Article review

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Article review

The author Aradau and Munster said that variety of terms are used in criminology and international relations such as the war on terrorism, human rights, freedom, security, violence and preemption. The future is not very simple about contingency instead its all about disastrous contingency. The previous president of America George W.Bush’s explanation about Iraq challenges modeled for the security of America is widely indicating that how come two catastrophes reinforce extraordinary policies. Tools of politics of fear change the radical and catastrophic uncertainty. Fear becomes closely entangled with prospects of enemy expansion decision and future into the decisions related to catastrophic likelihood.

 In order to protect save the nation from any damage, proactive risk management is required to be done which includes zero risk politics focused on worst-case irreversible scenarios. However, methods and ways formulated by the liberal modern states include domesticate fear politics and changing its oppositions and enemies. Catastrophic rise and initiation of radical uncertainty on political scenario involve direction and incorporation of vital liberalism changes in the most appropriate way. In the sense of visualizing the uncertain future, there will be enhancement and extension in exceptionalism since the law is required to be worked in connection to actual possible events. Thus it is imperative for law enactment to enhance and amplify its role in relation to unpredictable future (Aradau & van Munster, 2009).

Exceptionalism is widely argument in international relations whereas criminology is more tangled to concepts like crime in the state, moral risk and moral panic in order to explain terror war. This article unpacks and reveals the exception of the state as a tool found to be useful in capturing global and domestic power relation constitution. In short, the war on terror is a philosophy of suppression and fear which creates enemies and promotes violence instead of alleviating terror acts. Too often it is observed that disregarding international law and repressing opposition groups becomes an excuse for governments. Instead, the governments should address terrorism through international cooperation and respecting human rights and civil liberties by deepening root causes of terrorism specifically political hostility.due to partiality and prejudice.

**References**

Aradau, C., & van Munster, R. (2009). Exceptionalism and the “War on Terror”: Criminology Meets International Relations. *British Journal of Criminology*, *49*(5), 686–701. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azp036