Resources of Terrorism Spread and its Globalization

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Abstract: This paper is devoted to identifying resources of terrorism spread and its globalization. Authors estimate the spread of terrorism on the basis of application of scientists' theoretical research, analysis of statistical data on terrorism, materials of sociological research among young people. The following resources of terrorism are allocated: territorial resources, demographic and migration processes of the Muslim world, the marginalization of the population and social tensions of society, as well as a crisis of ideology and spiritual values. Particular attention is given to the methods of combating terrorism: increased legitimacy of the state, reduced socio - economic and political tensions in the global scale, the formation of national and patriotic values among young people, the use and development of information and educational channels for clarification of terrorism as an ideology of violence, the spread of a culture of dialogue and religious tolerance.

1. Introduction

Wars of the XX century were replaced by new forms of conflict in the form of terrorism, which is a campaign of sabotage based on the violence. As recent events have shown that the threat of terrorism is that there isn't any country insured from the effect of terrorist attacks. Terrorism expanded its activities covering almost all regions: Asia, Europe, USA, Russia, and Africa. Moreover, terrorism has become a manifestation of a certain rate of real life in many countries. Especially, for countries where a whole generation of young people were born and grew up in conditions of continuing civil conflict the meaning of life has been the liberation of people by any means.

At the same time, the scales of terrorist acts are expanding not only geographically, but also they cause a huge loss of human life, as well as the tension of the whole system of the state and the world structure.

The problem of modern terrorism is becoming more global, and because ideological foundation increasingly supports Islamic religious factor. Thus, according to the CIA, in 2004 from 80 international terrorist organizations 72 supported militant Islam. In that year, they committed 651 terrorist attacks and killed 1,907 people. [1] Terrorism uses Islam to achieve their specific goals. Various terrorist organizations are trying to radicalize Islam globally, thereby destroying interfaith relations and the internal unity of the Islamic world. Islam is the most politicized religion in the modern world, one needs to be reckoned with today, and certainly will not be able to ignore tomorrow.

The definition of terrorism has great interest itself. What is terrorism? We can say that terrorism is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon. W. Laqueur wrote that even a civil war follows certain rules, while the main features of terrorism are secret and denial of any kind of norms. [2] In this case, according to B. Hoffman terrorism is essentially a new form of psychological warfare. [3]

We can determine that the use of violence acts, inciting feelings of fear, is the essence of terrorism. This is evidenced by the translation of the term "terrorism" from the Arabic "irhab", which means "frightening". Terrorism is an ideology of violence that is directed against the whole of humanity and used to destabilize the state regimes, as well as creating a sense of anxiety, insecurity society and population to the threat of terrorist attacks.

Modern terrorism is a global threat. This statement is substantiated by the fact that, in addition to sources and causes today terrorism has significant resources, such as territorial expansion in the context of geopolitical change and demographic shift in the Muslim world, the growth of social tension caused by the increasing gap between profitable and low-income segments of the population, the marginalization of young people, growth of internal contradictions within Islam.

2. Methodology.

The results of our sociological survey, using questionnaires were used for identifying the indicator of terrorism threat, its resources, and capacity. The total sample of respondents was one hundred young people aged 17-21, as today's youth is the most vulnerable age group in terms of susceptibility to the influence of destructive terrorist organizations. The method of analysis of statistical data of the Institute for Economics and Peace together with the University of Maryland, and namely the countries according to the level of terrorism in 2012, the facts of the U.S. State Department report on terrorism in the world for 2012, as well as data The World's Youngest Populations, Euro monitor International, 2012, Global Employment Trends for Youth, International Labor Office, 2012, materials of Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used in the course of studying the problems of terrorism. The experiences of the theoretical and observational study of terrorism problems of foreign and local scholars were used as well.

3. The main body.

At the present terrorist acts scales are growing. Therefore we allocate territorial resource spread of terrorism first. Facts about terrorism in the world for 2012 based on U.S. Department of State reports reflect information that the terrorist attacks occurred in eighty five countries. At the same time, we can determine that if the world has 258 countries, more than one third, or 33% is covered with terrorism threat. There are the countries where there is more than half of all acts of terrorism occur, namely the countries of the Asian continent - Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, which had (55%) who died (62%) and injured (65%). [4] These countries are now the center of international Islamist terrorism. Development of terrorism in those countries are connected with the internal processes, namely, the activity of radical Islamist organizations, such as "Al - Qaeda in Mesopotamia" differences within the Muslim community between Sunnis and Shiites, as well as economic instability, economic chaos, disastrous financial situation of the population, lack of development of the system of health and education, as well as corruption and drug trafficking.

On the other hand the problem of the spread of terrorism in this geopolitical space is determined by a clash of interests between the major western powers and Muslim countries. Western policy is dictated by economic interests, they are used to implement long-term strategies multilateral application of various technologies: to impose their standards of values, the expansion of the Western lifestyle, economic blockades, sanctions.

The desire to maintain control over the Middle East, including over reserves and transportation routes of hydrocarbons causes, the growth of protest movements in the form of revolutions, open conflict in the Muslim countries. The various political forces opposing the expansion of the West are collected under the banner of Islam.

Political turmoil in the Muslim world contributes to the growth of radical Islamism as a philosophy of unity, equality and independence of all Muslims. That's why Islamism becomes the fulcrum for a significant part of the population and they are opposed not only to the West, but also local authorities with their corrupt ruling elite perspective. Due to a number of objective reasons attacks are one of the most effective methods to counter the authorities, attracting attention, and expanding the circle of supporters.

Islamism as a phenomenon of the Arab - Muslim public opinion reflects the mood of the Muslims who consider preservation of the foundations of the Islamic religion, culture and historical traditions of the only condition for the development of the region. In the early 2000s in Arab countries the process of increased attention paid to of Muslim identity and the politicization of Islam, especially among the youth has to be seen. [5]

At the same time territorial resource is characterized by export terrorism in the direction of the Muslim countries of the Middle East into a new strategic region, which is represented by post-Soviet states. According to the results of global terrorism index, represented by the Institute for Economics and Peace together with the University of Maryland, from the countries of the former USSR Russia is in the 9th place, Belarus ranks 32th , Kazakhstan - 47, Ukraine -56. [6] The manifestation of terrorism in the post-Soviet space has its own characteristics. They are manifested in the fact that the threat of its spread is largely latent, hidden. Most terrorist acts are small in scale and are manifested in the organization, conducting spontaneous disposable terrorist acts, which are mainly aimed at the physical destruction of law enforcement officials, as well as the civilian population as an act of intimidation and destabilization of society. In world practice, anonymous attack is rather the exception, as it was originally aimed at a wide information and publicity. Of course, the spread of terrorism in these countries is connected with the ideological crisis after the collapse of the USSR. Instead of the old communist ideology comes religion, which has become a major factor in international terrorism.

Thus the first territorial resource spread of terrorism is characterized by the fact that there is a merging of local and global terrorist network that creates certain vicious circle coverage with countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, India, the Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, etc. In this regard terrorism threat covers the countries where Islam is the dominant faith, as well as post-Soviet states, where the process of Islamic religious revival appears as one of the aspects of national sovereignty.

The next terrorism resource is demographic and migratory processes affecting the Muslim world.

Demographic shift in the direction of increasing Muslim population is projected globally. If in 2000 the Muslim population was 1.2 billion from 6 billion of the world population, in 2025 it will reach 1.8 billion people out of a population of 8 billion people, growth will be observed from 20 % to 22,5 %. [7]

The number of Muslims in the world in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries has increased faster than any other representatives included in this category of the world's population statistics. The average annual growth amounted to 2,1% of Muslims, compared with 1,3% Christians, 0,8 % - non-religious people. [8] And all experts agree that the number will grow at a pace that in some regions of the Muslims will be the majority.

Thus, the accumulation of Islamic demographic potential can become a resource to provoke conflicts, including in the form of terrorism.

One consequence of the growth of the Muslim population is the process of acceleration of migration processes. Consequences of uncontrolled migration can become a resource of terrorism in many countries. Modern terrorism is increasingly uses technology infiltration of terrorists - suicide in other states to commit terrorist acts. This is evidenced by recent data on the terrorist attacks in 2013, for example in Volgograd Russian Federation explosion in public bus, which led to the suicide bomber from Dagestan, a major terrorist attack in the United States Boston, where terrorists were brothers Johar and Tamerlane Tsarnaev, natives of the North Caucasus.

Particular threat is illegal migration, when organized criminal networks are widely used as channels for the transferring of terrorists in the venue acts of terrorism, and preparing for terrorist attacks in the camps. For example, more than 100 immigrants were taken from Kazakhstan to Syria who is participating in jihad. There are about 20 children and toddlers who were born a few months ago, and girls in headscarves closed on Arabic style parties among immigrants. [9]

Thus, demographic terrorism resource is a multipronged process. The growing number of Muslims in the territory of their traditional Western countries is taking more scope to Islamization of Central Asia and Russia cause concern representatives of other faiths, as well as an inadequate response by the Western powers.

Third resource terrorism associated with global social problem that is typical for most countries - marginalization and social tensions of society.

In he global space aggravation of social tension, which is due to the increasing polarization between rich and poor in the world, occurs. In Muslim countries this contrast is noticed clearly. A number of reasons: low income, unemployment, high birth rates, lack of education, a long civil war becomes a social resource of terrorism growth.

Due to the fact that these causes are more sensitive for the younger generation, we observe that the main social base of terrorism is young people. Lack of social settlement, loss of social status, reduced social mobility, corruption encourages the younger generation to the recruitment and direct participation in terrorist acts .

As the analysis of the survey conducted among young people 80% of the respondents believe that terrorism is a global threat in the world today, and 20% - responded negatively. Thus, the threat of terrorism indicator of youth can be defined as high.

Statistics show that in early 2012, the world population has exceeded 7 billion, while young people under 30 years old make more than half of this figure (50,5%). According to research by Euromonitor International, 89,7 % of people under 30 years old live in developing countries, particularly in Central Asia and Africa. [10] About 75 million young people are unemployed, that is 4 million more than in 2007. It is predicted that by 2016, youth unemployment will remain at the same level. [11]

These figures were confirmed within a sociological survey conducted by us. Young people noted that the main causes of terrorism are primarily unemployment 48,3 % of respondents, further low level of literacy of the Muslim clergy (imams) – 29,9%, and the impact of destructive sects - 22 %. At the same time the question: "Which sectors of society are at risk of becoming involved in terrorism more?" - Respondents answered: Youth - 70%, poor - 25% of labor migrants -5%.

We can also allocate another resource of terrorism - a crisis of ideology and spiritual values , which is associated with a complex of factors. Professor J. Ross identifies seven factors that contribute to extremism: fear of being unclaimed, strong ego, depression, guilt, aggression, a society in

crisis, growth in the number of those whose identity has suffered. [12]

A person loses confidence about the future, to perceive the traditional culture as a vitally significant thing that meets modern requirements because of lack of psychological and social security. As a result, the spiritual vacuum of moral pluralism and people's minds open to the influences of various destructive ideologies. Geographical coverage of the Muslim influence of nontraditional areas is characterized mainly to the Middle East. Today, however, its boundaries cover regions such as the North Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tatarstan, Bashkiria. Namely in these countries in terms of ideological pluralism, opened borders, and most importantly the lack of such experience as a critical perception of complex theological heritage, religious consciousness of Muslims seemed to be receptive to any ideological dogmas, including radical (extremist) coloring. [13] Thus, many young people are the social terrorism resources today.

Their propaganda through the information space, credibility and accessibility of their performances in various online - forums make extremist organizations work particularly effective. Distributing leaflets and brochures, oral propaganda in mosques, in the streets to join the ranks of their supporters are the most successful methods.

Low educational activities of official Islam, actually religious illiteracy of the most population create a fertile ground for a positive perception of young radical ideas of Salafism and other non-traditional religious movements. 90% out of the surveyed young people identify themselves as Muslim believers. However, knowledge of the basics of Islam, reading the Koran could confirm only 11%. The rest (89%) identified themselves as Muslims by ethnic grounds.

Thus, Islam has become a tool of manipulation of human consciousness on the part of youth of destructive terrorist organizations.

4. Conclusion.

Summing up, it should be noted that at this stage there is a danger of terrorism for all states without exception currently. As D. Carlton noted: "All States - regardless of whether they are democratic or authoritarian, will not have immunity from future terrorist attacks". [14] Globalization trends and the use of Islam as an ideological weapon are distinctive for modern terrorism.

As the events of recent years show, the intensification of terrorist acts involving violence and weapons aimed at the violation of the public administration, the creation of "chaos" in a peaceful, civilized life, attacks on democratic values, stability

and freedom of choice in the world. Terror is fundamentally different from other forms of violence it is not only cruelty and immorality of the highest degree, but also unscrupulous and uncontrolled. [15] Thus, we can say that terrorism has no morality and human values.

At the same time, we have identified the following resources of modern terrorism spread:

- Territorial resource, which is represented not only by the countries of the Middle East, but also the post-Soviet states;

- Demographic and migration potential of the Muslim world, characterized by the growth of the Muslim population, which may be influenced by radical Islamist terrorist organizations in the future;

- Marginalization and social tensions in society globally, which primarily affects young people as the most vulnerable part of the population exposed to the influence of destructive religious ideologies;

- A crisis of ideology and spiritual values, which creates fertile ground for a positive perception of young radical religious ideas, and thus participate in terrorist acts.

All the above mentioned resources are directed to the accumulation of critical mass of the unsatisfied population able to participate in terroristic activities.

Inferences.

It is necessary to have a set of measures to combat, prevent terrorism today. Here are important combined efforts and goodwill of the real solution to this problem.

On the basis of this study, we offer the following methods of combating terrorism:

The first. Enhancing the legitimacy of the government in countries that are prone to the spread of terrorism. Application of various methods of adherence to traditions and religions to complete the transition to democratic values is the foundation of public confidence in the activities of public authorities. These steps are significant and increasing sense of confidence that every citizen is able to achieve a legitimate means to meet his or her needs.

The second. State policy on a global scale should be aimed at reducing the socio - economic and political tensions. Of course, it is impossible to become rich for everyone. However, reducing the gap between rich and poor, increasing the number of opportunities and social mobility, providing state social minimum necessary to increase the number of positive - minded people to the government reduce the social base of terrorism.

The third. Formation of national, patriotic values as the desire to work for the country, to protect

and increase its wealth especially in countries where terrorism has become the norm for the most people is necessary. The solution to this problem will help reduce the marginalization of the population, especially among young people, as well as improve its mental and moral comfort that will reduce social opportunities of terrorism.

The fourth. It is important to use and develop information and educational channels, expand the network of national Internet - resources as authoritative sources of advocacy of national culture, history and development of religious literacy. If one strengthens this work religious sectors of civil society may develop. Clarification of danger and absolute unacceptability of terrorism as an ideology of violence.

The fifth. Building a culture of dialogue and religious tolerance are important as well. It is significant to note that clarification that terrorism and religion are the opposite and mutual exclusive phenomena. Together, all of these resources are focused on a critical mass of discontented population capable of participating in terrorist activities.

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