



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON THE ECONOMY OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

\*Alok Yadav, Chotu Kanahaiya, Hitesh Ganna and Prof Abhishek Venkateshwar

Jain University-Center for Management Studies, Bangalore

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2018  
Received in revised form  
28<sup>th</sup> June, 2018  
Accepted 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2018  
Published online 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2018

ABSTRACT

Research in the field of Economy of developing nations have become a dynamic study area over the past few decades and is likely to become even more so as the importance of economic development is rapidly gaining momentum. Therefore understanding the economy of developing nations will be viewed as increasingly important. Terrorists can inflict heart-breaking loss of life and costly destruction of property. But does terrorism also have an economic impact that extends far beyond the violent act itself?

Key Words:

Terrorism, Economy, Developing nations.

Copyright © 2018, Alok Yadav et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Alok Yadav, Chotu Kanahaiya, Hitesh Ganna and Prof Abhishek Venkateshwar, 2018. "The Impact of Terrorism on the Economy of Developing Nations", International Journal of Current Research, 10, (08), 73096-73099.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism

According to the Global Terrorism Database Terrorism is defined as political violence in an asymmetrical conflict that is designed to induce terror and psychic fear (sometimes indiscriminate) through the violent victimization and destruction of noncombatant targets (sometimes iconic symbols). According to the Global Terrorism Database by the University of Maryland, College Park, more than 61,000 incidents of non-state terrorism, resulting in at least 140,000 deaths, have been recorded from 2000 to 2014. 16-variable model is based on the one established by Frederic Vester. Vester, a pioneer in systems thinking, was able to graphically depict the impact of the post-September 11, 2001, countermeasures taken by the U.S. government. In his preliminary conclusions based on the model's dynamics—he emphasized that pursuing the head of a terrorist network has only a very small impact on that network and does not destabilize it.

Developing Nations

According to WTO Developing countries comprise a majority of the WTO membership. They are grouped as "developing countries" and "least developed countries. There are no WTO definitions of "developed" and "developing" countries. Members announce for themselves whether they are "developed" or "developing" countries.

However, other members can challenge the decision of a member to make use of provisions available to developing countries.

**Advanced Economies:** A term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the top group in its hierarchy. Similar to the term "Developed countries" but adds Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, but drops Malta, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey. In transition: A term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the middle group in its hierarchy. This group is identical to the group traditionally referred to as the "former USSR/Eastern Europe". The group includes the countries which are close to reaching "advanced economy" status, such as Moldova, Albania, Montenegro, FYR Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Belarus, Ukraine, and China.

**Less developed:** The bottom group in the hierarchy. Mainly countries and dependent areas with low levels of output, living standards, and technology; per capita GDPs are generally below \$5,000 and often less than \$1,500; however, the group also includes a number of countries with high per capita incomes, areas of advanced technology, and rapid rates of growth; includes the advanced developing countries, developing countries, low-income countries, middle-income countries, newly industrialized economies (NIEs), the South, Third World, and underdeveloped countries. Includes OECD and G-20 Industrial Nations members like Brazil, Mexico and Turkey, because the Russian editor who prepared this map misinterpreted the definition made by the IMF.

\*Corresponding author: Alok Yadav,

Jain University-Center for Management Studies, Bangalore.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.31776.08.2018>

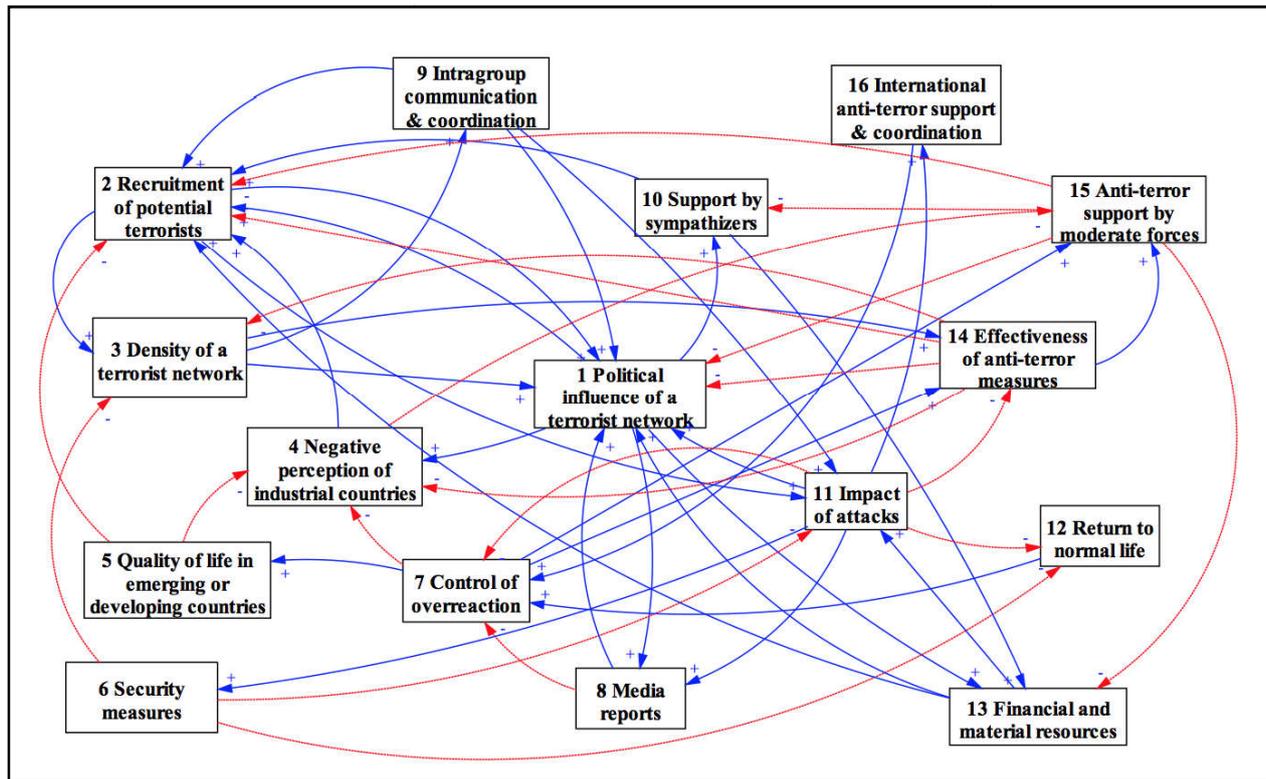


Figure 1. 16-variable model

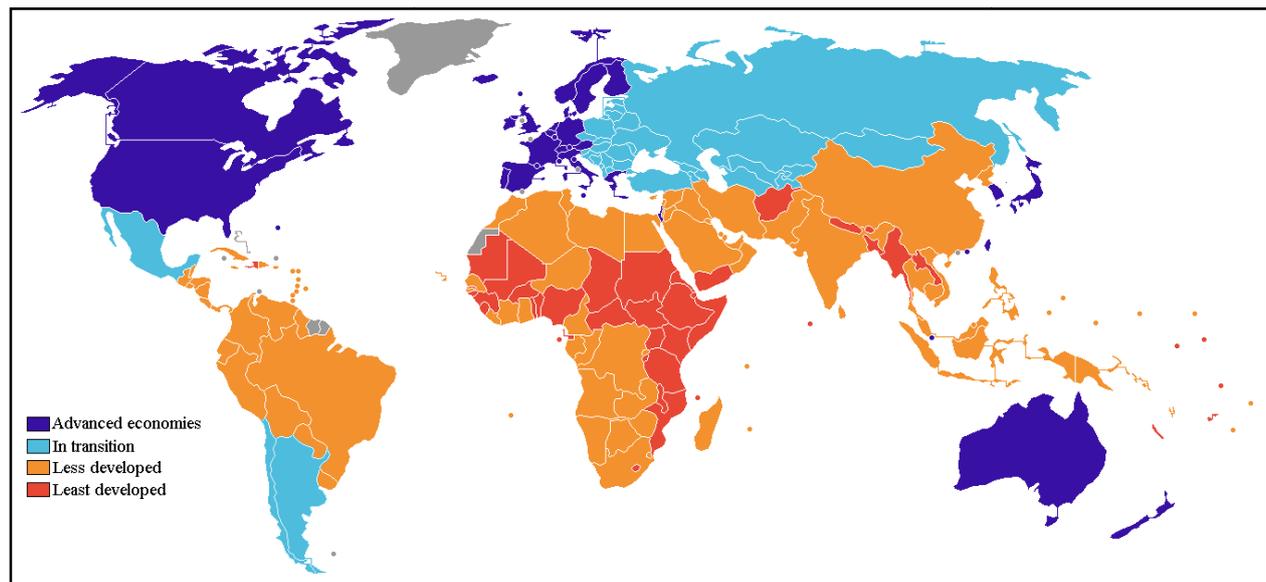


Figure 2. World map showing advanced, transitioning, less and least developed countries. The CIA gives the following definitions

**Least developed:** Subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971 as having no significant economic growth, per capita GDPs normally less than \$1,000, and low literacy rates; also known as the undeveloped countries. (CIA World fact book 2008)

#### Literature review

The literature review considered for this exploratory research covers terrorism and impact of terrorism. In the article "Trade and Terror: The Impact of Terrorism on Developing Countries", Bandyopadhyay, Younas has explained terrorism and the impact it has very well. Economists Walter Enders and Todd Sandler defined terrorism as the premeditated use of or

threat to use violence by individuals or sub national groups to obtain a political or social objective through the intimidation of a large audience beyond that of the immediate victims. Central to this definition is the widespread sense of vulnerability that individuals or businesses in a venue nation a country where the violence occurs must feel. This sense of vulnerability is particularly damaging to trade or foreign direct investment (FDI) because foreign nations always have a choice of conducting business with less-terror-prone nations. The decline in trade and foreign investments compounds the difficulties of developing nations, which suffer a myriad of economic and noneconomic costs associated with the loss of life and property from terror attacks. This article focuses on the economic costs that are imposed by terrorism on developing nations through diminished economic growth, trade and FDI.

Table 1.

Country	Total			Domestic			Transnational		
	Terrorism incidents	Terrorism fatalities	Terrorism injuries	Terrorism incidents	Terrorism fatalities	Terrorism injuries	Terrorism incidents	Terrorism fatalities	Terrorism injuries
Pakistan	3,043	7,282	15,066	2,737	6,693	14,075	191	407	843
India	2,438	4,371	9,855	2,229	3,614	7,909	78	621	1,716
Thailand	1,027	820	2,995	985	788	2,786	21	20	186
Nigeria	842	2,164	1,680	712	1,829	1,498	92	305	181
Somalia	810	1,707	2,450	708	1,537	2,307	91	146	126
Russia	722	1,884	3,901	670	1,655	3,654	21	191	214
Philippines	702	862	2,280	621	779	1,960	51	66	239
Colombia	620	1,000	2,171	540	896	1,939	37	47	181
Israel	546	738	3,585	482	551	2,772	42	170	798
Nepal	323	439	713	282	411	607	27	8	69
Turkey	321	292	1,149	264	192	809	32	50	143
Yemen	313	648	685	261	573	627	42	59	52
World (167 countries)	14,820	33,910	62,651	12,899	26,135	52,179	1,296	6,894	9,273

SOURCE: Global Terrorism Database.

NOTES: Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and West Bank and Gaza are not included due to warlike/civil conflict situations there. Total terrorism incidents and casualties include incidents and casualties from domestic and transnational terrorism and from those terrorism incidents that cannot be unambiguously categorized into either of the two categories.

Terrorism incidents are classified into two broad categories, “domestic” and “transnational.” Domestic incidents are ones in which the perpetrators, victims and damaged properties belong to the venue nation. In contrast, transnational terrorism involves different nationalities. The table reports data for total terrorism, domestic terrorism and transnational terrorism incidents and associated fatalities and injuries for the 12 most-terrorism-prone countries in the world and for the world as a whole. These 12 nations account for almost 79 percent of global terrorist incidents. It is also notable that most of these nations are developing countries. Terrorism Incidents and Casualties Summed over the Period 2001-2012. It is understandable that developing nations are more vulnerable to terrorism because they are unlikely to have the resources to adequately fight terrorism. This problem is often compounded by corruption, poor governance, and lack of proper judicial systems or rule of law in these nations. Such institutional shortcomings breed discontent in the population, which in turn can spur terrorism. Notice that almost 87 percent of global terrorist incidents are domestic (12,899 out of a total of 14,820). Therefore, the vast majority of damages due to terrorism are borne exclusively by the citizens of the venue country. The associated rise in security costs and loss in productivity of the workforce through damages to labor and capital are likely to reduce national income. Transnational incidents, although less numerous, have significant economic implications, especially through loss in trade and FDI. Transnational incidents involve foreign citizens and therefore garner international press attention. Such publicity makes foreign nations less willing to do business with a terrorism-prone nation, leading to less trade and FDI.

**Growth Effects:** A 2004 study by economists Brock Bloomberg, Gregory Hess and Athanasios Orphanides used a sample of 177 nations (developed and developing) over the period of 1968 to 2000 to estimate the effect of terrorism on growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP). They found that transnational terrorism has rather modest effects on the economy, reducing per capita GDP growth by 0.048 percent in a given year. A 2009 paper by Todd Sandler and his co-author Khusrav Gaibulloev highlighted the differences between developed and developing nations by dividing a sample of 42 Asian nations into seven developed and 35 developing nations. They did not find any significant adverse effect on growth for developed nations.

However, an additional transnational terrorist incident (per million people) reduced an affected developing nation’s growth rate by around 1.4 percentage points.

### Foreign Direct Investment

Greater terrorism in a developing nation raises the risk for foreign investors of not being able to get the returns to their investments in the future. Such investors will look for safer alternate nations to invest in. Economists Alberto Abarca and Javier Gardeazabal investigated this issue in a paper published in 2008 and found that there is substantial diversion of FDI from a venue nation of terrorism to alternate terror-free nations. One standard deviation increase in the risk of terrorism in a particular nation can reduce the country’s net FDI position by approximately 5 percent of its GDP. This is a huge potential loss in capital formation for any nation, but it is especially hard on a developing nation that seeks to use foreign investments to fuel its growth. A 2014 paper by economists Subhayu Bandyopadhyay, Todd Sandler and Javed Younas focused on a sample of 78 developing countries from 1984 to 2008. They found that a one standard deviation increase in domestic terrorist incidents per 100,000 people reduces net FDI by between \$323.6 million and \$512.9 million for the average sample country, while the comparable reduction in the case of transnational terrorist incidents is between \$296.5 million and \$735.7 million. They also found that foreign aid can substantially mitigate terrorism-related FDI damages due to greater aid flows.

**International Trade:** Terrorism raises the costs of doing business across national borders. For example, shipping costs will rise if shippers have to buy insurance to cover possible damages in the ports of terrorism-prone nations. In turn, such costs are passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices, which will tend to reduce both exports and imports of terror-affected nations. Consider a pair of developed nations. Based on the table, which clearly shows that the most terror-prone nations are developing nations, we would not expect terrorism to be a significant deterrent to trade between this developed country pair. On the other extreme, consider a pair of developing nations and to make the case clear, consider a pair from the top 12 nations in the table. For this pair, a good exported by one nation and imported by the other suffers potential risks in transportation in both nations.

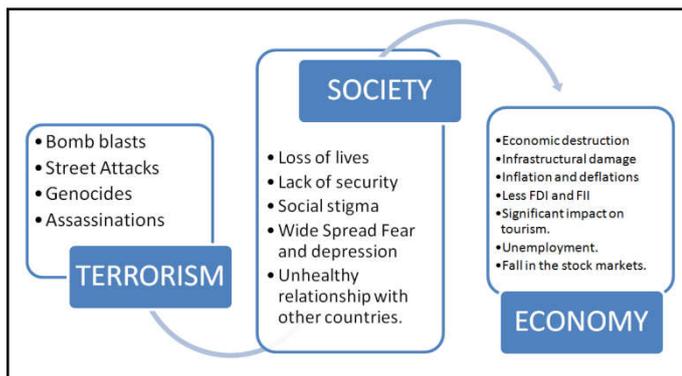
This will contribute to higher trade costs and prices and be a significant deterrent to trade. A 2004 paper by economists Volker Nitsch and Dieter Schumacher found that a doubling in the number of terrorist incidents over the period 1960 to 1993 is associated with a decrease in bilateral trade among 200 countries by about 4 percent. There is evolving literature on this issue, with some papers finding more modest effects of terror on trade. Among other reasons, this may be due to changes in a nation's production patterns in response to terror-related disruptions. For example, if terror disproportionately disrupts an import-competing domestic industry in a developing nation, that nation may be forced to turn to imports for the good in question, thus raising rather than reducing trade.

This research clearly proved that terrorism significantly impacts the economy of developing nations.

**Observation:** On completing an extensive secondary research and literature review, the following conclusions can be made.

- Terrorism has a direct impact on the economy of developing nations.

This clearly indicates that Terrorism has a direct impact on the economy of developing nations.



### Research Gap

Research has been conducted extensively on the relationship between terrorism. However, little research has been conducted on the extent of the impact of terrorism on the economy of developing nations. This research aims at filling this gap by understanding how Terrorism has a direct impact on the economy of developing nations.

### Conceptual Model

The Conceptual Model explains that terrorism can be done in the form of Bomb blasts, Street Attacks, Genocides or Assassinations, this affects the society and leads loss of lives, lack of security, social stigma, Wide Spread Fear & depression and Unhealthy relationship with other countries and this ultimately destroys the economy in the following ways.

1. Economic destruction
2. Infrastructural damage
3. Inflation and deflations
4. Less FDI and FII
5. Significant impact on tourism.
6. Unemployment.
7. Fall in the stock markets.

### Conclusion

On doing an extensive Secondary Research and Literature Review about the impact of terrorism on the economy of developing nations, it has been concluded that terrorism destroys the economy of the nation in multiple ways.

### REFERENCES

- Bakker, Edwin. Forecasting the Unpredictable: A Review of Forecasts on Terrorism 2000–2012 (International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague, 2014)
- Burleigh, Michael, 2009. Blood and rage: a cultural history of terrorism. Harper.
- Chaliand, Gérard and Arnaud Blin, eds. 2007. The history of terrorism: from antiquity to al Qaeda. University of California Press.
- Coates, Susan W., Rosenthal, Jane, and Schechter, Daniel S. 2003. September 11: Trauma and Human Bonds. New York: Taylor and Francis, Inc.
- Crenshaw, Martha, ed. 1995. Terrorism in context. Pennsylvania State University Press.
- Hennigfeld, Ursula, ed., Poetiken des Terrors. Narrative des 11. September 2001 im interkulturellen Vergleich. Heidelberg: Winter, 2014.
- Hennigfeld, Ursula/ Packard, Stephan, ed., Abscised von 9/11? Distanznahme zur Catastrophe. Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2013.
- Jones, Seth G.; Libicki, Martin C. 2008. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida (PDF), RAND Corporation, ISBN 978-0-8330-4465-5, retrieved 2015-11-29
- Jones, Sidney. Terrorism: myths and facts. Jakarta: International Crisis Group, 2013.
- Land, Isaac, ed., Enemies of humanity: the nineteenth-century war on terrorism. Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
- Lee, Newton. Counterterrorism and Cybersecurity: Total Information Awareness (2nd Edition). New York: Springer, 2015. ISBN 978-3-319-17243-9
- Lutz, James and Brenda Lutz. Terrorism : origins and evolution. Palgrave Macmillan, 2005
- Miller, Martin A. The foundations of modern terrorism: state, society and the dynamics of political violence. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- Nairn, Tom; James, Paul 2005. Global Matrix: Nationalism, Globalism and State-Terrorism. London and New York: Pluto Press.
- Neria, Yuval, Gross, Raz, Marshall, Randall D., and Susser, Ezra. September 11, 2001: Treatment, Research and Public Mental Health in the Wake of a Terrorist Attack. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- Stern, Jessica. The Ultimate Terrorists. First Harvard University Press Pbk. ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2000, cop. 1995. 214 p. ISBN 0-674-00394-2
- Tausch, Arno, Estimates on the Global Threat of Islamic State Terrorism in the Face of the 2015 Paris and Copenhagen Attacks (December 11, 2015). Middle East Review of International Affairs, Rubin Center, Research in International Affairs, Idc Herzliya, Israel, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Spring 2015). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2702356>
- Terrorism, Law & Democracy: 10 years after 9/11, Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice. ISBN 978-2-9809728-7-4.