

Introduction

Sabotage

Sabotage is deliberate damage, ruin, adulteration or contagion material, locations or war service programs. Sabotage has been held by courts as one that requires a particular aim or intention to destroy property. In the United States a legal equation for sabotage is said to be equal to deliberate knowhow plus injures, inhibitions, hindrances and destructions on National security resources, properties and activities. Sabotage can also be defined as the intentional act of undermining other individuals by rebellion, barricade, disturbance and/ or damage. For instance, at an office, sabotage could mean the sensible pull out of productivity which could be intended to cause certain change in the workplace. An individual who participates in sabotage is referred to as a saboteur. In many cases, these saboteurs struggle to have their goals, purposes and grievances known but at the same time, they try to hide their personal identities due to the penalties inflicted by law for those actions. For example, whereas an environmental pressure group might be happy to be identified with an act of sabotage, it would not want the individual identities of the perpetrators known (Scarborough 2007).

Types of sabotage

Workplace Sabotage

This occurs if employees at a workplace are discontented or dissatisfied by some work conditions, they may turn to destroying or damaging resources or hampering with the fine operations of a workplace. The saboteurs derail and cause inefficiency in the workplace to have their complaints heard. This type of sabotage may occur as an organized activity by a group of some workers, or as a result of a few workers in retorting to individual grievances (Woititz 1989).

Sabotage as an Environmental act

Certain activists groups end up destroying property so as to put a stop to environmental destruction by human activities that may include use of modern technology because the saboteurs consider these activities harmful to the earth and the population at large. Some bodies like the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) refer this kind of sabotage as equal to eco-terrorist, especially due to the damage of property.

War Tactic Sabotage

In this kind of sabotage, a group may opt not to associate with a military group in a war especially in case of detrimental or destruction of vital public services facilities. This kind of sabotage differs from terrorism because sabotage does not need to have a key objective of causing fatalities especially to the population (Woititz 1989).

Criminal Sabotage

Particular individuals involve themselves in acts of sabotage for extortion purposes. In Germany, Klaus Sabotta sabotaged the rail lines so as to extract millions of cash from the railway operator Bahn Deutsche.

Political Sabotage

This kind of sabotage is very evident in the politically unstable countries whereby, a certain political camp decides to interrupt, injure or harass the reputes of an opponent in politicians. This occurs especially during many electoral campaigns.

Definition of Terrorism

Terrorism can be referred to as a methodical usage of fear or terror particularly in order to pressure a person, a group of persons or governments into something. Terrorism can however be defined in many other ways depending on its surroundings, the causes that perpetrate it, for instance; political, religious or other ideological goals(McCann, 2006). In the United States for instance, international terrorism is that which happens outside the Country while domestic terrorism is that which occurs in the Country and is thought to coerce the government or the public of the United States. There is also the federal terrorism which is intended to influence the government conduct through intimidation (Mears, 2010).

Classification of terrorism

Politics

Political terrorism is described as violent unlawful behavior intended to chiefly cause terror to an individual, a group or an entire population for political purposes. Non-Political terrorism on the other hand is not intended at political aims but for individual or group gain.

Religion

Religious terrorism is done by persons or groups of persons and is motivated typically by roots of faith. Throughout the centuries many terrorism acts have been carried out on religious reasons in order to either outspread or implement a belief system. Religious terrorism is at times expected to express a person's or a group's view or understanding of their beliefs and system of teachings.

Other types of terrorisms include; quasi-terrorism which employs sense modality and methods of the real terrorist to give similar results and other reactions. Official or state terrorism is especially in nations whose reign and principles based on terror and tyranny. This terrorism can also be referred to as structural terrorism and has seen to be carried out by administrations that pursue political aims as inclusive in their foreign policy (Levy, 2007).