

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background and rationale**

Terrorism happens in several parts of the world, it happens in the Middle East, South Asia, Europe, and Africa continent (Enders and Sandler, 2006). The main places around the world that were attacked by the terrorist since the attack on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center in the United State in September 11, 2001 including the airport attack in Moscow in 2011, the Pakistan Army General Headquarters attack in Pakistan in 2004, the bombing and killing of British Consul General Roger Short and his consul staff in Istanbul in 2003. The act of the terrorist attack was affected by the workplace, transportation, and against the individual that result in their daily work (Inness and Barling, 2007). Furthermore, these attacks were increasing and number of people who faced the fears either in their resident area or at the workplace are higher (Goodwin et al., 2005).

Trends of global terrorist activities undergone all around the world as they happened with the different formats. Statistical global terrorism index report indicated that is some countries it decreased and some faced higher. According to the Institute for Economics and Peace (2018), the ten countries most influenced by terrorism in the year 2016 were Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Syria, Pakistan, Yemen, Somalia, India, Turkey, and Libya. The rise in the terrorist incidents of those ten countries is contemplative to global terrorism. Those affected ten countries were involved with the internal conflict, which is facilitated to and led it to be terrorism issue, some of

them have an active terrorist group, which country under terror, and some of them are affected, but due to volatile government. The Asia Pacific was the third least affected, but there were still three suffering countries from terrorism including China, Philippines, and Thailand.

The terrorist attack of Thailand is placed at the sixteenth ranking position in a global where it is belonging to Malay Muslim. Consequently, the number of the terrorist attacks in Thailand is significantly increased from 55 percent in the year 2002 to 94 percent in 2016 of attacks. The increasing of terrorist attacks is related to the conflict of unknown groups with the Thai government and it depends on several factors causing the situation itself (Channel News Asia, 2017).

The three southern provinces unrest of Thailand is covered to Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, and four districts of Songkhla neighboring province, which are Chana, Thepha, Na Thawi, and Saba Yoi. The unrest in the three southern provinces was happened a long time ago, which is the origin in 1948 (Pongsudhirak, 2007).

Meantime, the unrest of southern provinces has become more complex and increasingly violent level since 2004. International Crisis Group (2005) categorized the consequent unrest in the three southern provinces into three main majors. The first major happened with the gun robbery in one of the army bases in Cho Airong district of Narathiwat province in 2004. Since the first main major occurred in 2004 it led to happen and protract up to current now and it almost takes around 14 years long.

The unrest of the southern provinces of Thailand is a chronic problem, which is ongoing and it affected citizen daily life including job occupation, their transportation, and their properties. Several effects of the unrest included the

government healing budgets. Some of the effects caused to both physical and mental health problem. The effect may cause to the increasing number of orphans, widows and disables.

Type of unrest that involved with or not involved with people is considered an interesting issue of this study; the representation of what factors are caused to each unrest type happened. This finding may provide basic information to the involved southern problem-solving organizations.

## **1.2 Objectives of research**

The objectives of this research study are:

1. To describe the trends and characteristics of the unrest situation in the three southern provinces including four districts of Songkhla province.
2. To investigate the association between the determinants and the unrest.

## **1.3 Expected advantages**

The research can be stated findings as basic information for problem-solving of southern unrest to support the victim compensation management and to support the policies making of involving organization for peacebuilding.

## **1.4 Literature review**

The attacks of terrorism around the world with several types of occurred unrest were affected to both of victims and non-victims.

Bombing was a powerful type of attack which is caused by a large number of injuries.

The study of Hanfling (2014) represented the 250 were injured by the explosion of

two bombs in the Boston Marathon running at the finish line, which is crowded of people. Moreover, the explosive weapon was tended to be a large number of people killed or had injured than the gunshot or other forms of direct attacks (Moyes, 2012). The suicide bombing here also assured the full media of attention that created reflective fear and bullying to the general population (Poland, 2003).

Gunshot was the other type of terrorist attack, which is used in their act. Kellermann et al. (1993) interpreted their research that 2.7 times of gunshot homicide victims were likely to be the person who lives in the house. Hicks et al. (2011) represented that the explosive weapon was the main type of weapon used in Iraq. The result of mass murder was 57 percent and more of the assault attack by the gunshot (Koper et al., 2018). The other study of Braga and Cook (2018) represented the association of firearms caliber with the dead victims, the larger-caliber handguns were more likely to cause the victims dead than the smaller-caliber handguns. While, the small firearms mostly used a weapon to kill the civilian at their home (Hicks et al., 2011).

The study of Omoke (2017) illustrated the 214 patients of the Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki in Nigeria were attacked by gunshot. While the injury from the armed robbery was higher than the assault and accidental causes. Braga and Cook (2018) presented the effects of the 511 victims in Boston, the USA was caused by the fatal event of the gunshot has an association with the assailant's firearm caliber power. Liem et al. (2018) presented the 398 individual homicide offenders were attacked by firearms and followed by sharp instruments. Gataa and Muassa (2011) explored the injuries caused by the improvised explosive device was higher than another type of attacks. The victims caused by the gunshot and other weapon were

had the greater number of mortality than bomb blast (Chirtkiatsakul et al., 2010; Chirtkiatsakul et al., 2014). The seventy-one percent of injuries were attacked by an improvised explosive device and thirty-six percent of injuries were caused gunshot (Peleg et al., 2003; Peleg et al., 2004). Some of the injuries were attacked by the combination the weapon used such as bullet and blast (Bhandarwar et al., 2012). The indirect caused effects of the injuries occurred from the flying glass, the collapsed region, the blast wind-blown and trapped location (Glenshaw et al., 2009).

The other associated factors of occurring the unrest, Liem et al. (2018) shown that the attack was happened at the public places, while the rest occurred at the religious or government buildings. Marohabout et al. (2009) presented the unrest in the southern part of Thailand mostly happened at the night time between 08.00 pm to 09.00 pm and the most likely day was Wednesday and Thursday. The study of Lu et al. (2011) presented the fatal event were occurred in the daytime between 08.00 am to 07.59 pm rather than others. While, the suicide terrorism was likely occurred in the daytime rather the night time (Sandler, 2015). The unrest may happen in several geographical areas and may due to the population density. Khongmark et al. (2013) shown the happened unrest has occurred in the rural area rather than the urban where non-Muslim resident lived. Glaeser and Shapiro (2001) presented the urban area was a more likely impact to have unrest than the rural area.

### **1.5 Scope of the research**

This study focuses on the unrest event of the three southern provinces; Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, and four districts of Songkhla province between the year 2004 to 2017.

## **1.6 Outline of the thesis**

This thesis is consisting of five chapters including chapter 1, where the background and relational of research, objectives of the research, and the previous research revision. Chapter 2 describes the data source, sample size, variables and various statistical methods, which is used to analyze the data. Chapter 3 represents the influencing factors of southern unrest. Chapter 4 explores statistical modelling. While chapter 5 presents the research conclusion, discussion, and future research study.

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