

Terrorism as a reason limiting tourist destinations in the pre-pandemic COVID-19

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Abstract

The permanent threat of terrorism in relation to tourism was somewhat overlooked in systemic scientific analyses and in journalistic coverage. It was not until the COVID-19 pandemic crisis that the scale of the losses to the economies of many countries caused by the reduction in tourism activity in numerous regions of the world was first realised. However, there are many more important accounts of the social impact. The most important are accumulated in the areas of public health and a general sense of personal security (survival needs). The author has assumed that an initial solution to the issue requires both a relatively complementary approach and appropriate simplifications. Thus, the phenomenon of terrorism is dealt with in the most general terms possible, while the phenomenon of tourism is dealt with in its diverse aspects. This diversity exposed in this scientific essay is limited not only by the editorial framework but also by the scientific competence of the author.

The aim of the study is to perceive the issue of terrorism as a reason for restricting various destinations and aspects of tourism in the pre-pandemic period.

The results of the analysis, based on ethical, economic, psychological, sociological, socio-cultural etc. (carried out at a relatively high level of generality) provided a basic rationale for their inclusion in future research projects. The author sees the effectiveness of such projects in the use of the methodology of new applied science (innovative agonology), as its basic method is a complementary approach. This factor argues most strongly for the prospect of advancing (in the cognitive and applied sense) future research linking multi-faceted tourism to the pathology of terrorism from the micro to macro scale.

Keywords: combat terrorism • ethic • INNOAGON • public health

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INNOAGON – acronym 'innovative agonology' [35].

Innovative agonology – is an applied science dedicated to promotion, prevention and therapy related to all dimensions of health and regarding the optimization of activities that increase the ability to survive from micro to macro scales [34, p. 274].

Public health – *noun* the study of illness, health and disease in the community. → **community medicine** [37].

INTRODUCTION

We live in a rapidly changing world, which is becoming more and more unpredictable and unstable every year. The world in which we live is also becoming a place of various conflicts and tensions. The media constantly report on new economic and political crises, wars, riots, murders, robberies or transport disasters. In recent years, information about terrorist attacks has come to the fore of the media narrative.

The permanent threat of terrorism in relation to tourism was somewhat overlooked in systemic scientific analyses and in journalistic coverage. It was not until the COVID-19 pandemic crisis that the scale of the damage to the economies of many countries caused by the reduction in tourism activity in numerous regions of the world was first realised. However, there are many more significant accounts of the social impact. The most important are accumulated in the areas of public health and a general sense of personal security (survival needs). The author has assumed that an initial solution to the issue requires both a relatively complementary approach and appropriate simplifications. Thus, the phenomenon of terrorism is dealt with in the most general terms possible, while the phenomenon of tourism is dealt with in its diverse aspects. This diversity exposed in this scientific essay is limited not only by the editorial framework but also by the scientific competence of the author.

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THE COMPLEXITY OF THE TOURISM PHENOMENON IN THE MODERN WORLD

Tourism in the literature, like other concepts in the field of tourism, is defined in several ways. However, one of the most commonly used terms for this phenomenon of movement is the definition issued by the International Academy of Tourism, defining tourist traffic as: journeys undertaken for pleasure, leisure or treatment – on foot or by any means of transport. Therefore, they do not include travel for work purposes or for the purpose of changing the place of permanent residence (settlement) [1, p. 20-21].

The definition presented by Kowalczyk [2, p. 49-51] refers to the spatial movement of people, associated with a voluntary and only temporary change of place of residence, but also the rhythm of life and the whole environment. The etymology of this word derives directly from the French language, where the word *tour* meant a trip or a journey understood for various reasons, but certainly ending with a return to the starting point.

Social and psychological perspective

From a social perspective, tourism manifests itself in the aspect of the change in the social environment that occurs as a result of travel. A person who is a tourist establishes contacts with both co-participants and with the local population. As a result, social bonds are formed, which, however, depend on the personality and socio-demographic characteristics of travellers and natives [3, p. 34; 41].

The psychological perspective allows us to approach tourism as a result of the implementation of very specific human needs that affect the specific shape of travel motives. The subject of this phenomenon is the human individual, who is a cognitive and thinking factor, making specific choices from the point of view of the needs felt [4].

Cultural layer

Another manifestation of tourism is the cultural layer, the level which has a direct impact on the goals and the way of participating in trips. In addition, tourism is a carrier of certain cultural values, as well as a sphere of contact, often different cultures, which can lead to cultural changes. There is also a spatial perspective in which tourism affects the change of the landscape of specific places. It can have both positive and negative manifestations, when the created communication, accommodation or food infrastructure is destructive [5].

Economic aspects

The economic perspective of tourism appears with the emergence of economic activity aimed at creating the infrastructure necessary to handle tourist traffic. Tourism has an impact on the creation of new and constant development of old forms of services or products, thus constituting an activation stimulus for the inhabitants of given regions. Tourism is a very broad concept that gathers a number of smaller concepts of varying degrees of importance. One of the most

important are: tourist traffic, tourist and tourism. Tourism revolves around socio-cultural, economic, natural, as well as organizational and legal phenomena related, often even in a rather loose and not direct way with tourism, but affecting its course and possible consequences [2].

An important element inseparably connected with the tourist. The most common definition of this concept is the one of the UN Statistics Commission in Rome, which assumes that a tourist should be understood as any person staying in a given country, regardless of his motives. The exception is the motive of profit, which eliminates the possibility of the occurrence of the term tourist [6, p. 11].

A tourist is also defined as a person who, during a temporary stay in a given country, spent at least 24 hours in it and demonstrated the fulfilment of one of the following goals: leisure, sightseeing, therapeutic, sports, religious, family, service, political, social. According to the classification criterion used in the literature, which is also valid in the law of some countries, travellers may be divided into visitors and those who come for other purposes [5].

Visitors, on the other hand, are two groups of people: tourists and one-day visitors, referred to as day trippers, who are passing through a specific place for a short trip, less than 24 hours [7]. Tourism occurs in parallel with the emergence of new processes and phenomena of economic, social and environmental nature. Experts dealing with this issue point to several different factors of development that are assumed to be universal.

Universal factors affecting the quality of tourism

The most important factors include: civilization progress, urbanization, technological progress, leisure, mobility, human purchasing power and overall environmental impacts.

In addition to the already mentioned factors, Borne and Doliński [8, p. 43-44], as other elements influencing the development include:

- social premises (among them: the right to use leave, free time, increase in income, willingness to explore and learn);
- economic premises (demand, supply, profits and income etc.);

- political premises (state tourism policy, economic unions, social policy of the state, terrorism, wars and armed conflicts);
- historical premises (industrial revolution, technological revolution, changes in the production and work of humanity).

TYPES OF TOURIST TRAFFIC

The division of tourist traffic can be carried out from the point of view of various factors. There are as many classifications of types of tourist traffic as its concepts. One of the most frequently cited divisions of tourist traffic is the division proposed by the UNWTO (*World Tourism Organization*), assuming tourist traffic: for the purpose of visiting; for the duration of your stay or travel; on the places of stay of the tourist; the means of transport used; the type of accommodation infrastructure.

In the literature of the subject, however, there are also other classifications of tourist traffic, and the ones given mainly by Ananiew and Azar [as Kowalczyk writes [2]] and Gaworecki [9] are very popular. According to Anawiew, tourist traffic can be divided according to: the purpose of the trip, the place of accommodation, the duration of stay, the nature of the stay and the means of transport used.

A wider range of factors dividing tourist traffic was presented by Gaworecki [9], distinguishing: the age of participants, the number of tourists, the duration of stay, the selected season of the year, the type of accommodation, the means of transport, the impact on the balance of payments of the destination country, the method and type of financing, the scope of official influence, the way the trip is organized, the sociological aspect and the behaviour of tourists during the journey [9, p. 87-88].

The criteria that are invariably repeated in most categorizations are the length of stay and the means of transport used, as well as the type of accommodation. However, a very important issue from the point of view of tourists' behaviour are the motives for the trip. Taking into account the purpose of the trip, Gaworecki [9] introduces a division into tourism: cultural, leisure, sports, related to the economy, politics or social .

In turn, Kowalczyk [2], also due to motives, distinguishes the types of tourism: cognitive, leisure, spa, ecological, urban, congress, commercial and religious.

Naumowicz [10] introduces the division of tourist traffic according to functional needs, which gives four separate types:

- leisure tourism – the primary goal is general leisure;
- health tourism – is aimed at prevention and treatment of sick people, most often in sanatoriums and health resorts;
- cognitive tourism – aims to acquire knowledge, broaden cognitive horizons and acquire new skills;
- specialized tourist traffic – its purpose is to improve the efficiency and condition of the human body, usually with the help of sports and recreational equipment .

TOURISM AS AN IMPORTANT SECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Tourism is a priority sector on a global scale, which is primarily influenced by its role in developing the economy. In 2015, global tourism generated as much as 10% of global GDP, making this industry the third largest area of the economy [7].

In the global economy in general, tourism acts as a stimulator of economic and social development primarily in tourist reception areas, which translates directly into the impact on the national economy that tourism achieves through: increasing foreign exchange earnings; creating added value, which has a direct effect on increasing gross domestic product; stimulating the development of infrastructure and entrepreneurship; generating new jobs; increasing the income of the population of tourist regions and companies operating in these areas; increasing budget revenues of local self-governments [11].

International tourism is a source of foreign exchange earnings, forming an important component of many countries' balance of payments. In 2016, total global tourism receipts amounted to USD 1,220 trillion. By far the largest share of revenue, of all continents, was Europe with USD 447 trillion representing as much as 37% of total tourism receipts. Europe is also the continent that

recorded the highest number of arrivals in 2016, reaching 616 million, creating as much as 50% of all tourist arrivals [7].

In second place in terms of tourism revenue is Asia with Australia-US\$ 367 trillion (30%), followed by the Americas, generating US\$ 313 trillion in revenue (26%). The smallest tourism receipts are observed in Africa-US\$ 35 trillion (representing 5%). In terms of arrivals, the smallest performer is the Middle East, which was visited by only 54 million tourists in 2016 (4%). The countries boasting the highest levels in recorded tourist arrivals are primarily France, the USA, Spain and China. These four countries have remained in the lead for several years, with France and the USA holding the sceptre of almost undisputed tourism powers until recently. However, observing the results that the UNWTO has published, we can see emerging declines in visitor numbers and tourism receipts. In the case of both France and the USA, declines of more than 2% have been recorded. However, the deceleration in visitor levels does not only apply to these two countries, Italy, the UK and Germany, hitherto considered to have the largest increases in tourist arrivals, are also experiencing very small increases in visitor numbers [7].

At the same time, however, countries such as Spain (up 10.3%), Mexico (8.9%) and Thailand (8.9%, up from 20.6% in 2015) recorded huge growth. It is also worth noting that Spain in 2016 reached the same level of tourist arrivals as the United States – 75.6 million, but in contrast to the decline of the US, it showed a significant increase.

The ten countries with the highest revenues drawn from the tourism industry are the same countries that obtain the highest number of tourists, but not exactly in the same configuration. A large number of tourists does not ensure identical financial results; France, for example, which is in first place in terms of the number of visitors, falls to fifth place in terms of revenue drawn from tourism (USD 42.5 trillion). However, the trend of declining visitor levels is translating into financial performance and all those countries that are seeing declining visitor numbers are also seeing declines in tourism receipts. In 2016.

The UK (-12.9 %), Hong Kong (-9.1 %) and France (-5.3 %) recorded the largest declines among the top tourism giants, measured in

percentage terms. At the same time, among countries, the highest growth in receipts was observed in Australia (+12.3%), Thailand (+11%), and Spain (+6.9%).

The UNWTO, has divided the world into 5 zones, more or less following the shape of each continent, and every year publishes statistics for each zone and region to assess global tourism flows. The number of arrivals in most regions is gradually increasing, but fluctuations, often with a variety of backgrounds, can be seen within a few years.

The year 2016 saw some reduction in the upward trend in world tourism, evident in the overall number of arrivals worldwide, as well as particularly strongly in certain regions.

Europe remains the leader in international tourism, but the burden of arrivals seems to be shifting from Western Europe towards Central, Eastern and Southern Europe. Particularly in the face of stagnation, Western countries saw a year-on-year balance of arrivals of 0% in 2016 and Central and Eastern Europe of 3.8% (126 million arrivals). The largest number of tourists visited Southern European countries with 228.5 million arrivals, and Northern Europe remains the leader of the highest growth with a 6.4% increase in arrivals.

The position of Asia-Pacific is also increasingly strong, with no region seeing either declines or stagnation in arrivals. Since 2013, there has been a steady increase in the number of arrivals, and this is true in all regions. The situation is weaker in the Americas, where more pronounced increases are only observed in South America, which, however, is generally quite far behind in the level of visitor arrivals.

On the other hand, huge increases, compared to 2015, can be observed in both North and Sub-Saharan Africa, which in 2015 recorded decrease of 2.9% and increase of 2.4% respectively, and already in 2016 these percentages reached 8.1 % and 10.5 %. On the other hand, evident declines were observed in the Middle East, where a 3.7% decrease in the number of visitors was recorded [7].

Similarly to the shape of visitor numbers, the situation with the decline in revenue generated from tourism by region is similar. At the forefront is

Asia-Pacific, where, despite a slight decline within Northeast Asia associated with a slightly weaker level of tourism in China in 2016, the overall balance and of individual regions and the continent as a whole is the best.

The worst performance is recorded in the Middle East, where, along with 57.6 trillion in tourism receipts, there was as much as an tourism receipts globally [7].

Tourism influences the economic development of many countries through the so-called multiplier effect, described by Keynes (as Panasiuk writes [12]). He states that an inherent feature of the tourism sector is the flow of money from the place that constitutes the permanent residence of tourists to their leisure destinations. By staying in specific tourist reception areas, tourists bring in money that can be spent further or accumulated precisely in the tourist area, creating a financial effect in all phases of economic circulation. The development of tourism translates into the development of infrastructure and entrepreneurship. Increasing demand for tourism services also increases levels of entrepreneurship, investment and innovation. The development of entrepreneurship, in turn, generates more taxes and these are translated into tourism-related investments. Tourism infrastructure is one of the key sectors influencing the transformation of tourism destinations into tourism regions. Although tourism infrastructure is always a secondary good, complementary to primary goods, such as natural or socio-cultural values of a given place, it is infrastructure, next to tourism values, that constitutes the foundation of a tourism product [12].

Its overall quality and condition can, in many cases, very efficiently influence the overall perceived tourist attractiveness of specific destinations and the volume of tourist traffic.

Such a relationship makes it possible to observe the phenomenon of a feedback loop, in which the basic value of a country's natural and cultural and social assets attracting tourists translates into an increase in tourist demand and the development of entrepreneurship, as well as the expansion of tourist infrastructure. All this translates into economic development, further influencing overall attractiveness.

The state of international tourism is also greatly influenced by elements such as the political system, the level of stability and security in the country, as well as the policy pursued by the region towards visitors [13].

TOURISM UNDER THREAT FROM TERRORIST ATTACKS

Terrorism is a term that is very difficult to define in a simple and clear way that would be accepted without objection, by all concerned. Contemporary literature defines terrorism with a wide range of meanings and forms, which makes it very difficult to adopt a single, valid concept of terrorism [14].

Aleksandrowicz [15, p. 20] assumed that today there are as many as 200 different definitions of this concept, and to this should be added all the auxiliary concepts, often occurring in parallel, such as violence, tragedy, death, etc.

The origin of the term terrorism is also not fully defined. Some sources recognise its origins in the Latin word *terror*, meaning fear and *horror*, while others cite a Greek source and the word *Treo*, translated as 'to fear, to chicken out, to flee'. Terrorism is defined as the unlawful and unwarranted use of violence or force, directed towards an institution or individuals, with the aim of intimidating and then coercing a predetermined behaviour [16, p. 2-28].

Most terrorist attacks target a small proportion of the population, but in such a way that the effect, i.e. fear, extends to as large target group as possible, so that the greatest possible concessions and assumed behaviour can be achieved. To date, most European countries have adopted the European Commission's definition of terrorism, as approved by the Framework Decision of 13 June 2002. The European Commission's decision, on the issue of combating terrorism, contains definitions of offences demonstrating a terrorist nature, which consist primarily of two elements: an objective element, emphasising a list of serious offences which include attacks on the life of a human being, kidnapping and holding hostages or intercepting aircraft, trains, etc.; a subjective element, emphasising that all the listed acts of violence can only be regarded as manifestations of terrorism when committed

with a specific terrorist objective and only in the international arena [17].

Yet another form of defining the definition of terrorism was presented by the United States Armed Forces, which for their own needs defined this phenomenon as the previously calculated use of violence or the mere threat of using it, which is aimed at forcing or intimidating societies or governments to achieve specific ideological, political or religious goals [18, p. 5].

The real interest in the problems of terrorist attacks and their impact on world tourism, however, began after the attack of September 11, 2001 in the United States. Subsequent attacks by Islamic formations in many countries around the world, the activities of Al-Qaeda and the emergence, expansion of the ISIS state and the announcement of the war on terror have contributed to the huge interest in these issues, as well as the massive development of scientific publications related to the impact of the tourist threat on the expansion of tourism [19].

Even very bloody acts of terrorism cannot permanently stop the development of tourism. After the September 11 attacks, which were a huge shock to the entire community and was an unprecedented situation, a decrease in international tourist traffic was recorded in only one year, immediately after the attack.

All subsequent attacks had a much more limited impact, both in terms of time and space. This situation, however, refers to the results of general, international tourism, in the case of certain regions where terrorist attacks are repeated regularly, the decrease in the number of tourists is significant and constant, and as a result may lead to the complete death of tourist traffic in a given area.

Small breakdowns in the total number of tourists, which quickly return to appropriate growth levels, do not mean that there are no structural changes. When a particular region is more exposed to acts of terror than others, significant changes in the geography of tourism can be observed. Basically, tourists do not intend to give up their vacation plans, but the destinations of their trips are changing. Safe destinations, i.e. other countries or domestic tourism, are gaining more popularity [19].

Terrorism is a phenomenon whose many-sided manifestations include numerous components and is also characterized by the diversity of causes and motives of the perpetrators. In the literature, they are presented in various ways with various classifications.

According to the assumptions adopted by Wilkinson [20, p.11], factors generating terrorism include religious, ethnic and ideological conflicts, poverty, injustice, negative consequences resulting from modernization, revolutionary moods, internal competition for power or government weakness. The determinants given by Wilkinson have a very wide spectrum, from categories of a political, social or economic nature to psychological or cultural categories.

A similar opinion is presented by Hall [21, p. 2], according to whom the main aspects leading to the occurrence of terrorism are related to the following spheres: political, religious, ideological or are a direct reaction to violence.

A much broader classification of the causes of terrorism was presented by Bernard [22, p. 38]. He distinguishes six main causes of this phenomenon:

- *psychological sources of terrorism;*
- *terrorism resulting from separatist and national conditions;*
- *terrorism in response to the actions of the other party;*
- *terrorism conditioned by the national liberation struggle;*
- *terrorism with neo-fascist features;*
- *terrorism conditioned by left-anarchist aspects.*

A completely different way of classifying the source of terrorism was presented by Sterling [23, p. 25-35], who focused primarily on the motives of people who undertake acts of terror. Thanks to this, the following were distinguished: initiatives taken on its own behalf or on behalf of a given group; a desire to draw public attention to specific issues or a desire to present oneself; emphasizing the disregard and aversion felt towards the existing legal order, the principles of specific religious political groups, or the norms of social coexistence; willingness to weaken the authority of power and its political significance; retaliation for given actions by the government or people associated with it; willingness to enforce certain behaviours; justifying the attack with ideology.

TERRORIST ATTACKS RELATED TO TOURISM

The number of terrorist attacks increases every year. Acts of terror themselves, which are reported about them, prompt not only countries in which they occur, but also countries free from this type of attacks to reflect and take specific actions [24]. The total number of deaths from terrorist activities has increased more than nine-fold since 2000. We are talking numbers from 3,329 in 2000 to 32,685 in 2014 [25].

Almost 80% of the deaths mentioned above relate to countries such as Nigeria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Pakistan. In 2014, terrorist attacks were recorded in 93 countries, which is an increase compared to the previous year, when attacks were committed in 88 countries. The largest number of victims was recorded in Iraq – almost 10,000 people. At the same time, in the Western countries, which include the countries of Europe, the USA, Canada and Australia, 3,659 victims were recorded in the period between 2000 and 2014, and it is important that as many as 3,000 people were victims of the attack on the World Trade Center [26].

Since 2001, preventing and combating all forms of terrorism has become an important problem for most countries in the world. The obligation to fight against terrorism rests both on the states themselves, as well as on the organizations established by them and non-state ones, as well as on international institutions. Among the most important international organizations obliged to fight terrorism, we find such institutions as: United Nations; OSCE (*Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*); The Council of Europe; Organization of American States (OAS); African Union (AU); Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ARF) Regional Forum; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC); Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF).

In principle, each country should take individual actions to prevent and combat terrorism on its own, however, for Poland, actions taken by the European Union, NATO and the United States are of particular importance. The actual effectiveness of actions taken against acts of terror depends to a large extent on the cooperation between individual governments, especially those that struggle

with the problem of terrorist attacks on a daily basis. At the same time, however, it is quite significant that it is difficult to identify a place in the world that has not been affected by the problem of terrorism. Not to varying degrees, but still all countries face this problem, although some of them remain the primary, strategic targets of terrorists. Widespread globalization means that even those countries, such as Poland, which have not yet become the target of terrorist attacks, also indirectly come into contact with the phenomenon of terrorism. If not within the territory of a given country, citizens of potentially safe countries move around the world, whether for work or recreation, and are exposed to danger [26].

Therefore, comprehensive actions are necessary, aimed not only at the military fight against terrorism, but also at sensitizing citizens to the problem of terrorism. Actions taken in the field of information, economy, education and development are extremely important, as is the involvement not only of the state sphere, but also of the private sector and non-profit organizations or other non-governmental organizations that allow for a civilization and cultural dialogue. This approach becomes particularly important in the face of increasingly progressive forms of terrorist acts. Actions taken by terrorists are more and more individualized and atomized, they come from the circles of 'lone wolf' tactics or otherwise referred to as 'solo terrorism'. These terms define terrorism that has grown out of the activities of individuals who are not directly associated with terrorist organizations, but who have been recruited and radicalized mainly through the Internet.

Indoctrinated people become familiar with the ways and tactics of terrorist organizations, becoming part of the so-called global caliphate. Lone wolves are able to carry out the entire terrorist act on their own, including its planning, all preparations and the execution itself. Terrorist theorists and researchers, as well as the leaders of terrorist groups themselves, now agree that a large number of terrorist attacks carried out by lone wolves will produce the same effect as one large terrorist attack, which is additionally much more difficult to carry out and keep secret.

The new way of acting by terrorist groups makes it very difficult to trace them by the appropriate government cells dealing with the investigation

of terrorism. The lack of direct personal ties between terrorist organizations and the bombers makes it impossible to use operational activities known so far. Currently, the primary method of combating terrorism undertaken by governments is prevention [27, p. 40-43].

Contemporary terrorism, however, is not only the attacks themselves, but also the process of its financing, recruitment of supporters and radicalization of their attitudes. Therefore, the services must take into account that the scope of their duties will also include combating these sectors. In order to be able to fully deal with other aspects of terrorist activity, it is important to raise social awareness and knowledge about the symptoms of threats, and in these cases cooperation between the state and the citizen becomes extremely important.

In the current political climate of the modern world, the issue of hybrid conflict, associated with potential terrorist threats, seems to be extremely important. According to the assumptions of the Estonian International Center for Defense and Security, hybrid warfare is 'a combination of the murderousness of interstate conflict and the prolonged fervour of irregular conflict. (...) Complex campaigns combine low-intensity conventional operations and special operations, cyber offensives, and psychological operations using social and traditional media to influence public opinion, including at the international level' [28].

ETHICAL DILEMMA

Currently, there is an ongoing debate among researchers of the phenomenon of terrorism trying to define the phenomenon of terrorism, and there are even attempts to justify it with various kinds of circumstances.

Nathanson [29] believed that in order to determine the immorality of terrorism, two assumptions should be made: definitional, that the quintessence of terrorism is the killing of civilians, and ethical, that killing civilians is fundamentally wrong. Nathanson distanced himself from any attempt to praise terrorist methods, while claiming that some widely accepted war theories assume the possibility of carrying out terrorist attacks that could be defended on ethical grounds.

As noted earlier, there are many definitions of terrorism. Without a proper understanding of what terrorism is, it is difficult to effectively combat this phenomenon, which appears to be a huge threat in the 21st century. The debate on the definition of terrorism takes place among philosophers, politicians, sociologists and psychologists. Coady [30] argues that any terrorist method is immoral, regardless of the circumstances.

Following Smilansky [31], it should be stated that in the current reality in which we live, there is practically no terrorism that could be justified. Without going into details, it should be stated that the ethical assessment of terrorism is basically unequivocal. This phenomenon is considered wrong and morally unacceptable [32].

CONCLUSIONS

This scholarly essay is merely a collection of general premises based on arguments from various social sciences, but in the author's opinion sufficient enough not to be ignored in future research projects. I see the effectiveness of projects involving the issues addressed in this thesis in the methodology of new applied science (innovative agonology, acronym: INNOAGON [33-35]). The main method of INNOAGON is a complementary approach [36], and this factor most strongly supports the prospect of progress (in the cognitive and applied sense) of future research linking multi-faceted tourism to the pathology of terrorism from the micro to the macro scale.

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