

Globalisation as a facilitator of terrorism

Genc Mekaj, Kreshnik Aliaj

MA. GENC MEKAJ, MA. KRESHNIK ALIAJ

Abstract

Terrorism is a phenomenon that develops over time, always bringing about gradual change of form and activity. Terrorist groups organize terrorist attacks based on ideologies. Terrorism is one of the biggest problems facing the world today. Terrorists are always at odds with the rule of law, with the norms and ideals of civilization itself. Terrorism is the use of fear or violence to overthrow a government and society in accepting a radical political or social change. It is geographically widespread and ideologically selected.

The process of globalization, which includes the technological, economic boom, cultural boundaries between countries around the world has fostered a culture corrupt market in traditional communities. Many places consider this as a threat to their country. Globalization has somewhat helped terrorism, moreover has brought the involvement of the latest and latest technologies

Key words: Globalization; terrorism; linkage; facilitation;

1. Introduction

Thanks to the globalization of today's world, it is possible to move as normal as possible to people, goods and everything else, bringing about great changes globally and improving www.dx.doi.org/10.21113/iir.v8i1.395

communication between countries and people. It can be said that thanks to globalization, the lives of citizens have been improved everywhere. But not always these aspects have benefited man since people have often felt threatened by these aspects that are thought to have helped our lives.

In order to relieve many terrorist activities, now around the world, different terrorists use aspects of globalization. Globalization is somehow countered because there are still types of discussions whether it is something that has existed in years or is something new that we are facing (Rudolph, 2003).

Terrorism is a phenomenon that has spread over the last two decades. It is precisely the Middle East countries that are most at the center of these attacks. And why concrete causes are not the spread of terrorism rapidly in the last two decades, it is said and thought to have spread because of globalization. The greater the effect of globalization, the higher the level of terrorism.

2. Globalization

Globalization has become one of the most popular concepts since the mid-1990s, not only in the social sciences but also in the general public. The term is frequently used in political speeches, most often to justify public domain restructurings and state withdrawal in certain sectors of economic activity. In the business world, globalization is generally used to explain the need to "rationalize" the company's activities and to justify the waves of mergers and acquisitions at the international level. For a large part of population finally, globalization rhymes with job losses, exploitation of workers by large companies and rising inequalities.

Many of the definitions proposed are either minimalism, reducing the phenomenon to these economic manifestations, or excessive generalization by associating it with all the modern changes in human society. In the world of economics and business, for example, the concept of globalization is frequently used to refer only to the growth of cross-border commercial and financial transactions. In his definition of globalization, Jean-Luc Ferrandéry (1998) insists on the capitalist nature of this concept which, according to him, designates a "complex movement of opening economic borders and deregulation, which allows the activities capitalist economies to extend their fields of action to the entire planet. According to an even more restricted interpretation of globalization, it results from a set of

economic strategies residing in the minds of decision-makers, and in particular managers of private companies (Kherdjemil 1999, Mucchielli 1998).

According to Rudolph (2003), although the world has always been in the process of globalization, the development of the last two decades has been faster than ever. Globalization is just a length of organizational processes (Cha, 2000).

According to various scholars, globalization takes different definitions, some comparing it with liberalism, some with imperialism or some with universalism (Nassar 2005). According to Nassar (2005), globalization can be defined as a leader of Western practices and cultures. This is due to the spread of modern western practices throughout the world. As a result, old ways of doing things are vanishing as they are being replaced with new ones (Nassar, 2005). Steger (2013) says globalization includes Westernism and therefore Americanization of the world.

According to Kay (2004), globalization can be defined as "creating a set of cross-border interaction mechanisms that have an impact on a country's economic, political development". In this, decisions taken within a country have an impact on the lives of many citizens around the world. According to Cha (2000), globalization can be seen as a reorganization of production and economy.

Due to globalization, there is an increase in cooperation among the various actors in the world. Meanwhile, according to Zimmermann (2011), globalization can be described as "exchanging ideas, goods, people". Li and Schaub (2004) also think that globalization is related to the spread of technology and culture.

Globalization has the effect of both trade and terrorism. Production, trade and exchange of information within and between terrorist groups have also been affected by technological development, trade openness and foreign market changes. While terrorists benefited from globalization in the form of higher effectiveness, Damage to attack, firms face higher risks and speeds by increasing the cost of prevention.

In some countries, political difficulties relate to globalization. In response to globalization modern terrorism was used (Wilkinson, 2003). Globalization is a very complex process. Globalization involves "expanding, deepening and accelerating international connectivity" (McGrew, 2011).

Globalization involves everything from the most diverse cultural dimensions and to the exchange of ideas, otherwise, globalization not only

involves the economy but is versatile (Held, 1999). This phenomenon can be influenced and increased due to a number of factors. In addition to those economic and political factors that can be said to be among the most common, what is being observed recently is the technical impact. Apparently, these three factors are united and intertwined (Castells, 2000).

Many countries that have been involved in the globalization process have benefited greatly from this phenomenon because in reality it brings benefits, can bring benefits (Cernat, Vranceanu, 2014). Economic interactions between different countries can cause anxiety due to social and cultural change (Margalit, 2012). For this reason the level of inequality in society may change by increasing, as people have to adapt to the changes, the new competition that comes, moreover they have to adapt to the order their country occupies in the world.

At a time when globalization often brings economic growth and wealth growth at the national level, there are few who benefit because the rest will always remain the same, without changing anything in their lives. Of course, one of the most modern forms of globalization is financial investment and direct foreign investment is a more common form of globalization. The impact of financial globalization has almost doubled since the '90s and lasted several years ago.

Those groups or individuals that tend to undergo less development during globalization are said to be likely to oppose those leaders who have affected these changes. Such opposition usually gets support and can turn into dangerous groups when they get more support than they should. The importance of globalization as a factor contributing to the conflict can be seen in the fact that the changes that came with globalization were an attack factor (Duiker, 2003).

Such situations minimize the capacity of leading force, affecting political cramp and not political improvement (Huntington, 1965). Globalization has also offered greater opportunities for individuals or groups to plan attacks on any non-domestic actor they consider to be dangerous. The simple idea that a terrorist group can bring damage to these larger distances causes insecurity and fear is what terrorist organizations are trying to reach. Such a kind of uncertainty has increased most and by the globalization of today's media.

Obviously, the effects of globalization can not be just negative. In some cases globalization can be considered as something good while in some other countries is seen as something bad. Countries that have become more

open to the global system may be able to increase their economic sustainability, but those countries that are subject to the integration process or face the consequences of globalization may experience cramps or may have consequences.

Globalization has not always been welcomed by some countries. It is religious, Islamic, countries that have largely rejected globalization, and because of this religious terrorism has grown so much that globalization has developed rapidly.

By the nature it represents, globalization has the potential to pinpoint the inherited religious values of a society. The influence of Western cultures has threatened domestic cultures and widespread religions in the world. Spreading ideas related to globalization can in fact inspire rebellion born in religion as a response to the threat of homogenization. One of the consequences of the rise of globalization has been the restoration of religions all over the world (Huntington, 1996).

In different countries, globalization is perceived differently. Some countries have reacted badly. At least as far as Islamic groups are concerned, they have clearly responded to the threats that globalization poses to them (Ousman, 2004).

The economic changes caused by globalization have isolated many individuals in different countries, including those groups of people who have lost everything from the economic to the social one. Many of them are drawn by Boko Haram (Eveslage, 2013).

Hindu militants in India have tried to expel foreign religious influences. Muslims have been the main targets, but Christianity is also considered a threat. Some right-wing groups in the United States that are against foreign influences and immigrants have a clear religious element in their ideologies.

Globalization has brought the possibility of facilitating communication with various means between people and countries. At this point, the possibility that terrorist groups may affect different people by making them part of their malicious organizations increased. Transport facilitation has also made these terrorist groups more likely to increase the number of their members. Globalization has also affected the spread of terrorism and the techniques used. Moreover, globalization has enabled these terrorist groups to attract members not only domestically but also from other countries.

Terrorism has become more widespread with the use of social networks. The best example of this is the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq (ISIS), which

has recently attempted to recruit soldiers from other countries in their ranks to incite terrorist attacks and make them a reality. Modern transport links have facilitated the journey, allowing the launch of terrorist attacks in foreign countries.

3. Terrorism

Violence is omnipresent in the history of humankind where it sometimes appears as the only force governing relations between social groups and peoples. Is violence, the driving force of history? It is undeniable that we encounter it in various forms, particularly in the ideological form, as an absolute dynamic and necessary to the essential sequences of the evolution of human societies. The manifestations of ideological violence abound in the history of humanity. The words to express this violence are numerous. War crimes are one of them. Exterminations, exactions, acts of terror, mass crimes, and targeted crimes are others. Two of these words whose legal content was formed in the twentieth century will attract our attention. This is terrorism and the crime against humanity.

There has never been a correct definition of terrorism since there are already many definitions for it as being a politically charged and always very controversial concept around the globe (Schmid, 2011a).

Since the term has changed over many years, it is difficult to give a definite and single definition (Hoffman, 2006). The term as well as its use has changed over the years in order to fit the political sphere of the changing ages. Moreover, the term has become increasingly incomprehensible by public opinion (Hoffman, 2006).

There are various definitions about terrorism. There is no doubt that terrorism is a dangerous act, but there are differences between the origins of terrorism or what is considered a terrorist act (Dilmaç 2006). Various definitions of terrorism have been provided over the years by various governmental structures or by various groups, mainly organizations that have in essence respect for human rights or peace in the world.

From various angles, the existence of terrorism is very old (Aydiner 2005). Terror and violence have great, inclusive consequences and can not only occur in a certain group of individuals (Derlugian 2006).

Terrorism refers to the damage to the financial incomes of different persons, to the disturbance of public tranquility, physical damage to a particular person, etc. The primary objective of a terrorist group is not

always a person, but they aim to attack more large groups, profitable organizations, causing them huge financial damage. The overall effect of terrorism is to reduce the overall capital of a society.

Terrorism is now a global problem with which people today have to face. The West has tried to take a number of measures trying to fight this phenomenon. Some measures include legal punishment of terrorists at the national and international level, or their punishment through a military war that is called a "war".

According to Rogers (2008), terrorism uses violence to attract people's attention. It is a different form compared to others where criminal organizations can be mentioned, because terrorism does not seek to earn money but seeks to bring violence and terror among people (Cilliers, 2003). What a terrorist organization does is to have political power, and all terrorist attacks are well thought out, can not happen without a certain plan. Cilliers (2003) emphasizes the fact that terrorism is illegal and seeks to use violence against individuals.

Terrorism is a violation that needs to be taken in accordance with the law. Current events would give the impression that terrorism is more than just a criminal offense. The high rate of some terrorist attacks, combined with our tendency to examine any social war a 'war', makes it difficult to classify terrorism simply as a crime.

Cronin (2003) says terrorism is characterized by political goals and objectives, from the sudden use of violence (suicide attacks are very widespread) against unknown and innocent individuals (civilians). According to Rasmussen (2002), terrorism carries a symbolic definition and that terrorist groups choose certain areas as a cause of symbolic importance that country may have.

There exist many definitions of terrorism. However, according to the United Kingdom's 2000 United Kingdom Terrorism Act, terrorism is when:

- a) When the attack is meant to bring terror among the people.
- b) When the threat is to spread religious ideas or ideologies.
- c) When verbal and physical violence is exercised against a person.
- d) Brings about significant damage to property.
- e) When the life of an individual is at risk.
- f) When it poses a risk to the health or safety of the public or a part of the public, or
- g) when it comes to breaking an electronic system.

With regard to the fight against terrorism it is worth mentioning that the UN has often taken certain measures (United Nations, 2015). According to a United Nations definition (2015), terrorism is any action that seeks to cause a civilian injury or death if the purpose of such an act is intimidation of people or the obligation of a particular organization or government make or not make a certain action.

What Adegbulu (2013) raises as a concern is that according to the UN's perception of whether attacks are just those against individuals, then what can happen to soldiers, armed forces, etc. are not called terrorist acts. But first of all, if a large part of the 2009-2013 attacks would not be called terrorist attacks as they were committed by these armed forces (Pate, 2015).

National terrorism, according to Sandler (2011), is one that involves people within a country. Such a type of terrorism has a direct impact only within the frameworks of a country, damaging people, government bodies, finances etc. (Enders, Sandler & Gaibullov, 2011). Since this type of terrorism has some direct consequences for the citizens of a state, there are some indirect consequences for individuals in other countries. Sandler (2011) remembers the example of a terrorist group in a given country aimed to bring about political change by kidnapping a local politician. This kind of terrorism is also dangerous, because anything that seeks to endanger people's lives must be considered dangerous.

As Enders, Sandler and Gaibullov say (2011), this kind of terrorism causes many problems as they are driven by issues that are specific to a country. This type of terrorism within a country is intended to improve specific country complaints (Agbiboa, 2013).

On the other hand, there is also international terrorism which is considered as another means of terrorism, although most terrorist attacks occur within a country (Schmid, 2011a).

According to Aubrey (2004) that kind of terrorism includes individuals or territory of more than a country, by the name itself "international", we can figure it out, it is about more than a country.

Jenkins (1974) defines terrorism as a "violent act that goes beyond the rules set by international diplomacy. Beyond this concept, internationally terrorism is now what is termed as an economic, political attack on a foreign country" (Schmid, 2011a).

According to Baylis, Smith, and Owens, (2014), there are different kinds of terrorist groups that are active and have basically different targets and targets.

Terrorism dates back to the French Revolution in 1789 whereby governmental structures were used by violence describing the use of terror and government violence against revolutionaries in France in 1789 (Nassar, 2010). Moreover, it was used to describe people who acted individually against colonial states in the eighteenth century (Neumann, 2009). In other words, according to Giddens and W. Sutton, (2013), "Terrorism takes place where there are countries without a proper governance system where terrorists know how to use violence for their own benefit."

Today's terrorism is related to the technological innovations that came as a result of globalization. Different terrorist organizations around the world have become a global phenomenon as a cause of terror and fear everywhere. It is the technological development of recent years that has greatly influenced the spread of terrorism; therefore it is called modern terrorism.

Nassar, (2010), defined terrorism as a process that has political goals and objectives. "Fulfilling political goals is the distinction between today's terrorism and the one that is perceived as traditional

As a result of political change, terrorist groups have exploited the advantages of globalization to meet their goals by wanting to spread their ideologies anywhere in the world.

4. Globalization facilitating terrorism

Cronin (2003) thinks the spread of recent years of terrorism both within the state and outside the borders comes not only as a result of globalization but also with its help. Cronin also mentions that acts of terrorism do not come as a result of domestic factors, but rather as a result of foreign factors. Cronin (2003) argues that globalization includes a number of penetrating mechanisms that have been exploited by terrorist networks.

Often, the internet has been identified as a useful tool to promote various terror-based ideas. Some software programs allow ease of use and this brings advantages and ideas for terrorist attacks. Since the internet is a fully anonymous forum, it provides users with its use for establishing communication networks (Goodman, Kirk & Kirk, 2007). Various terrorist organizations as a cause of increased use of the Internet have increased the number of terrorist attacks planned. For these reasons, it is thought that terrorism, especially the international one, is facilitated by the use of the internet that is part of today's globalization. What is worth mentioning is

that terrorism has long existed, access to the Internet or technology has simply spread it more.

Technology has at least helped reduce the risk of illegal financial transactions. On the other hand, this has helped facilitate the agreements between countries and facilitating immigration (Zimmermann, 2011).

Thanks to the use of technology and the Internet, the immediate transfer of money to international borders has been made possible, thus reducing the risk of theft of money illegally by various terrorist groups (Strange, 1998). Zimmermann (2011) also argues that the ease of transport and transfer of money, among other things, has affected these terrorist groups to exercise their activity and to benefit from resources.

Information technologies have enabled terrorist groups to reach a peak of their malevolent activities. By using these technologies, they can now easily coordinate the attacks they plan, but they can also deceive people, recruit them and make them part of their attacks and activities. So, they are already using technology to promote the causes they advocate that have essentially violence and terror (Heine & Thakur, 2011).

The use of technology has given individuals / groups access to the outside world. Technology has affected communication among people to grow (Goodman, Kirk & Kirk, 2007).

Increasing inequality across the globe and increasing the gap between the poor and the rich is caused by globalization. This is emphasized by Nassar (2005). The number of people with economic difficulties has increased. Everywhere you can see people whose economy come and lower. On the other hand there are people who possess very good results. Those who have economic problems are easier to become part of terrorist organizations.

Highly developed globalization and high economic downturn have led to increased violence and frustration. Zimmermann (2011) adds that globalization often exacerbates the degree of economic and social inequality and polarization within certain countries.

Even according to other reserachers, the roots of terrorism can also be found in poverty and inequality. Poor economic conditions create frustrations, which increases the potential for violence. Moreover, economic deprivation in terrorist sources is important because terrorist organizations are very easily recruited new members. Low economic conditions can also reduce the costs of violence. On the other hand, when we compare wealth

and poverty globally, economic success can attract terrorism (Krieger & Meierrieks, 2011).

All areas that have been considered or treated as irrelevant by globalization have been easily affected by terrorism. Because these areas are considered weak and extremely vulnerable to extremist dogma, they are easier to target terrorist groups. In the Middle East, in the Arab countries, which are considered to be politically weak and economically weak, which have not been part of globalization, have fallen prey to these groups which have attempted to spread their influence through terrorist violence. Therefore, it has been easy for these weak areas to be affected by terrorist organizations, as mentioned earlier, people in these areas are tired of economic inefficiencies and choose to become part of these dangerous groups.

According to Li and Schaub (2004), a very important factor for the spread of terrorism is not sufficient economic development of a country or poverty. According to the authors, these factors create the foundation for increasing the number of terrorists as people join terrorist groups as a means of showing dissatisfaction and as a way to solve their problems. Moreover, Cron adds that poor countries, underdeveloped economies and volatility attract terrorist organizations and often offer a safe haven or are unable to expel terrorists from their borders (Li & Schaub, 2004).

Globalization is often associated with the western culture, enabling one country's culture to be implemented in other countries. This can make that some individuals who do not share the same thoughts or traditions with this culture to oppose it (Zimmermann, 2011). In addition, globalization also involves the growth of consumerism and market capitalism, seen as an attack on less privileged populations of conservative cultures, because they are interrupted by the major changes brought about by the forces of globalization or is unhappy with the unequal distribution of benefits (Cronin, 2003).

Globalization is often regarded as a force that harms the habits, languages, and religions of the respective countries. Many people think that it destroys problems in the places where they live. As a reason to fight against this globalization they think will destroy their traditions and cultures, they choose to fight it forcefully and forcefully, therefore they become part of the various terrorist organizations. These people choose to fight against those who consider globalization as normal and good, people who are supportive of globalization (Cronin, 2003).

We have often seen and heard so-called leaders of terrorist organizations calling on globalization and the West, blaming the latter as the one that is pushing globalization around the world and destroying the cultures and traditions they have had time to build (Cruickshank & Lister, 2013). For these reasons, terrorist groups feel they have to fight the West and the modernization that it tends to bring anywhere in the world.

5. The link between globalization and terrorism

The question arises, what are the factors that make the connection between globalization and terrorism possible. To give an answer to this question, the need for determining a possible link exists between them.

It can be said that globalization affects a lot in the changes that occur in market relations, bringing consequences to national governments and weakening the state. Globalization is responsible for an economic and social inequality, in other words, is a cause for social polarization within the country (Zimmermann, 2011).

It is already known that underdeveloped countries can not be measured with large economies and developed countries. These two paradoxes can not compete against each other. This leads precisely to the space between the rich and the poor, that can serve as the origin of anger and nervousness of those who do not have the opposite of what they have (Murphy, 2002).

This dissatisfaction may adversely affect these people (Helton & Zagorcheva, 2002), and may encourage them to use terrorism as a way to express their anger. Globalization also brings inequality and through a state that no longer has the capacity to protect groups that are affected by the global economic challenges facing the world (Zimmermann, 2011). For these reasons, it can be said that the state is unable to meet the basic economic conditions for the citizens of his country.

Economic and social problems, such as poverty, slow economic growth and may have an impact on terrorism. Bad socio-economic conditions are one of the factors that need to be considered as they affect an effect on what terrorists and their supporters undertake. But it can be said that globalization is the cause of a country's bad economic and social conditions. This low economic and social situation may have been such for years; this situation has simply become more apparent from the effect of globalization. According to author Freytag et al., social polarization can serve as an incentive for terrorist activity.

Another thing that adds to the possibilities for terrorism is the various political and criminal networks and this is the result of globalization. This factor is thought to arise as a result of the rise of social and economic inequality between the various countries, causing anger and anger (Zimmermann, 2011).

Globalization has contributed to the implementation of a country culture in another country that has fueled and spreading terrorism. Globalization has also caused many values, traditions to be changed through new information technologies such as internet, mobile phones, and so on. Changes in tradition also come in the way the new culture is perceived. A particular case of change in value is the emergence and spread of supreme values, which has a major impact on the growth of incentives for international terrorism (Zimmermann, 2011).

Another effect of globalization is the displacement of people. This migration process causes the creation of minority groups and contributes to the change of values. These minority groups also lead to the weakening of the state's position, which is the cause of terrorism towards another country and contributes to the reduction of social and economic equality (Zimmermann, 2011).

What is a problem is that these minority groups become places of refuges for foreign terrorist groups. It is often suspected that migration can lead to an unskilled proletariat that not only has no educational skills, but also affirms the "supreme values" of Islam (Zimmermann, 2011), which serves as an incentive for terrorism.

According to Zimmermann (2011), it is necessary to see whether there are factors that need to be considered to see whether globalization actually has an impact on terrorism. Zimmermann argues that analyzing as many levels as possible of terrorism helps to better understand it.

Some countries whose cultures are still not well-developed and are a mother of intimidation are likely to cause their individuals to become the cause of terrorist attacks because they do not accept the change or introduction of a new culture in their country. Non-equality in the education system causes terrorist groups to develop their activity more.

Individuals who have the ambition or lack of opportunity to implement their ideas because of unbalanced systems in their own countries exercise terror and fear against government structures in order to fulfill those they seek.

Western world economies are aimed at privatizing industries to provide businesses with competitive individuals. In this way, terrorist organizations have created the impression that capitalist economies are trying to exert control and pressure on the world market and take control of the economies of underdeveloped countries (Baylis, Smith and Owens, 2014). What can be said is that the number of these terrorist groups has increased as a result of the ideologies that major terrorist organizations have spread (Hobsawm, 2008).

Given that many factors are already in the game, the link between globalization and terrorism is too complex. During this relationship, different variables interact and interact with each other. From this point of view, every particular variable has a certain link and enormous impact on each other. For these reasons, I say once again that this relationship is too complex.

Zimmermann's model does not necessarily mean a positive relationship between terrorism and globalization. What is worth mentioning is that there appears to be a current increase in terrorist activity at the local and international level.

Finally, I can say that globalization helps terrorism, because it has become an important tool of ideology and competition by providing easier access to new financial resources and providing weapons to terrorists (Zimmermann, 2011).

6. Conclusions

Fighting terrorism is something tough and even considered one of the hardest parts for experts to find the right ways to withstand its spread in the modern and future era. It has been suggested that an international union should be enabled, saying different global to combat this phenomenon (Guelke, 2009).

The fight against terrorism is a Nassar ideological struggle (2010). There are still disagreements over the treatment of global terrorism, indicating that the fight against terrorism is an ideological struggle. Because terrorism is scared and is more of Islamic vdnnet????, what these countries have to do is take action internally. These countries can broaden educational opportunities for young people to understand better religion and improve their awareness within their borders.

As globalization is spreading rapidly, it is very difficult to predict future international security. All these changes occurring around the world and related to globalization have their implications for the conception and spread of terrorism considered modern terrorism as well. Because of the great changes, due to the rapid development of the world, today's terrorism has become a problem that requires a faster and more effective solution. In essence, it can be argued that globalization may have an improvement in the international security issue to a certain extent and can foster the ability and the will of global governments to combat terrorism.

List of References

- Ousman A. (2004). "The Potential of Islamist Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa," *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*".
- Adegbulu, F. (2013). Boko Haram: the emergence of a terrorist sect in Nigeria 2009–2013. *African Identities*.
- Agbibo, D.E. (2013). Spoiling Domestic Terrorism? Boko Haram and State Response. *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice*, 25(3): 431–438.
- Anthony McGrew. (2011). "The Logics of Economic Globalization," in John Ravenhill (Ed.), *Global Political Economy*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press), p. 275.
- Aubrey, S.M. (2004). *The New Dimension of International Terrorism*. Zurich: vdf Hochschulverlag AG.
- Baylis, J. & Smith, S. & Owens, P. 2014. Introduction, in J. Baylis, D. Smith & P. Owens (eds.). *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cha, V.D. 2000. Globalization and the Study of International Security. *Journal of Peace Research*, 37(3): 391–403.
- Cilliers, J. 2003. Terrorism and Africa. *African Security Review*, 12(4): 91–103.
- Cronin, A.K. 2003. Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism. *International Security*, 27(3): 30–58.
- David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt, and Jonathan Perraton. (1999). *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, Culture* (Cambridge: Policy Press), p. 16.
- Enders, W., Sandler, T. & Gaibulloev, K. (2011). Domestic versus transnational terrorism: Data, decomposition, and dynamics. *Journal of Peace Research*, 48(3): 319–337.

- Ferrandéry, Jean Luc, *Le point sur la mondialisation*, Presses universitaires de France, Paris, 1998.
- Giddens, A. and W. Sutton, P. (2013). *SOCIOLOGY*. 7th Edition edn. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Goodman, S.E., Kirk, J.C. & Kirk, M.H. (2007). Cyberspace as medium for terrorists. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 174:193–210.
- Guelke, A. (2009). *The new age of terrorism and the international political system*. London: I.B.Tauris Co Ltd, United Kingdom.
- Heine, J. & Thakur, R. (eds.). (2011). *The Dark Side of Globalization*. Toyko: United Nations University Press.
- Hobsbawm, E. (2008) *Globalisation, democracy and terrorism*. LONDON: Abacus.
- Hoffman, B. (2006). *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Jenkins, B.M. (1974). *International Terrorism: A New Kind of Warfare*. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation.
- Kay, S. (2004). Globalization, Power and Security. *Security Dialogue*, 35(1): 9–25.
- Kherdjemil, Boukhalfa, «Territoires, mondialisation et redéveloppement», *RERU*, 1999, pp. 267-294.
- Krieger, T. & Meierrieks, D. (2011). What Causes Terrorism? *Public Choice*, 147(1-2), April: 3–27.
- Li, Q. & Schaub, D. (2004). Economic Globalization and Transnational Terrorism: A Pooled Time-Series Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 48(2): 230–258.
- Lucian Cernat and Radu Vranceanu. (2002). “Globalisation and Development: New Evidence from Central and Eastern Europe,” *Comparative Economic Studies*, Vol. 44, No. 4, pp. 119 -136, and Andrew Targowski, “From Globalization Waves to Global Civilization,” *Comparative Civilizations Review*, No.70 (2014), pp. 73–89.
- Manuel Castells,. (2000). *The Rise of the Network Society* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell), p. 104.
- Mucchielli, Jean-Louis, *Multinationales et mondialisation*, Éditions du Seuil, mai 1998, 373 pages
- Murphy, J.F. 2002. The Impact of Terrorism on Globalization and Vice-Versa. *The International Lawyer*, 36(1), Spring: 77–89.
- Nassar, J.R. (2005). *Globalization and Terrorism: The Migration of Dreams and Nightmares*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.

- Pate, A. (2014). *Boko Haram: An Assessment of Strengths, Vulnerabilities, and Policy Options*. Report to the Strategic Multilayer Assessment Office, Department of Defense, and the Office of University Programs, Department of Homeland Security. College Park MD: START, January.
- Paul Wilkinson. (2003). "Why Modern Terrorism? Differentiating Types and Distinguishing Ideological Motivations," in Charles W. Kegley, Jr. (Ed.), *The New Global Terrorism: Characteristics, Causes, Controls* (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall), p. 124.
- Rasmussen, M.V. (2002). 'A Parallel Globalization of Terror': 9-11, Security and Globalization. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 37(3): 323-349.
- Rogers, P. (2008). Terrorism, in P.D. Williams (ed.). *Security Studies: An Introduction*. New York: Routledge. 171-184.
- Rudolph, C. (2003). Globalization and Security. *Security Studies*, 13(1): 1-32.
- Samuel Huntington. (1965). "Political Development and Political Decay," *World Politics*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 386-430.
- Samuel P. Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Making of World Order* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996), pp. 97-98.
- Sandler, T. (2011). New frontiers of terrorism research: An introduction. *Journal of Peace Research*, 48(3): 279-286.
- Schmid, A.P. (2011a). Glossary and Abbreviations of Terms and Concepts Relating to Terrorism and Counter-terrorism, in A.P. Schmid (ed.). *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*. New York: Routledge. 598-706.
- Steger, M. (2013). *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Strange, S. (1998). *Mad money: When markets outgrow governments*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- United Nations. (2015). High Level Panel - United Nations Action to Counter Terrorism - Background.
- William J. Duiker. (2003). *Cultures in Collision: The Boxer Rebellion* (San Rafael, CA: Presidio Press, 1978), pp. 65-67, and Michael T. Klare, "The New Face of Combat: Terrorism and Irregular Warfare in the 21st Century," in Charles W. Kegley, Jr. (Ed.), *The New Global Terrorism: Characteristics, Causes, Controls* (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall), p. 30.
- Yotam Margalit. (2011). "Lost in Globalization: International Economic Integration and the Sources of Popular Discontent," *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 56, No. 3 (2012), p. 485; and Mark David Nieman,

“Shocks and Turbulence: Globalization and the Occurrence of Civil War,” *International Interactions*, Vol. 37, No. 3, p. 264.

Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152-S161.