Western Societies and the fight against terrorism and hate crimes

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Abstract

In our days, the international community is confronted with a terrible challenge, terrorism, which had and continues to have important consequences on Western societies. The importance of government action in the countries involved in the fight against terrorism grows every day, from it, depending the evolution of societies, national and international institutions, the economy, businesses, to the daily lives of people.

Lately, terrorism has evolved from an irrational act to a rational sabotage and hate crimes, an alternative form of conflict. We can say that terrorism tends to become an international concept, its meanings turning it into a global risk for all the societies in the world.

Our research seeks to show how government policies change after terrorist attacks, such as the use of "legal, economic, political and social instruments" in institutionalizing the fight against terrorism, public perception of the authorities involved in anti-terrorist fight, which institutions are most trusted and how civil society perceives its security.

Keywords: terrorism; hate crimes; western societies; global risk; security.

1. Introduction

In recent years the international community has faced a terrible challenge, terrorism, which has had and continues to have important consequences in our Western societies. The importance of the actions of governments in the countries concerned in the fight against terrorism grows every day, depending on them the evolution of societies, national and international institutions, the economy, businesses, up to people's daily lives.

From 11 September 2001 until today, international terrorism has changed a lot, starting from the objectives, the ways to act in creating terror up to the objectives to be hit. In the 1990s we witnessed the actions of terrorist organizations such as "IRA (Irish Republican Army), PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party), ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty)" and so on, after the 1990s, the massacres of 2001 changed all. The new Islamic terrorism (of ISIS, Al Qaeda etc.) has become very active in the world and more difficult to stop.

Lately, terrorism has evolved from an irrational act to a rational sabotage, an alternative form of conflict. We can say that terrorism tends to become an international problem, its meanings turning it into a global risk for all societies. The research on Globalization and tools for the fight against terrorism aims to be an applied and detailed research to identify the "legal, economic, political and social ways" and instruments in the fight against terrorism. The research aims to highlight how

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government policies change after terrorist attacks, how "legal, economic, political and social tools" can be used in the institutionalization of the fight against terrorism, and to detect public perception towards the authorities involved in anti-terrorist combat, in which institutions it has more confidence and how civil society perceives its security.

2. Core of the problem

Western societies are looking for better tools to fight terrorism, even though in recent years globalization and global governments, tried to annihilate it, but without fully understanding or using the importance of legal, economic and political instruments at their disposal in the struggle against terrorism and the institutionalization of it.

Some help might come from authors such as Mona Eltahawy, who in her book "Because they hate us. My story of a free woman in Islam", Einaudi, in 2015, tells "the double fight that Islamic women must carry forward: the one in the public context, in the front row next to the men against the oppression regimes, and that in the private sphere, where there is an entire cultural and family system to be demolished. From Yemen to Tunisia to Egypt, Eltahawy denounces legislation, news and individual events to tell the "poisonous cocktail of culture and religion" that leads to oppression and hatred of women. Persuaded that no Arab country will ever find peace and balance until it has resolved the female issue" (Eltahawy 2015).

Another very interesting book is that of Loretta Napoleoni, "Isis, the state of terror", Feltrinelli, 2014, in which Napoleoni "offers the portrait of Isis, whose very name has changed many times, depending on the different conditions on the field and in the media system. Because, writes Napoleoni, "what distinguishes this organization from any other armed group that preceded it and what explains its enormous success is its modernity and its pragmatism". This new threat is aimed at an ambitious goal: to raise from the ashes of Middle Eastern conflicts not a terrorist group, but a real state, with its own territory, its economy and a huge force of attraction for fundamentalist Muslims throughout the world" (Npoleoni 2014).

A book that analyzes "the political, cultural and religious causes that lead young Europeans to participate in jihad is that of Renzo Guolo, "L'ultima utopia. The European jihadists" (Guolo 2015), Guerini e Associati, 2015.

Khaled Fouad Allam, the greatest expert in Italy of Middle Eastern issues, in his book "The jihadist next door. Isis, Occidente" (Allam 2014), Piemme, 2014, "unravels an intricate skein starting from the history of the first European jihadist who became terrorist in 1995" (Allam 2014). The author traces "the roots of euro-terrorism, entering the psychology of modern Islamic radicalism that uses the Internet to seek consensus and globalize fear" (Allam 2014).

The book by Tahar ben Jelloun, "And this scary Islam", Bompiani, 2015, the author "talks with his daughter - French of Muslim origins, like many in today's Europe. He explains what Isis is like, how he was born, how he managed to make proselytes among the most fragile young people, bewildered by the lack of work, moral and material misery. But it also makes us reflect on the responsibilities of us Westerners, often indifferent to the serious hardships of first and second immigrants' generation that populate our cities" (Jelloun 2015). An important contribution is also that of Gianmarco Cifaldi, Social Security in the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion. Security and social sciences, vol. 3/2015, p. 171-184 (Cifaldi 2015). In this essay, the author presents "the European policies concerning territorial cohesion in the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion between legal,

economic and political dimensions" (Cifaldi 2015). One of the most important contributions on the "legal and social dimension of the European Union in globalization" is that of Romano Orrù, "The social dimension of the European Union to the test of the global crisis, Milan, Franco Angeli, 2012" (Orrù 2012). There are many foreign contributions on terrorism, globalization and global governance[1]: Charles Allen, "God's Terrorists, the Wahhabi Cult and the Hidden Roots of Modern Jihad", Abacus, London, 2006; Cristian Barna, "Terorismul. Last solutie", Top Form, Bucharest, 2007; John Horgan, "The Psychology of Terrorism", Routledge, London, 2005; Bruce Riedel, "The search for Al Qaeda: its leadership, ideology and future", Brookings Institution Press, Washington, 2008; Alex P. Schmidt, Albert J. Jongman, "Political terrorism: A new guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories & Literature", 2005; Magdalena Brexell, Ulrika Mörth, "Democracy and Public-Private Partnership in Global Governance", Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstone, 2010; Nayan Chanda, "Bound together: How Traders, Preaches, Adventurers, and Warriors Shaped Globalization", Yale University Press, New Haven, 2007; Ken Conca, "Governing Water: Contentious Transnational Politics and Global Institutions Building", MIT Press, Cambridge, 2005; Claire Cutler, "Private Power and Global Authorities: Transnational Merchant Law in the Global Political Economy", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, New York, 2003; Cesar de Prado, "Global multi-level governance: European and East Asian leadership", United Nations University Press, Hong Kong, 2007; Jean Grugel, Nicola Piper, "Critical Perspectives on Global Governance: Regulatory Rights and Regulation in Regimes", Rutledge, New York, 2007; Assem Prakash, "Greening the firm: The politics of corporate environmentalism", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000 etc.

3. Description of the theoretical phenomena

To give a broad and complete definition to terrorism and an impossible enterprise. Summarizing, it would be "the action of a social actor who uses violence or threat with violence to induce fear in the population and to create pressure on the decision-making factors of that state" (Primoratz 1990: pp. 129-138; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The expert F. Legarré proposed, for terrorism, the following typology: "political, criminal and pathological terrorism" (Schmidt 2005: pp. 50-65; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The political form is divided into "state terrorism (governments that want to frighten and eliminate identities considered harmful), insurrectional (clandestine groups that attack state institutions to force a regime change), parastatale (attacks by non-state human groups above similar groups to intimidate or eliminate them)".

"The new terrorism" has been defined as "transnational, asymmetrical, based more on religious factors, global, with militants willing to provoke the adversary great damage, with more loss of life". If Al Qaeda had and has "cells in the Middle East, Asia and North Africa, these were present until 2001 also in Europe and the United States" (Schmidt 2005: pp. 50-65; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The extinct Middle East, from the area defined by American experts, "from Morocco to Pakistan, has been considered the epicenter of terrorism" (Schmidt 2005: pp. 50-65; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The common element of these networks "has been identified, by a large part of European and American public opinion, with Islam". Thus, there is a perception that "religious fundamentalism was the

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[1] See the final bibliography.

most frequent motivation for contemporary terrorist acts" (Smith 2002: pp. 72-81; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). As a typology terrorism can be classified from a "geographical point of view (domestic, international, non-state, sponsored by the state, fratricide); from the objectives (political, non-political, quasi-terrorism, politically limited, state official); from the modes of action (revolutionary, political, nationalist, based on a cause, environmental, sponsored by the state, nuclear, genocidal)" (Schmidt 2005: pp. 50-650; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247).

The new terrorism is a "practice of transnational groups with a religious base, which affects more civilians, but also the compatriots and those of the same religion that the attackers" (Horowitz 2010: pp. 33-64; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). In the last "few years, starting from the 1980 attacks in Lebanon, up to London, Paris or Barcelona, we can see an increase in the successful suicides attacks that were very successfully spent" (Horowitz 2010: pp. 33-64; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). Globalization as a phenomenon is not a new thing (Horowitz 2010: pp. 33-64; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). It has existed from "historical times, from the first attempts of human communities to cross the borders known through trade, geographical discoveries or territorial conquests". "Attempts to regulate these inter-connectivity are of recent date". As a phenomenon, "the Government was developed later than globalization" (Chanda 2007: pp. 21-27; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). Today, "globalization is promoted by more than 65,000 multinationals that make up the global market along with international peacekeeping forces, humanitarian aid workers and environmental protection activists", etc (Biro 2013: pp. 120). The presence of the "clear signs of globalization and the creation of informal rules to regulate certain sectors have not accelerated the formation of global governance". In "1948 the World Health Organization" (World Health Organization, WHO Constitution, 1948) was created together with the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) (Biro 2013: p. 120).

The absence of "technical rules in the current situation would prevent a large part of global trade. Despite these successes, the global government has continued to encounter obstacles. The acceptance of de technical rules were necessary to continue economic development" (Tehranian 2002: pp. 3-27). Although globalization has shaped reality for centuries, the rules "governing this reality continue to be underdeveloped". If this has not had "important repercussions in the past, in the current environment of a very inter-connected world, the lack of global rules to organize these inter-connections can have serious consequences, such as the 2008 financial crisis" (Tehranian 2002: pp. 3-27). Globalization "is the phenomenon that causes significant structural changes in societies, involving a number of new processes like massive technological development, demographic aging or facilitating access to education, all these producing permanent changes of values" etc. (Niţă and Goga 2017: p. 11). The ordering of sectors such as "nuclear proliferation, the access of the population to drinking water resources or the development of renewable energy is transforming the global government into a key concept that must be clarified. In the context of current transformations in the global sphere, the way in which the authority, legitimacy and right to use the coercive was substantially amended. In Rosenau's view, even if government and government represent systems of leadership and reference to behavior in the international system that support human activities, they are not synonymous" (Rosenau 1992: pp. 1-30; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The global government does not "hierarchize the actors involved in the global political process, the state is important the same as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trans-national companies or global civil society actors" (Witman 2009: p. 64;

Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). In today's globalization, it is necessary for the global government to take a stand against the new international terrorism through the instruments it has at its disposal (juridical, economic, political and social) (Witman 2009: p. 64; Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). The most important perhaps and the legal one. All important decisions taken at the global level must be subject to the principle of the laws and norms of international law. The essence of international law is its international existence, therefore with jurisdiction over a plurality of states or in places not regulated by national laws, such as the sea (regulated by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) and the cosmos (Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). International private law often refers to the "discussion of economic and commercial issues that may fall under international commercial law, regulated by appropriate international treaties and by UN bodies and supranational bodies such as the European Commission and the European Parliament. The fight against terrorism, through international law, could be launched through the International Court against Terrorism, a proposal from Romania and Spania that also has the support of Holland. From the economic point of view, the fight against terrorism could be started with a more effective control of economic and financial resources, thus avoiding that money reaches terrorist organizations" (Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). Even closer monitoring of energy resources, such as oil or gas, could diminish the incomes of terrorist organizations, especially those in the Middle East that rely almost entirely on oil resources. Even multinational companies could more closely control that their suns and their resources are not channeled into intermediaries by terrorists. Special attention should be given to companies that "produce and market armaments, as well as some states that sometimes sell without knowing the final destination of their products" (Biro 2013: pp. 231-247). As for the political instrument, the possibilities almost always depend on political will. For example, to implement the proposal by Romania and Spania concerning the International Court against Terrorism we should unite the political will of the European Union and other important actors in the international community. The political factor is the one that also decides on international legal and economic regulations with important consequences in globalization but also in the fight against terrorism. From a social point of view, it is up to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and ordinary people play their roles against this scourge. From the already consecrated actions of the highly esteemed NGOs such as the International Association of Criminal Law, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, the ASSER Institute, the Clingendael Institute etc., we can support civil actions to inform people how to act and react in cases of terrorist attacks, how to act in the civic spirit also to prevent abominations.

4. Conclusions

One of the most important actors in the fight against terrorism, even if sometimes it is not realized, is the same population. People depend on society how it works in the most difficult cases it confronts. In globalization, social media play a crucial role in the dispersal of information, and the people who can intervene and stop "the propaganda dispersal of the different groups that intend to recruit innocent people" (Biro 2013: pp. 231-247) for their destructive goals. Perhaps the most important part of the population's role is in which, in situations, in the most difficult conditions of their daily life, people must show unity against evil, against hatred and against intolerance. Another very important way of not giving in to the fight against terrorism and that in which people have to demonstrate that, despite the evil done by the horrible attacks, their lifestyle, their daily life does not change,

because one of the objectives of these horrible acts is precisely to put fear and determine a change in the way of life and "corrupt" democracy. As a final objective of the research, the thesis will try to propose the institutionalization of the fight against terrorism. The relevant conclusions and practices extracted from qualitative and quantitative research will help to improve the objectives of national and international legal policies against terrorism and also to provide theoretical support for founding the International Court against Terrorism by establishing clear objectives, its attributions, its composition, skills, relationship with other national and international legal institutions and its internal organization etc.

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