A new model for armies; The Economist, August 28, 2021



Countering terrorism and countering violent extremism have become worldwide industries.

Ideological backup for militant Islamism- 1950s- Sayyid Qutb, a leader of Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood; Later, gave rise to Salafi Jihadism

> Idlib province of Syria (Hayat Tahrir alSham, a group with alQaeda ties)

Southern Somalia (alShabab, alQaeda affiliate) - US, Britain and Turkey are involved in counter-terrorism related activities

Western Iraq and eastern Syria (Islamic State - Came to power in 2014; Mosul of Iraq fell to IS)

Increasing number of attacks across Pakistan by TehreekeTaliban Pakistan/ Pakistan Taliban (Afghanistan depends on Pakistan for a lot of imported goods.)

Cabo Delgado of Mozambique - Islamic State

African Sahel region - Operation Barkhane, a counter-terrorism mission by France that began in 2013 after jihadists seized northern Mali

Other countries affected include India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines

Loner jihadist attacks in Europe and America

Regions affected by **Global Jihadism**

Global Jihadism

America and it's associates invaded Afghanistan on October 7, 2001. Osama bin Laden, the mastermind of September 11 attacks was living there under the protection of Taliban.

Related operations in Afghanistan

Operation Tor Shezada (2010- 2014): joint operation between Afghanistan and UK against Taliban

Operation Enduring Freedom (2001-2014): Afghanistan, Philippines, Somalia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Sahara Desert; Resulted in killing of Osama Bin Laden

Operation Freedom's Sentinel (2015- 2021): post Osama bin Laden operations

Operation Allies Refuge: United States military operation to airlift from Afghanistan certain

Consequences of militant rule

Ban on women travelling out alone

Crackdown on smoking, drinking services

Persecution of religious minorities

Ransoming foreigners; extortion rackets

Foreign currency ceases to flow