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INFLUENCE OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PEACE IN THE BALKANS

ABSTRACT

The study elaborates the appearance and influence of the ideology as a phenomenon of posing threats in southeastern Europe, particularly in the Balkans. As a result of the reaction of religious, economic, and political factors appeared military focuses, crises regions, criminal terrorist organizations, extremism supported by ideology, and this lead the society to the wrong way. The interest in this sphere started from criminology operations and behavior against the values in the society, against the inter-culture and mixing of the population, making inter-religious impatiens, up to interrelation exterminate. Seeking the answer to the question of establishing and preserving peace on the Balkans may be perceived in the protection of the multiethnic, respect of the population religiousness and recognition of the eventual threats in all spheres of living and the standing of the expansion of asymmetric threats as a way to provide existence, human rights and freedom, and religious prestige. In that context, the study determinates the possible threats to the states in the Balkans, as a result of the religious influence, globalization and cultural differences in the region of southeastern Europe.

Key words: ideology, globalization, security and crime

1. INFLUENCE OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PEACE IN THE BALKANS

The problems in democratic societies that occur as a result of political, economic, security, cultural, and other issues are perceived by many of the intellectual experts as an alternative for achieving policy, based on the conviction that moral norms and principles can help in achieving the set goals. It seems that the Balkan countries as countries of transition region stand on the principles that moral power is more effective than real, because of its longevity. Rejection of reality and acceptance of morality have given that the short-term effect on the states and nations turns contrary, and the effects of negative developments are soon felt. Ideology in practice is usually identified with the implementation of the policy, but the transition from socialist to an economy market significantly affects the identification of ideology with economy. The reasons are clear, but what is surprising is that the research is negligible and the consequences are huge. Ideology is defined as creating ideas which would be the basis for the formation of political or economic theories¹⁸⁰. It is the system of ideas, beliefs and values that expresses the fundamental interests of one group as majority interests¹⁸¹. However, the definition of ideology depends on the aspects in which the perception is made, so the ideology of the governess group is called „conservative“, focusing on the strengthening, straightening and intellectual justification of the existing order¹⁸². Contrary to this assertion, the ideology of the oppressed group rule is aimed at weakening, breaking and thought disclosure of the existing order.

The genesis of the division of the world and the diversity of ideologies can be seen in the conflicts of interest, the collision of cultures and the clash of civilizations, which, according to Huntington are based on Western arrogance, Islamic intolerance and Chinese evidence. According to him, the power of the West is reduced due to the dynamics of the Islamic and Asian countries, which emphasizes the superiority of their culture. With the strengthening of the economic power, military power and political influence also increase. Great efforts are needed to restore Islamic laws regarding to the impact of Western regulations. The use of religious expression and symbolism is clearly paved with adherence to the Islamic way of social behavior, religious rites and assistance among the Islamic countries¹⁸³. If ideology is seen as a factor of security threats in the world, we can immediately realize that a good part of the reports, assessments, and analyses mention the terms: terrorism, Middle East, Islamic fundamentalism, Al Qaeda, religious sects, financing, trafficking, suicide attacks and other asymmetric threats. It is undisputable that many of these aspects are related to ideology and ideological orientation, in which, in the absence of legal norms and standards - nonexistent

¹⁸⁰ Oxford University, *The Oxford popular dictionary*, Oxford University press, 1999

¹⁸¹ Contemporary Administration: *Encyclopedia of the political culture*, Belgrade, 1993

¹⁸² M. Kotovchevski: *National Security of the Republic of Macedonia*, Macedonian civilization, Skopje 2000

¹⁸³ Z. Nacev, R. Nachevski, *Security and National Defense*, Macedonian Treasury, Kumanovo, 2001

(fictional) strategies are implemented, traditions are imposed, hatred and threats are spread, threats, plans of destruction are done; all this also influences pressure on the development of the world, its peace and security.

One of the questions is whether there is a possibility of distortion of ideology as a result of implementing the wrong policies and economy, on which earthquakes occur in certain areas, regions and even whole continents. If we view the phenomenological and etiological characteristics of ideology, it is likely that we will come to the answer of the question but, another question is whether we will get the answer to the question of the relationship of ideology to the emerging asymmetric threats on the broad world, especially the Middle East, Europe, and South Balkans.

Divergence of ideology

Divergence of ideology represents divergence of ideas and behavior. The open conflicts in the Balkans led to fatal results. It feels necessarily that modern democratic societies need to be accompanied by balance between the state (politic) and religion. Codes of the practicing of religions certainly answer that it would demonstrate the contradictions and denials. The erosion of morale, as well as the need to solve problems with guns and threats is a Balkan syndrome and phenomenon which is confirmed by the outrageous consequences of the desire to create own states. In general, ideology can be equated with the strategy, doctrine, concepts, and other lines of development. The realization of the ideology of the international community is represented through real possibilities and opportunities, and acceptance of high moral values behind the achievement of goals and objectives¹⁸⁴. On the other hand, failure is guaranteed through forms of self-interpretation, creation, and application of ideology for achieving the set goals, and even lineups were unperceptive, warrior, and even self-destructive.

Aspects of the acceptance of the ideology can be seen in some manifestation or indicators of creating threats to peace and security in the Balkans, which are reflected in the following:

1. The impact of global changes in the world
2. Creating of free corridors
3. Emergence and influence of religious movements

Regardless of the existing theories, it shows that worldwide there is a strong influence of the acceptance of the ideology, performs religious aspect. Ideology in this context does not preclude unilateral policy of accepting the norms, customs and ethical behavior. The approach in which nations respect their values and reject the values of others leads to creation of nationalism, extremism, chauvinism and other forms of unacceptable behavior, causing backfire and lead to divergent behavior. The theory of denial of other nations is a prerequisite for the opposition's efforts and goals for creating peace, democracy, economic development and modern society. Discrepancy with respect to ethnic values may be the result of faulty development of ideology, leading to ethnic conflicts, military conflicts and crises lasting. In this context, the feelings are strengthened for the emergence of the so-called "accelerators conflict events"¹⁸⁵ that are outside the parameters of the models, in which among other events, follow: discriminatory rules of the regimes, clashes between different groups, threats for external interference, cohesion of opposition groups, violent opposition among like-minded groups, aggressive rejection between the opposing groups, disruption of the integrity of life.

The impact of global changes on the ethnic groups and their ideology

Global international politics, uneven economic development, the impact of Western democracies, strong polarization between the global population and ethnic groups, big misunderstanding and intolerance, all led to global change with huge implications. The impact spilled over the Balkan Peninsula and the newly formed states and nations. The onset of global changes is accompanied with the emergence of global threats. Dangers of asymmetric threats, especially terrorism, for the international community is still not clear and unconfirmed determinant, where unfortunately very soon came the need for research on radical Islamic movements, groups, organizations and alike.

The result is reflected in the emergence of extremism, terrorism, organized crime, threats of weapons of mass destruction, the appearance of new spots, new global challenges and discoveries with severe consequences. Middle East has been identified as an area for recruiting members to terrorism. The stroke western democracies, whose territories spill consequences of changing social arrangements; breakup of federations; formation of new states; the strong influence of the extremism; emigration of the world's population and more. International politics in step faces the necessity to address emerging challenges,

¹⁸⁴ D. Bojcev, *Diplomatic dictionary*, TIF-TOP D.O.O. Skopje 1998

¹⁸⁵ M. Kotovchevski, "Etiology of armed conflict", Macedonian civilization, Skopje 1999

reflecting the spread of fear, threats, intimidation, murder, injury and destruction, with huge publicity in public at local, regional, and global level. The global changes have led to transformation of broad regions of the world especially in eastern and southeastern Europe, where nearly for two decades we feel the effects of the transition of societies from one system to another, or creating a democratic society with a market economy. The global changes create further difficulties leading to new internal problems expressed in the region of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, the crisis in the Gulf and the Middle East¹⁸⁶.

Many countries still strongly feel the transitional problems that can be said to apply to the security environment and the territory of the Republic of Macedonia¹⁸⁷. In the creation of such an environment many factors contribute to the appearance of conflict, such as: poverty, economic stagnation, uneven distribution of resources, discrimination and oppression of ethnic groups, refugee crises, social injustice, etc¹⁸⁸. Such decomposition of systems have dragged backwards certain countries, which in turn generates greater volumes of crises, and the idea of global terrorism gets their potential allies in terms of recruiting people for terrorism, terrorism logistics, facilitating transit through certain areas, funding paramilitary formations and the like. Weakened policies allow national - separatist movements to get growing. Their influence on the challenges for the emergence of global change creates aristocratic behavior, which constantly interacts with corruptive behavior of ruling structures by preventing or avoiding the acceptance of democratic processes and respect for fundamental human rights without respecting the basic principles of civil society. This has become recognizable and synonymous with the spread of organized crime and maintaining their positions. Undefined roles of individual state apparatus still represent the main culprits for encouraging affairs, spreading disinformation, making misjudgment, conspiracy to target specific individuals or groups, support individuals and criminal uncontrolled armed groups and even paramilitary formations. The aristocratic way of functioning affects the creation of instability in order to accomplish their own purposes, creating profit, enrichment and utilization of their own position. But the global changes and their challenges did not stop there. The beginning of this century characterized the conflict to create a nation state, led by national ideological orientation. The armed forces are used to disable a potential opponent, but the extrusion of certain people in their own country or region¹⁸⁹. In this context, the disturbance regions lead to disturbance and behavior of religions, especially anywhere they accept the model of extreme (traditional) behavior and culture. Security deviations are dispersed in various directions, with no opportunities for their opposition. As a result of the undefined status of ethnic groups it was launched a revival of ideas to divide the world on religious, ideological and national basis.

Commitment to democratic development has prompted many newly created states to accede to the collective security systems, alliances or regional unification. Recent history of many Balkan countries shows that the cost of security depends on the importance of history and geopolitical position and without this knowledge we can not understand the Balkan world¹⁹⁰. The inevitability of the need to retrofit security and intelligence services is a result of using outdated security techniques, global, slow, and ineffective security apparatus, incompatibility of modern challenges, slowness of scientific and research technologies, inefficient organizational and formational structure of the security and defense systems, the world still feels the consequences of changing the security structures¹⁹¹.

Clearly determined transformed countries of Central and Eastern Europe that accepted concepts of participation in collective security systems began implementation of the policy for full Euro-Atlantic orientation of the security systems. The presence and influence of NATO in the region of the "new" member states of the Alliance contribute that the newly regimes reach the required standard border security processes. Sense of equal security among Alliance members contributes to the overall stability in Europe and creates conditions for increased cooperation with other countries. Structures for cooperation between the member states of NATO contribute to stability in Europe and increase cooperation towards building a common political, economic, social and cultural destiny¹⁹². The Strategic Concept of the Alliance is an exercise in cooperation, communication, and coordination of measures and activities to join those with the time course or participate in the prevention of negative influences and evil of the 21st century, maintaining military

¹⁸⁶ NATO, Office of information and Press, Brussels, 2001

¹⁸⁷ Assembly of the Republic, „National Security Concept and Defense“, Skopje, 2003

¹⁸⁸ T. Gocevski, O.Bakreski, S.Slaveski, *European Union through the European Security Fetching*, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje 2007

¹⁸⁹ V. Vasilevski, „International Humanitarian Law“, Military Academy, Skopje 2002

¹⁹⁰ M. Kotovchevski, „The secret services of the Balkans“, Bomat Graphics, Skopje 2007

¹⁹¹ M. Dojchinovski, „Modern military intelligence“, Solaris Print, Skopje, 2009

¹⁹² S. Kuzev, „Defense Strategy“, Jugoreklam, Skopje, 2001

capabilities of the Alliance, especially in conflict prevention and crisis management, arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation¹⁹³.

In establishing control over security areas the role of the armed forces is essential, their impact on the Earth's population, the new modes, the transformation of the regions and the control and security of the entire planet. The development of nuclear potentials and the spread of weapons of mass destruction are the greatest threat to the world and challenge to the collective security systems. The presence of suspected weapons is mostly with unconfirmed origin. It is often pointed out that on the black market, most sophisticated military equipment, material, and technical means and characteristics of world class manufacturers can be found. The revolution of military potential and its propagation gain importance with the sudden spread of the desire to possess weapons, which in turn contributes to a reduction in safety. As a result, traditional habits of certain regions and certain nations, peoples and ethnic groups, the revolution of military potential and encourage governments and non-governmental organizations and authorities, with the offer and sale of the same, which directly affects the expansion and existence of terrorism desire to use the weapons. Thus enabling the creation and support the aspirations of the ethnic conflicts a threat to their own survival is felt. Threats come from the desire to seize territory and "taking destiny into their own hands" by nationalistic motives, the desire for "proof" and many other worldwide unacceptable and poorly explained reasons.

The international community often loses the connection and cooperation with the limited capabilities of government institutions as a result of the activities of the criminal-terrorist organizations and groups¹⁹⁴. In all this, untimely intervention leads to the emergence of the law of force, weapons, theory of groups, social-sociological syndrome and loss of consciousness, degradation mechanisms of the state, losing confidence, continuing with "business" for smuggling of arms, drugs, people, and alike.

The wide range of current and political crises on the global level is not a risk or threat to initiate a larger war. Military conflicts and crises around the world indicate the long-term regional crises uncertainty on the possible consequences. Red lines of human disasters are long obsolete, as seen daily in the media. The new millennium is marked by bloodshed because the international community must find a way out and a chance to decide their own safety to all nations.

Creation of free corridors

Ethnic groups in the Balkans accept and follow the ideology as it helps them to realize their interests and to solve personal problems. Each new situation or an insoluble problem causes problem behavior, respect, adaptability and crisis groups. The last two decades have pushed the idea of establishing free corridors, which are symbolic of the realization of the idea of creating routes "green transversal", but very little real meaning is explained. In fact, the key point of green transversal to ensure smooth movement or movement in the territories where ethnic groups of Muslims the direction of routes to smuggle arms, drugs and people, the direction of the Middle East (Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria), countries of the North-African continent and others, to European countries through the Balkan peninsula. A big number of countries in Southeast Europe cannot control all territory from different reasons (not accessible terrain, risk region, a possible outbreak of extremism and terrorism, etc.) It is assumed that the security situation has deteriorated precisely in these areas where it is performing activities related to planning and organizing criminal - terrorist activities, smuggling suspect goods are produced and used camps, polygons and logistics base for paramilitary structures, creating an armory, exercises, firing, and other illegal activities.

Ideas for creating of free corridors from Asia to Europe, go in the direction of connecting these areas in different countries of the region and achieving the ultimate goal, and free movement and transport without control of persons, goods, equipment, tools, machinery, motor vehicles, goods and items of the gray economy, and connecting and controlling territories. Thus, supporters of this idea switch from one place to another without passports, avoiding border controls and authorities, and providing logistical support, transportation, preparation for implementation activities for asymmetric threats, concealment and protection of armed groups and individuals, violation of laws, regulations, territorial integrity and sovereignty of states.

The emergence and influence of religious movements

One of the most serious threats to the security of the Balkan Peninsula is the impact of the radical elements of religious movements and doctrines, which according to the methods of operation and the method of keeping and teaching the faithful in a very simple way and plastic, leading to ethnic intolerance.

¹⁹³ NATO, *Office of information and Press*, Brussels, 2001

¹⁹⁴ T. Moctaitis, "Al Qaeda: A global insurgency?", 2005, CCMR / NPS, DePaul University

Knowing that one kind of extremism creates another kind of extremism, one kind of terrorism creates another kind of terrorism, the killing creates blood feuds, the emergence and influence of radical religious movements only encourage support for asymmetric threats, perform the pressure on the population with threats and danger. On the Balkan Peninsula, although there are still not clearly defined lines of action, are created religious sects and movements, which involved a good deal with part of Muslim population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. Joining the radical religious sects and movements presents a symbiosis of behavior, religion, national origin, religious affiliation and ideological orientation. Influences and pressures are performed by religious teachers, representatives of religious objects, members of radical organizations, religious sects and movements, etc. As one of the most famous in the strongest influence is "Wahhabism". It seems that the genesis, emergence and practice of Wahhabism in the region are still unclear, unknown, unacceptable because of the pro-Western orientation of the Muslim population, where each occurrence, learning assertion or imposition, is considered as radical and extreme.

The emergence of Islamic fundamentalism in the Balkans is a phenomenon that is created as a result of disruptions in the global characteristics, ideological burden and major differences between the western and eastern world¹⁹⁵. Historically, "Islam" in humanity is established as faith, when it began to spread rapidly in Asia, North Africa and Spain, which seriously endanger other empires. With the creation of Islam was created the Muhammad learning embodied in the "Koran"¹⁹⁶. Ignorance of Islam and distortion of the teachings of the Koran often established the thesis to encourage conversion, cleaning, extremism, fundamentalism, radical religious teachings, jihad and other forms of impact on the global awareness the Earth's population.

Islam is a religion of peace and tolerance which has nothing to do with war. But fundamentalist Islamic movements are often directly or indirectly linked to militant groups, which are also the relationship with the armed wings or represented by them. These groups are now organized at the international networks to achieve the ideological and religious goals, which are elected in every part of the Earth.

Wahhabism is a religious movement which occurred in Saudi Arabia in the 17th century. The term wehabij derived from the name of Muhammad Abdulvehabi, its creator. He came from the famous family and was a very young practitioner of the Koran. During his stay in Iran and Iraq he become an expert on Sufism¹⁹⁷, after which he came into contact with the works of Ibn Tejmija (first teacher of Wahhabism), which significantly influenced the ideas of Muhammad. The early movement was called "wehabij". After the uprising and the rapid expansion of wehabism movement, quickly realized Wahhabi influence in the Persian Gulf, after Iraq, Yemen, Iran, Syria, Morocco, and later in the late 20th century also to Europe. In the Balkans countries the Islamic fundamentalism syndrome and the emergence of the Wahhabi movement were felt during the Middle East crisis, ethnic conflicts and the creation of new states when within transnational corridors from Asia to Europe and vice versa it was posted financial, logistical, and other help. Wahabism is a movement of Islam, which among other things calls the faithful to join the traditional and conservative behavior, which affects the behavior of believers. The attempts to Islamic fundamentalism and Wahhabi movement in the Balkans show pioneering efforts to attract as many people of Muslim religion as possible. It made a strong push for propagation, attracting and placing "under the control" the Islamic religious institutions. Behavior in public, dressing and respect for religious customs, require specific living conditions. The activities carried out in the regions, cities and neighborhoods populated primarily by people of the Islamic religion are characteristic for rural and impoverished districts, but still are not exclusive in major areas.

¹⁹⁵ The term fundamentalism is derived from the word foundation, meaning foundation or return the ancestors, or highlighting the genesis basically. In other words, fundamentalism involves supporting pillars of an idea, belief, or doctrine, which as such does not accept other alternatives

¹⁹⁶ Rules of Conduct traditions of Islamic religion

¹⁹⁷ Disclaimer of personal ego for God or another

2. CONCLUSION

Any kind of destructive ideology creates conditions for realization of aggressive goals, creating threats and vulnerability of the social values. Attention and commitment to the global problem is needed as well as a special treatment from the wider international community due to its coordinate action to find solutions to overcome the existing crises and military conflicts. Especially important are the activities at the local level within the ideological deviation which took swing or out of control. Therefore, the security policy within the international security should play a key role in bringing under control “the war of cultures”. The Balkans is an area that belongs to the European culture and orientation to residents to dribble dark forces that in naive and simple way want to downgrade progress, advanced ideas, the development of multiculturalism, and the peace in the region.

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