intended victims." [20]The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as "the deliberate use of unlawful violence or the threat of violence to instill fear; designed to compel or to frighten governments and societies in religious or ideological matters."

Three components comprise this definition: "physical violence, fear, and intimidation." The FBI has stated, "The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property is what we mean when discussing terrorism. The goal of terrorism is to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment of either group to achieve certain social and political goals. The United States Department of State defines terrorism as acts of politically motivated violence that are prepared and committed against non-combatants by sub-national organizations or undercover operatives to influence an audience typically. The political elite in the United States believes that the fundamental components of terrorism are the use of fear, violence, and intimidation to achieve social and political goals. Now, the issue that has to be answered is how the fear element that Americans perpetrate is different, how the violence is different, and whether or not the United States is experiencing any intimidation or whether or not it has any political aim. The most significant factors that led to the attacks of September 11 were the influence of the United States in west Asia, the conflict in Iraq, and the situation in Palestine.

Humanitarian catastrophes and economic sanctions created an environment that was ideal for the growth of terrorist organizations. In the guise of justice and countering terrorism, the war on terror is responsible for the deaths of millions of people in the world's most destructive states. It is feeding the appetites of imperialist and capitalist governments in a more interconnected globe. This new global order will tilt the balance of power in their favor across the board, making it possible for a select few people to dominate the planet with no opposition whatsoever. Let us put this environment around us in order again. In his speech to the Labour Party Conference on October 2, 2001, Tony Blair spoke these remarks, which show the explicit motive behind the commencement of the war. The rest of his assertions, such as protecting human dignity and social justice, were nothing more than transparent falsehoods. The use of NATO troops in reordering the globe serves their politico-economic interests by creating a globalised society in which economic interests are pursued via military intervention.



Whether it was Iraq, Afghanistan, or any other nation, it was clear that anyone who opposed the policies and interests of the United States was going to be a part of the enemy alliance, which would be considered a major threat to international security. Whether it was Iraq, Afghanistan, or any other nation, this would be the case. Due to the geostrategic necessity of integrating southeast Europe, including the Balkans and Serbia, the wars in Serbia and NATO's intervention in Kosovo and Yugoslavia under the guise of a humanitarian crisis are nothing more than the western dream of an undivided Europe. These events took place in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. Because oil is one of the important resources, particularly when technology and development are wholly based on oil and natural resources, the oil factor is one of the most important reasons for war. It is currently going on in areas like west Asia and Central Asia. The Gulf war was another example of an oil war. The oil factor is one of the most important reasons for war. The United States of America has declared that NATO will disband, and the duty will be given to ISAF and ANSF. The United States also designated 2015-2024 as the transition decade.^[21]

It appears that their claim that ISAF forces will leave Afghanistan is suspect because it will not be a complete withdrawal; some portion of forces will still be present there, and NATO's role will change, but not completely, as it will stand by its commitment that there should be no resurgence of terrorism in Afghanistan. Since it is difficult for the ANSF to contain the revival of militants, NATO will be there to monitor the situation and give training because of this." The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) announced its aim to boost Afghan security institutions' ability to combat threats and contribute to regional security by providing them with ongoing, tangible assistance. As a result, the role of NATO troops is shifting, but their involvement remains the same. "The United States of America" and other contributors continue to put numerous infrastructure projects into action, particularly water power and roadways.

The backing of the European Union

"The United States of America" is not fighting this battle alone because alliances are essential to the fight against terrorism.^[23] Its only purpose is to further the political and economic objectives that capitalist states have envisioned for themselves. The United Kingdom provided the United States with the most vibrant and robust backing, both militarily and philosophically; this support was unique in the history of war alliances. The assistance received by the United States was also exceptional. The British Prime Minister argued that the war on terror was advancing capitalist nations' "political and economic" goals. As a result, all countries whose interests were served by the American war on terror began to support it. "Since the fall of the Soviet Union," the world has been governed by a unipolar order. However, as a result of events in 1989 and after September 11, 2001, this order has been replaced by one "that divides the world along the lines of loyalty or allegiance to the United States of America as the imperial hegemony."^[23] "The United States of America" needed to acquire new opponents to expand its alliance and hegemony, which it accomplished by shifting the definition of what constitutes terrorist activity. And eventually, the term was expanded to encompass any country opposed to "the war on terror." "The United States" first said that Afghanistan supported terrorists, including the Taliban and Osama bin Laden, who was the head of the terrorist group. The United States recognized Iraq and North Korea as more countries sponsoring terrorist activities. But later on, the United States expanded its definition of regimes that support "terrorism to include countries that were developing weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This strategy of increasing the sphere of enemies went even further and encompassed any nation hostile toward the United States or the West." The global fight against terrorism has divided the globe into two camps: those in favor of terrorism and those opposed to it. In the context in which the crusader is defining the enemy, anybody might be considered an adversary since the opponent's identity is murky and uncertain. Presently

Iraq and Afghanistan have been designated as operational theatres; attacks have been launched against Somalia, and Iran and North Korea have been made the target of similar threats. The European Union supports the war on terror because it recognizes the implications it will have on the integration of countries within Europe and because of the shared history, culture, and interests. It has garnered overwhelming popular support for continued American involvement in Afghanistan. The European Union, recognizing that terrorism poses a significant danger to "the world in general and to the E.U. in particular," has agreed to take collective action to counter, prevent, protect, and pursue terrorists. In its overall policy to fight terrorism, the European Union emphasizes the following four approaches: It starts with increasing national capabilities and exchanging information about successful strategies and practices to accomplish that objective. The European Union's anti-terrorism policy (E.U.) emphasizes the importance of collaboration between member states in the fight against terrorism. Developing shared capabilities is another vital step for the E.U. to take in the battle against terrorism; nevertheless, the most critical step is to create international cooperation that reaches as far as becoming a member of NATO and western security structures.



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