**7th Annual INTERPA conference**

**New trends in combating terrorism and extremism**

**(Political violence and combating with terrorism)**

**Efforts and prospective of combating political violence and terrorism in Sudan**

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**Abstract**

**Background:**

Hostile/ aggressive acts to induce governmental change are referred to as political violence, and one form of this is the political terrorism. While terrorism itself is nothing but the sustained use of violence to attain political or other goals. Examples are unlimited worldwide and locally , such as the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther king, and USA president J. F. Kennedy in Dallas, the shooting of the president of Egypt Anwar al-Sadat during the annual victory parade in Cairo( 6 October 1981) , bombing London and Paris , Bruxel explosions, are examples of political violence and terrorism ( the terms have been in some communities confused by victory and revolution) , but in all circumstances, the death of the innocent civilians during such acts has never been rationalized and is described in languages as nothing but terrorism.

**Justification**:

Globally, during the last 20 years, there has been escalating numbers and forms of terrorism acts, the lessons obtained from experience are of utmost importance in designing plans to predict, prevent and manage future acts of terrorism.

**Objective:**

To study the national plans for combating and management of terrorism and political violence, to making use of the measures taken during terrorism acts in Sudan.

**Methodology**:

This is a historical, analytical and descriptive study.

Study area: (Khartoum – Sudan)

**Data was collected from:**

1. 5 events occurred in Khartoum state during the period 1970-2008 events were described and measures were analyzed. Events include:
2. Assassination of USA ambassador in Sudan on September 1970 at the Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum.
3. Mahadi Alhakim(one of religious leaders in Iraq) who was killed at the reception of the Hilton hotel at Khartoum in January1988.
4. Assassination of 27 Muslims while praying, on Friday 1994 at Shekh Abuzaid Mohammed Hamza mosque –Althora, 1STDistrict, Omdurman Sudan (Aljarafa incident).
5. Explosion of Acropol hotel and Sudan club in Khartoum 4:p.m.15th May 1988.
6. During January 2008, the assassination of the American diplomat Grandfield with his Sudanese driver Abdurrahman Alabass in Abdalla Atayeb Street , separating AlReyadh and Al Tayef- Khartoum.
7. Review of the national new trends in new trends in combating terrorism and extremism

 (Police headquarter of Khartoum state and other institutions).

**Results:**

Analysis of the measures taken during the management of the 5 events showed that full implementation of standard measures to control terrorism did not take place at that time although more cases may have been prevented.

However the new trends that have been introduced to counteract political violence and terrorism in Sudan include , but not limited to; national identity , national dialogue , foreign surveillance policy, training of security personnel, camera surveillance, police dogs for explosives detection , forensic development especially in the area of ( cyber crimes, questioned documents, and inspection of susceptible areas by crime scene experts prior to events ), refugees control cooperation with Interpol, legislations in the area of human trafficking, terrorism, organized crimes and illegal migration.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The adaptation of proper political violence and terrorism control measures and policies is vital to ensure safety and welfare of the society

The new trends to counteract political violence and terrorism in Sudan are highly advanced; implementation of all plans will assist significantly in prediction, prevention, and control of these deadly aggressive acts.

More securities measures in training are essential- as well as disarmament which started and need to be sustained.

 More awareness enlightens the values of humanity and education to highlight on the severe consequences of terrorism and the right of human to live peacefully, engagements of young adults in productive licit entertainment projects and decrease substance abuse demand.

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**Key words:**

Political violence, terrorism, Acropol, assassination, explosions, disarmament.