**Trends in terrorism**

**Introduction**

* Perhaps, the numerous developments that covers the globe act as the source if increase in terrorism in some of the parts in the world. it becomes a complication to the government as it derails the function of the government of protecting some nations.

**Past trends**

* In the past, the trend, terrorism was only used while Americans were outside the area. Terrorism is now targeting us on our own turf from other nations.
* Furthermore, terrorists intended to demolish the two towers and kill tens of thousands. The thwarted assaults on New York City infrastructure in 1993, which included attempts to collapse the Holland and Lincoln tunnels, resulted in mass casualties
* The number of people killed per attack ranges greatly between countries due to the different methods used by militant organizations and the messages they aim to deliver.

**Current trends**

* A consistent understanding of terrorism must address the broader socioeconomic problems that give rise to terrorism. What we need to do is look at both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the Sinhala-Tamil conflict in Sri Lanka to see that violence, including state-sponsored terrorism, scarcely prevents more violence as long as underlying social tensions are not resolved.
* Organizational form that is amorphous in contrast to the linear, bureaucratic, pyramidal networks of terrorist organizations such a, IRA, and others, Al-Qaeda is much more amorphous, indistinct, and geographically dispersed.
* Amorphous organizational structure Al-Qaeda is much more amorphous, undeciphered, and regional scattered in comparison to linear, centralized, and pyramidal networks of extremist groups such as IRA and others.
* A centralized command body, formally recognized, cannot be found to remove the power to bring masses of indiscriminate terrorist casualties.
* Is Contemporary Terrorism, however, new? A thorough study of global terrorism trends will make no one think that a totally new paradigm of 'post-Modem' activity currently faces the 'old' terrorist regimes and practices of the 1970s and 1980s.
* When advanced economies becoming more reliant on information infrastructures, new Information Communications Technologies (ICTs) offer both aid to terrorists and resources for attacks.
* Terrorist activity, in its wake, mainly helps to blur the distinction between restraint and hysteria. A democratic approach to terrorist activity must embrace this obstacle and craft constructive and reactive approaches to terrorist attacks that are cost efficient, calculated, rational, and realistic.