

Effectiveness of Adaptation and Integration Mechanisms in Prevention of the Dissemination of Ideologies of Extremism and Terrorism among Migrants

Rustem Ilkhamovich Zalyaev* and Sabina Rafailevna Efimova

Department of Conflictology, Institute of Social and Philosophical Sciences and Mass Communications, Kazan Federal University, Russia

Abstract: Nowadays, undoubtedly, one of the severely potential hazards threatening societies due to the migration processes is the spread of extremist ideologies of terrorism among immigrants worldwide. The article analyzes the effectiveness of adaptation and integration mechanisms so as to prevent the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants. This paper illustrates that adaptation and integration mechanisms have significant multifunctional capabilities in preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants. Different approaches to solving migration issues are taken into consideration. It is positively proven that for the prevention of manifestations of the ideologies of extremism as well as terrorism amongst migrants, a particular model of cultural integration is required. Where integration is able to provide a high degree of cultural cohesion, the formation of mutual respect between cultures so that new cultures can integrate into the existing unified culture of the country. As a result, effective mechanisms for the adaptation and integration of migrants in order to prevent the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants are proposed.

Keywords: Migration, adaptation, extremism prevention, terrorism, Dissemination of Ideologies.

INTRODUCTION

One of the relevant phenomena of the modern world is migration. In recent years, the world has experienced a sharp increase in migration. Migration from a socio-economic point of view is quite in demand for many modern states. At the same time, its spontaneity and uncontrollability can lead to a number of dangerous phenomena for modern states. One of these dangerous phenomena is the spread of ideologies of extremism¹ and terrorism² among migrants. First of all, such a danger can come from illegal migrants. Illegal migrants are in an illegal state in the country, cannot legally work, are left without means of livelihood, which may prompt them to illegal actions, and they can become a convenient target for recruitment from international extremist and terrorist organizations (Dreher, *et al.*, 2020).

Illegal migration in the National Security Strategy of Russia appears as one of the possible threats to the national security of Russia (paragraph 22) (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 31, 2015). The Concept of the State Migration Policy of Russia for 2019 - 2025 indicates that the major task of the Migration Policy of Russia is the further development of mechanisms to prevent and combat violations of the migration legislation of Russia (paragraph 21) (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of October 31, 2018). Adaptation and integration³ mechanisms can eliminate circumstances and causes that may lead to violation by migrants of migration laws.

It is significant to understand that legal migration can also be a threat to manifestations of the ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants. This can happen due to the fact that arriving migrants may be supporters of extremist and terrorist ideologies, as well as to the fact that migrants may be influenced by the ideologies of extremism and terrorism already in the territory of the host country, which can be facilitated by factors such as; Difficult socio-economic situations of migrants, low level of education, including religious

*Address correspondence to this author at the Department of Conflictology, Institute of Social and Philosophical Sciences and Mass Communications, Kazan Federal University, Russia; Tel: 89179243240; E-mail: binti.afa@yahoo.com

¹Extremism is "the quality or state of being extreme" or "the advocacy of extreme measures or views". The term is primarily used in a political or religious sense, to refer to an ideology that is considered (by the speaker or by some implied shared social consensus) to be far outside the mainstream attitudes of society. For more information, refer to: https://wikileaks.org/gifiles/attach/106/106950_.pdf.

²There are over 109 different definitions of terrorism. American political philosopher Michael Walzer in 2002 wrote: "Terrorism is the deliberate killing of innocent people, at random, to spread fear through a whole population and force the hand of its political leaders" (Kruglanski & al, 2006: 45).

³Integration is a concept used to describe social, political, cultural and economic processes that occur when migrants arrive in a new society. It has stimulated lots of debates in academia over the years and nowadays there still is no common understanding of what the concept of integration actually refers to. The lack of academic consensus on the definition of integration is certainly a problem if the idea is to root policy-making in research results (Martiniello, 2006:4-5).

education, xenophobia towards migrants by the local population. Xenophobia, meaning "stranger" or "foreigner" meaning "fear" is or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. It is an expression of perceived conflict between an ingroup and an outgroup and may manifest in suspicion by the one of the other's activities, a desire to eliminate their presence, and fear of losing national, ethnic or racial identity (Bolaffi, 2003) & Xenophobia is "fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign."¹⁵ it is the deep dislike of non-nationals by nationals of a recipient state. its manifestation constitutes a violation of human rights.¹⁶ This general definition points to a perception but does not elaborate on the actual manifestation of such fear or hatred of strangers (Odiaka, 2017).

In this case, adaptation and integration mechanisms can be an effective means of preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants.

The relevance of developing adaptation and integration mechanisms aimed at preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants stems primarily from the fact that many countries, due to their economic and demographic conditions, will actively accept migrants, and the problems that accompany migration processes in particular, including the danger of manifestations of extremism and terrorism among migrants, will continue (Laquer, 1999). Naturally, migrants and members of their families, getting into a new socio-cultural environment, experience significant psychological stress. Effective mechanisms of socio-economic, cultural, educational adaptation, and integration of migrants into the new conditions of the host country are required. The process of migrants entering the new socio-cultural environment, in the absence of adaptation and integration mechanisms, can cause particular difficulties in communicating with the institutions of the host society and the local population, difficulties in inclusion in everyday life, and labor activity. These issues can restrain the self-realization of migrants and cause migrants to have unfulfilled expectations, alienation and cause aggression towards the institutions of the host society, the forms of which may be manifestations of the ideologies of extremism and terrorism (Kuhiwczak, 2014).

Specific activities on adaptation relating to the culture of migrants are also necessary for the host population; otherwise, the mood of migrant phobia that has appeared in recent years among part of the

population of the number of countries may increase, negatively affecting cultural relations and lead to conflicts between migrants and representatives of the host society (Rizzo, 2018). Prevention of these dangerous phenomena poses the scientific community the task of developing new effective mechanisms for the adaptation and integration of migrants in the host society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is a wide range of research and scientific resources to study the subject of this article. Emmerson (2016) says: States must recognize that the vast majority of refugees fleeing Middle East and other affected regions are victims of terrorism, and should not be stigmatized as potential terrorists themselves. In a report published by the International Labor Organization (19 December 2016), Improving labour market integration should thus be seen as an essential element in economic and social development strategies. There is now growing evidence on what works and what does not on the integration of migrants. Broadly speaking, a four-fold approach seems particularly promising: first, to take stock of the skills that immigrants already possess, covering through better procedures the recognition of foreign qualifications, including non-formal and informal learning. Second, on that basis, some migrants will need to build additional skills, notably language. Particular challenges arise for those who lack the basic literacy skills to be employable in the host country – here integration is a long-term objective and must be seen as an investment, including for the better integration of their children. Third, it is essential to ensure that migrants' skills are well-used and activated, which implies better matching with local labour market needs but also combatting discrimination. Fourth, adherence to international labour standards can play a strong role in avoiding labour market issues such as downward pressures on wages and working conditions, as well as creating the social conditions conducive to full integration.

Abdou (2019) In her article believes: Most counter-terrorism efforts focus on the criminal justice system. This means focusing almost exclusively on those who already intend to commit a crime rather than prevention. This partial focus may not only hinder success, but in some cases encourage the radicalization of refugees by identifying specific religious groups.

Eleftheriadou (2018) says: Policies adopted by host states at an early stage largely predetermine future radicalization. Another implication is that the possibility of refugee radicalization is not the same for every refugee population and in every (European) country. Each presents different characteristics and challenges. Thus, the policies adopted by the E.U. or member-states should be tailored to the specific needs of each community or state. Dreher and her colleagues(2020) concluded in a study that: Over the last 15 years, a number of countries have substantially tightened immigration laws and introduced policies putting pressure on migrants to integrate into their host countries, including restrictions on migrants' rights as well as surveillance and sanctions. These changes have been caused by expectations that a larger number of foreigners living in a country increases the risk of terrorist attacks in the host country. This paper has put these expectations to the data, for 20 OECD host countries and 183 countries of origin over the 1980-2010 period.

Odiaka (2017) says: Throughout the 20th century, the international community steadily assembled a set of guidelines, laws and conventions to ensure the adequate treatment of refugees and protect their human rights. The process began under the league of nations in 1921. In July 1951, a diplomatic conference in Geneva adopted the Convention relating to the status of refugees, which was later amended by the 1967 Protocol. These documents clearly spell out who is a refugee and the kind of legal protection, other assistance and social rights a refugee is entitled to receive. It also defines a refugee's obligations to host countries and specifies certain categories of people, such as war criminals, who do not qualify for refugee status. Initially, the 1951 Convention was more or less limited to protecting European refugees in the aftermath of World War II, but the 1967 Protocol expanded its scope as the problem of displacement spread around the world. These instruments have also helped inspire important regional instruments such as the 1969 OAU (now AU) Refugee Convention in Africa, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration in Latin America and the development of a common asylum system in the European Union. Today, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol together remain the cornerstone of refugee protection, and their provisions are as relevant now as when they were drafted.

METHODS

In Western countries, scientific approaches to the study of extremism and terrorism were developed by

such famous researchers as B. Jenkins (1984), P. Wilkinson (1980), S. Huntington (1993).

In Russia, the scientific study of extremism and terrorism gained momentum in the 1990s, when the contradictions in society intensified, and a number of conflicts arose. The work of O. V. Budnitsky is devoted to the study of extremism and terrorism as a conflict phenomenon in social life. O. V. Budnitsky (2000), V.V. Vityuk (1993), A.C. Gracheva (2007), V.E. Petrishchev (2001), and others.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was made up of the techniques and principles of systemic⁴ and comparative analysis⁵, generalization, regulation, institutional approaches, structural-functional and conflict logical analysis, intrapsychic, situational, and behaviorist approaches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Drawing on dictionary definitions and the biological and natural history literature, we suggest that the word migration (as applied to animals) can evoke four different but overlapping concepts: one a type of locomotory activity that is notably persistent, undistracted, and straightened out; two a relocation of the animal that is on a much greater scale, and involves movement of much longer duration, than those arising in its normal daily activities; three a seasonal to-and-fro movement of populations between regions where conditions are alternately favorable or unfavorable (including one region in which breeding occurs); and four movements leading to redistribution within a spatially extended population (Dingle & Drake, 2007). Many contemporary conceptualizations of terrorism inadvertently reify political conceptions of terrorism. Mainly because they in the end rely on the intentions of terrorists in defining 'terrorism', the process of terrorism, which involves an unfolding dialectic of actions and reactions, is omitted from researchers' focus. Thus, terrorism becomes simplified to intentional actions by terrorists, and this short-cutting

⁴The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines system analysis as "the process of studying a procedure or business in order to identify its goals and purposes and create systems and procedures that will achieve them in an efficient way". Another view sees system analysis as a problem-solving technique that breaks down a system into its component pieces for the purpose of the studying how well those component parts work and interact to accomplish their purpose (Bentley, 2004: 160).

⁵A comparative analysis is an essay in which two things are compared and contrasted. You may have done a "compare and contrast" paper in your English class, and a comparative analysis is the same general idea, but as a graduate student you are expected to produce a higher level of analysis in your writing. You can follow these guidelines to get started.

of the causal chain of the process of terrorism facilitates both a political 'negation of history' and a 'rhetoric of response' (Schinkel, 2009: 176). Scientists propose different approaches to solving migration issues. For example, multiculturalism is based on the fact that different ethnic and religious groups can live together in a single territory, while not setting the mandatory task of mutual integration of cultures. Multiculturalism represents a major issue of political and intellectual discourse. It is considered a new model for societies whose populations have become multi-ethnic through immigration. Multiculturalism is a dominating theory in Canada because Canada is characterized by immigration. Canada supports multiculturalism. Multiculturalism also encourages integration and this means that the minority groups are able to retain their home culture and ethnic community. The multiculturalism encompasses democratic principles such as equity, equality, freedom, social justice, and human dignity. Some scholars defined multiculturalism in terms of pluralism of racial and ethnic group (others have argued that the meaning of multiculturalism is beyond pluralism and includes the desire to create new social realities from marginalized minority groups. From this perspective multiculturalism promotes social justice, equal access, and opportunity for minorities and other oppressed groups. Multiculturalism is based on the idea of cultural pluralism and is based on the notion of equality among all groups and respect for cultural diversity. More generally, multiculturalism is seen as a "tenuous foundation for assorted policies based on race and ethnicity and a target of criticism for undermining the values of lockean liberalism and the norm of assimilation" (Moawad & El Shoura, 2017). However, the practice of applying this approach in several European countries has shown that unrelated cultures are more susceptible to the phenomenon of misunderstanding between cultures, the formation of prejudices towards other cultures, which in some cases can contribute to the manifestation of such extreme forms of intolerance as xenophobia and extremism.

In our opinion, for the prevention of these dangerous phenomena, it is preeminent to develop a particular model for the integration of cultures, where integration is able to ensure a high degree of cohesion of cultures, the formation of mutual respect between cultures so that new cultures can integrate into the existing unified culture of the country. This requires the creation of the necessary socio-economic conditions for migrants and members of their families. The host

society must also create all the necessary conditions for the development of migrant cultures. It is crucial that migrants understand that they will have equal access to the law and to the adoption of joint public decisions with the citizens of the host state. Thus, the host society should also become a society for migrants. In turn, migrants must be ready to faithfully comply with the laws, traditions, values of the country, learn the state language, know the legislation and the history of the host country.

In our opinion, all these conditions will contribute to a softer integration of migrants into the host society, their significant interaction, the formation of tolerant relations between different cultures, and thereby reduce the risks of the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants. Experts note that for the effective implementation of the adaptation and integration of migrants in the host society, a number of measures are necessary, which include legal, economic, organizational, and other measures (Andrichenko, 2015; Mishunina, 2017).

For example, Russian legislation today contains a number of legal mechanisms aimed at the adaptation and integration of migrants. The Federal Law⁶ of July 25, 2002, No. 115-ФЗ "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation" enshrines the provision according to which migrants must be fluent in Russian, know the history of Russia, the basics of Russian legislation (Article 15.1) (Federal Law of July 25, 2002).

Organizational measures for the adaptation and integration of migrants involve the creation of a unified management system and organizations, coordination of the work of all organizations involved in one way or another in the adaptation and integration of migrants. It is also essential to carry out work on the development of specific programs for the adaptation and integration of migrants, which should include not only the list and content of events but also the issues of material and financial support for the programs (Andrichenko, 2015).

In order to carry out successful work on the adaptation and integration of migrants into the host society, it is essential to involve public organizations, civil society organizations, science, education, and the migrants themselves in this process. We can note the

⁶The full text of the document is available on this site: <http://en.russia.edu.ru/information/npb/fzakon/law/115fz/>

positive experience in the allocation of federal grants in Russia, the creation of the Russian Federation of financial assistance mechanisms constituent entities to help socially oriented non-profit organizations that carry out projects on social, cultural and educational adaptation and integration of labor migrants.

For the effective adaptation and integration of migrants, it is very vital that national cultural organizations of migrant Diasporas actively participate in this process. National-cultural organizations of Diasporas have significant potential in the adaptation and integration of migrants. This stems from the fact that they unite representatives of one ethnic group into a single organization, and through such organizations, migrant Diasporas can effectively instill social and cultural norms and life skills in a new society.

Undoubtedly, the most critical area of work on the effective adaptation and integration of migrants is interstate cooperation, building a system of interaction between departments of countries, including the creation in countries of migrant donors a system of migrant training for migrants, which includes vocational training, language, history, and country legislation, traditions, and customs of the host society.

In the process of adaptation and integration of migrants, it is also essential to study the positive global experience of adaptation and integration of migrants. For example, in Germany, the list of activities of the new National Integration Plan, together with the activities of the Federal level and its institutions, at the municipal level, highlights the importance of involving "people with a migration background" in the sphere of municipal government.

In 2005, the theme of migration and integration in Germany was added to the micro-census survey program. Since then, it has become possible to distinguish between a German population with a "migration background" (or migration experience) and a population without a "migration background". A population with a migration background includes all people who do not have German citizenship by birth or have at least one parent to whom this applies. According to this definition, the following groups have a migration background: Foreigners, naturalized people, (late) emigrants, people who have acquired German citizenship through the adoption of German parents, and children from these four groups. This category complements the previous distinction between Germans and foreigners, which was considered less

significant due to a large number of (late) emigrants and naturalized people. The selection of a population with a migration past used here to take into account the desire not only to look at the migration and integration of the immigrants themselves, that is, real migrants, but also to include their descendants born in Germany in the analysis of migration and integration (Abdou, 2019).

In our opinion, this experience can be used in Russia at the municipal level in order to integrate migrants.

The educational system has excellent opportunities for adaptation and integration of migrants. For example, I.A. Goloviznina (2011) notes that during the integration of migrants through education, it is crucial to solving three main problems:

- Implementation of special training programs for migrant children, including the studying of the Russian language and culture and the fundamentals of Russian legislation;
- The implementation of specialized secondary education for citizens of different ages with the study of the Russian language and culture and the fundamentals of Russian legislation;
- Implementation of mandatory integration educational programs for citizens of different ages, including the study of the Russian language and culture and the fundamentals of Russian legislation (Goloviznina, 2011).

For example, there is a positive experience in implementing special training programs for migrant children. In the city of Moscow, there are one-year "Russian language schools" - the main centers of socio-cultural adaptation of migrants. These schools solve a number of problems:

- Study of the state (Russian) language;
- An acquaintance of children of migrants with the basics of Russian culture, the history of the peoples of Russia, and the fundamentals of Russian legislation, which contributes to instilling in them an all-Russian identity;
- Socio-psychological assistance to migrant children;
- Informational work with parents of migrant children (Goloviznina, 2011).

SUMMARY

Thus, summing up the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Socio-economic, cultural, and educational adaptation and integration of migrants contain multifunctional potential in preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants.
2. The effectiveness of adaptation and integration mechanisms in preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants largely stems from the fact that their action is aimed at preventing causes, circumstances that may contribute to the inclusion of migrants to the ideologies of extremism and terrorism.
3. Socio-economic, cultural, and educational adaptation and integration of migrants aimed at preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants include a number of activities.
4. The practical application in the areas of adaptation and integration of migrants outlined in the study will contribute to a more gentle adaptation, and integration of migrants and their family members into the host society, their significant interaction, the formation of tolerant relations between different cultures, and thus reduce the risks of spreading ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the dangerous phenomena that may accompany migration processes is the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants. Such a danger, in some instances, can come from both illegal and legal migrants. Adaptation and integration mechanisms are effective means of preventing the spread of the ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants since their action can be aimed at preventing and eliminating the causes and conditions that encourage migrants to join the ideologies of extremism and terrorism.

The relevance of developing adaptation and integration mechanisms aimed at preventing the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants stems primarily from the fact that many

countries, due to their economic and demographic conditions, will continue to accept migrants actively, and the problems that accompany migration processes, including the danger of manifestations of extremism and terrorism among migrants, will remain. The prevention of these dangerous phenomena poses the scientific community the task of developing new effective mechanisms for adaptation and integration of migrants in the host society.

The world offers various approaches to solving migration issues. However, some of them have not passed the test of time. For example, the practice of multiculturalism in several European countries has shown its inefficiency. Unrelated cultures are more susceptible to the phenomenon of misunderstanding between cultures, the formation of prejudices towards other cultures, which in some cases can contribute to the manifestation of such extreme forms of intolerance as xenophobia and extremism. In our opinion, the prevention of these dangerous phenomena requires a special model of cultural integration, when integration is able to provide a high degree of cultural cohesion, the formation of mutual respect between cultures so that new cultures can integrate into the existing unified culture of the country.

This requires, first of all, the creation of the necessary socio-economic conditions for migrants and members of their families. The host society must also create all the necessary conditions for the development of migrant cultures. It is imperative that migrants understand that they will have equal access to the law and to the adoption of joint public decisions with the citizens of the host state. Experts note that for the effective implementation of the adaptation and integration of migrants in the host society, the integrated application of a number of measures, which include legal, economic, organizational, and other measures, is necessary.

In our opinion, all these conditions will contribute to a softer adaptation and integration of migrants in the host society, their effective interaction, the formation of tolerant relations between different cultures, and thereby reduce the risks of the spread of ideologies of extremism and terrorism among migrants.

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