

Impact of Terrorism on the Freedom of Movement and Protection of Human Private Life in The Arab World

Prof. Ahmad Falah Alomosh

*Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences and Professor of Applied Sociology
University of Sharjah, U.A.E.
Email: alomosh@sharjah.ac.ae*

Prof. Aref Al-Khattar

*Chairman of the Department of Justice, Law, and Society, and Professor of Criminology,
California University of Pennsylvania – U.S.A*

Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the impact of terrorism on the freedom of movement and the protection of human private life in The Arab World . To achieve this goal, a questionnaire was designed to gather data from a sample of 416 respondents. Descriptive statistics and the chi-square test were used to analyze the data. The study revealed that a number of factors constitute a threat to stability and security of societies and individuals, and instill fear of movement and travel. The reasons for this treat to freedom of movement are discussed. A number of suggestions that would protect the right of movement and the private lives of individuals are given.

Keywords: terrorism, right of movement, protection of human private life, sources most threatening to societal stability, security of individuals

Introduction

Researchers who deal with the study of the impact of terrorism notice a very limited number of studies in the area of the impact of terrorism on the freedom of movement and protection of human private life in The Arab World . This is perhaps due to a concentration on the reality and orientation of terrorism and its threats. Research in the field of terrorism has focused on the definition of terrorism, its problems, constituents, and negative reflections on the social, economic, political, and security structures (Alomosh, 2006). Attention was likewise paid to polarization of terrorism with respect to concepts represented in the spread of disorder, killing of innocents, and paralysis of social and economic life (Alomosh, 2009; Gendron, 2007; Kats & Liebes, 2007; Kellner, 2008; Voiotti et al, 2008; Bockstette, 2009; Alexander, 2002; Semid, 1995; Hoffman, 1999).

The events of September 11, 2001, have created issues that led to changes representing violations of individual rights in traveling and interference in personal lives to such a degree not previously witnessed by human society. This is especially reflected in fanaticism and discrimination, (based on skin color, ethnicity, and religion), and acts such as detention in airports and at country boundaries. In addition, the changes resulting from the events of September 11 are represented in aggravation of all types in the name of security—phone call interception, monitoring of e-mail, control of financial accounts, deportation, accessing all kinds of electronic signatures and registration systems, surveillance in public places, and restrictions of civil liberties (Cainkar, 2004).

Because of terrorism, feelings of fear from traveling and moving have emerged, affecting the rights of individuals to move, regardless of their social and ethnic backgrounds. There were studies done on the basis of these theoretical and methodological factors. These studies examined the narrowing of the of the open space for individuals moving in a world in which fast changes in the fields of security, communication, and technology occur (Arsenault & Manuel, 2008; Carelso, 2008; Corman et al, 2008; Golan, 2006; Kramer, 2008).

To explain and analyze the relationship between terrorism and the rights of individuals to move and protect their own private lives, our current study examines the positions of individuals and their understanding of their rights of movement, as well as their perceptions and awareness of legal, security, and social protection. The position of these people and their awareness of their rights show the seriousness of the threats posed by counterterrorism activities. The disturbances in the security, political legal and social arenas have become a concern in contemporary societies.

Our study used individuals as the unit of analysis to show how threats of terrorism impinge on their right of movement, and to what extent special protection to humans must be provided in the 21st century.

Operational Definition

The notions of preventing travel and mobility and protecting human private lives to develop administrative and security restrictions terrorize civilians, resulting in social chaos and intolerance, thereby disrupting the social order. People contend with threats to stability of societies, fear of moving and traveling abroad, incurring annoyance during trips and travel, and experience limitations to personal freedom.

Research Statement

This study seeks to show the extent of fear from traveling and moving, the sources of this fear, and the ways through which this fear can be minimized. This study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the factors that most threaten the stability of societies and the security of individuals?
2. To what extent are respondents being limited in their travel and movement?
3. What are the factors that threaten people's right to travel and move around, and that invade individual privacy?
4. What is the source of fear of traveling and moving?
5. What methods may be used to reduce the fear of travel and movement?
6. What suggestions can be made that would protect the right of movement and private lives of individuals?

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify the sources of the gravest threats to the stability of societies and the security of individuals
- Identify the factors most threatening to freedom of travel and movement and protection of individuals
- Identify the sources of fear from traveling and moving
- Identify the means by which fear from traveling and moving are reduced
- Offer suggestions to protect movement and private lives

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study is derived from both theoretical and applied levels. The theory level relates to identifying the dimensions of the threat and the entry of public opinion. The application level corresponds to identifying people's positions toward terrorism and its relationship to the right of movement and protection of private life.

Previous Studies

Specialists in the field of terrorism and its impact on the right of movement and protection of private lives of people attest to the scarcity of studies in this area in the 20th century. The few studies found in this field are discussed below.

The study of Alomosh (2009) on the attitudes of university students toward terrorism in the United Arab Emirates' society revealed diverse concepts of terrorism among members of the study sample. These concepts were arranged in descending order of importance: The killing of innocent people, the spread of disorder, terrifying civilians, intolerance of opinion, theft of property, and disruption of social and economic life (Alomosh, 2009). Over three-fourths of the study sample, (77.9%), believed that the absence of the concept of terrorism gives legitimacy to interventions in the affairs of the state (Alomosh, 2009). The study revealed the following causes of extremism and terrorism, again in descending order from the most to least important from the viewpoint of respondents: Incomplete socialization, unequal distribution of income, incidence of poverty in some countries, proliferation of slums in some countries, unclear objectives, and spread of illiteracy (Alomosh, 2009).

A report of the American Islamic Relations Council (2002) revealed that Arabs and Muslims have been exposed to a variety of negative experiences after the events of September 11, 2001, as represented in hate crimes and job discrimination. The report cited an increase in the cases of intolerance and hate crimes—649 in the first 7 days following the events to 1,717 after six months ("Council on American-Islamic," 2002).

The study of Cainker (2004) showed the impact of the attacks after September 11 on Arabs and Muslims living in the United States of America. The study reports that the United States has set local administrative and legal restrictions under its National Security and War on

Terrorism programs (Cainker, 2004). These security packages were prepared with no input from the public, and procedures stemming from these programs have included arrests, use of undercover agents, closed meetings, the use of secret evidences, forced deportation, confiscation of property, and a mandatory special registration system of all residents (Cainker, 2004).

A poll conducted by Cornell University (2004) about restrictions on civil liberties and attitudes toward Islam and American Muslims revealed that 44% of Americans support the idea to curtail some liberties to Muslim Americans (Friedlander). The poll showed that 27% of respondents wanted American Muslims to register their place of residence with the federal government (Friedlander, 2004). In addition, 26% believed that mosques should be subject to control by the institutions of justice, and 20% agreed that the Department of Justice secret agents must observe the Muslim organizations to monitor their finances (Friedlander, 2004). Moreover, 22% believed that American Muslims are a real threat because they are Muslim and have come from the Middle East (Friedlander, 2004). On the other hand, 48% of the study sample in this survey believed that no restrictions should be imposed on the civil liberties of American Muslims (Friedlander, 2004).

The findings from previous studies agree with the results of this study with respect to the impact of terrorism on the right of movement and protection of human private life. This is especially characterized by the restrictions on civil liberties, racism and discrimination, (on the basis of color, race, and religion), arrests at airports and borders, and harassment of all kinds and forms.

Theoretical Framework

The study of the impact of terrorism on the right of movement and protection of the private life of individuals is based on the public perception of terrorism as a security threat. Manis (1976), as the founder of the public opinion approach in the analysis of social problems faced by contemporary societies such as terrorism and crime, considers this approach a synthesis and a compromise between sociological theories that have addressed the nature of social problems and its solutions. In his analysis of social problems, Manis starts from what the community knows about the social problems and then develops appropriate solutions, according to their perceptions of these problems (1976). Manis explains the scientific and theoretical benefits of the model (1976). First, the public opinion seems to be an appropriate standard to analyzing social problems. Second, public opinion is an alternative to the provisions of personal judgments. Third, it represents a source of information from a large number of people. Fourth, it is the most important thing theoretically. Knowledge about public perceptions of what is desired helps sociologists to understand and to predict the community in such cases (Manis, 1976).

Public opinion is considered a suitable scientific mechanism to study the impact of terrorism on the right of movement and protecting the private lives of individuals because it allows individuals to express their opinions about problems that they see, apart from the knowledge, values, and personalities of social researchers. Through the public opinion approach, we can be made aware of the nature of social problems from different social categories and sectors. This approach also provides researchers with theoretical and applied knowledge about the problems and helps them understand the essence of those problems.

In addition, a theoretical framework from the field of criminology can be used to explain the fear of terrorism. According to Al-Khattar, terrorists go through a process of justifications and neutralization of their violent behavior (2003). He applied the theory of “Techniques of Neutralizations” to religious-based terrorism. The findings of Al-Khattar’s study confirmed that terrorists are convinced they are doing the right things, even in killing people (2003). Terrorists

use five techniques that justify their violence: Denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of victims, condemnation of the condemners, and appeal to higher loyalties (Al-Khattar, 2003). As a result, terrorists do not care about their victims, because they do not see them that way. Terrorists are willing to kill themselves in the name of their faith (Al-Khattar, 2003).

Methodology and Analytical Procedures

Population and sample: The population consisted of all students in the University of Sharjah who were registered in the summer semester, 2009-2010. All 136 courses available in this semester were identified. Random samples were drawn from these courses; the study covered 14 courses from the total available courses, (9.7%).

For purposes of this study, a two-part questionnaire was designed. The first part included the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The second included questions designed to achieve the objectives of the study.

To confirm the effectiveness of the tool, it was given to four reviewers in the field of criminology and terrorism, and all their comments were taken under advisement. The percentage of agreement among the reviewers about items on the tool reached 97%, meaning that the tool has satisfied the conditions of validity required for the study.

To verify the reliability of the study tool, it was tested on a sample composed of 50 respondents. Then, the same test was given to the same persons 2 weeks after the first test. Reliability was tested through Pearson’s correlation between the first and the second tests. The value of the correlation was 0.88, indicating high reliability of the study tool.

The data are analyzed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), descriptive statistics, and the chi-square test.

Analysis

1. Socio-Demographic characteristics

The data in Table 1 shows that 50.2% of the respondents were males and 49.8% were females. As to social status, it was found that in the 20-24 age group, 84.9% were married, representing 94.2%. The monthly income of more than half of the respondents, (59.1%), is AED10,000, (1USD = 3.65 AED), and more. The percentage of those with a family income between AED7,500 and 9,999 was 20%; those with income between AED5,000 and 7,499 was 12.7%. The rest, (8.2%), had income less than AED5, 000.

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Gender	Frequency	%	Social status	Frequency	%
Male	209	50.2	Single	353	84.9
Female	207	48.8	Married	63	15.1
Total	416	100	Total	416	100
Age category	Frequency	%	Family monthly income	Frequency	%
Less than 20 years	3	0.7	Less than AED5,000	24	8.2
(20-24) years	392	94.2	AED5,000-7,499	53	12.7
(25-29) years	12	2.9	AED7,500-9,999	83	20.0

30 years and more	9	2.2	AED10,000 and more	246	56.1
Total	416	100	Total	416	100

The data in Table 2 show that the percentage of illiteracy among fathers of respondents reached 9.6%, while it was 15.6% among the mothers. Also, 7.9% of the fathers can read and write as opposed to the mothers' 7.5%. The fathers who completed primary education were 7.5%, against 7.9% among mothers; intermediate education, 11.1% for fathers vs. 12% for mothers; secondary education, 13.2% for fathers vs. 21.9% for mothers. Regarding the mid diploma, it was 7.2% for fathers vs. 7.9% for mothers; university education, 32.5% for fathers vs. 22.8% for mothers; and higher studies, 11.1% for fathers vs. 4.3% for mothers.

Distribution of parents' education

Educational level	Father		Mother	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Illiterate	40	9.6	65	15.6
Reading and writing	33	7.9	31	7.5
Primary	31	7.5	33	7.9
Intermediate	46	11.1	50	12.0
Secondary	55	13.2	91	21.9
Mid diploma	30	7.2	33	7.9
University	135	32.5	95	22.8
Higher/ advanced studies	46	11.1	18	4.3
Total	416	100	416	10

2. Impact of Terrorism on the Freedom of Movement and Protection of Human Private Life

The data in Table 3 show that terrorism ranked first among the sources of grave threats to society and individual security, with 32.5%. In the second position comes poverty, with 16.6%, then unemployment, with 13.9%. In the fourth position were wars and armed disputes (13.2%); illiteracy was fifth (6.5%), and organized crime, diseases, and epidemics, sixth (6.5%). Natural disasters come in last with 2.4%.

Sources Most Threatening to Stability of Societies and Individual Security

Source	Frequency	%
Terrorism	135	32.5
Organized crime	20	4.8
Poverty	69	16.6

Unemployment	58	13.9
Illiteracy	27	6.5
Natural disasters	10	2.4
Diseases and epidemics	20	4.8
Wars and armed disputes	55	13.2
Others	22	5.3
Total	416	100

The data in Table 4 show that the sources regarded more threatening to stability of societies from the males' points of view was poverty, (21.1%), while terrorism comes in first position among the female respondents, (44.4%). In the second position for males, with 20.6%, was terrorism. Unemployment was mentioned by 17.2% of the males, (as opposed to 10.6% among the females); illiteracy, 7.2% with males vs. 5.8% with females; and natural disasters, 1.4% with males vs. 3.4% with females. As to diseases and epidemics, it is the same percentage, (4.8%), for males and females; and wars and armed disputes, 14.8% for males vs. 11.6% for females. The relationship between gender and source of threat was statistically significant (χ^2 , $P = 0.001$).

Sources More Threatening to Stability of Societies, by Gender

Source	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Terrorism	43	20.6	92	44.4
Organized crime	10	4.8	10	4.8
Poverty	44	21.1	25	12.1
Unemployment	36	17.2	22	10.6
Illiteracy	15	7.2	12	5.8
Natural disasters	3	1.4	7	3.4
Diseases and epidemics	10	4.8	10	4.8
Wars and armed disputes	31	14.8	24	11.6
Others	17	8.1	5	2.4
Total (n)	209	100	207	100

$\chi^2 = 35.8$, degrees of freedom = 8, $P = 0.001$

The data in Table 5 show that 74.3% of the study sample individuals believed that the freedom of movement and protection of human private life has become less secure after the events 9-11, whereas 13.7% believed that there was no change. Only 12% believed that it has become more secure.

Impact of terrorism on the freedom of movement and protection of human private life after 9-11

Freedom of movement and protection of human	Frequency	%
---	-----------	---

private life after 11th September events is		
More safe	50	12.0
Less safe	309	74.3
No change	57	13.7
Total	416	100

The data in Table 6 show that 67.9% of the male respondents felt that the freedom of movement after 9-11 has become more secure, as against 80.6% of the females sharing the same belief. Meanwhile, 14.4% of the males said that movement has become more secure and 17.7% saw no change as against 9.7% among the women. The relationship between gender and the freedom of movement after 9-11 was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 9.1$) ($P=0.001$).

Freedom of Movement as Perceived by Respondents, by Gender

Perception	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
More safe	30	14.4	20	9.7
Less safe	142	67.9	167	80.6
Not changed	37	17.7	20	9.7
Total (n)	209	100	207	100

$\chi^2 = 9.1$, degrees of freedom= 2, $P= 0.01$

The data in Table 7 show that 77.4% of the sample respondents were not afraid to travel and move out of the country, while 22.6% said that they were afraid to do so. The study revealed that traveling by air is considered the more fearful way (51.1%), while traveling by road was considered dangerous by 38.3% and traveling by sea, by 10.6%.

Fear of Traveling and Moving Out of Country and Perceptions of the Most Fearful Means of Travel

Fear from moving and traveling abroad	Frequency	%
Yes	94	22.6
No	322	77.4
Total	416	100
Most fearful means of travel	Frequency	%
By road	36	38.3
By air	48	51.1
By sea	10	10.6

Total	94	100
--------------	-----------	------------

The data in Table 8 show that 17.7% of the males were afraid to travel and move out of the country as opposed to the females' 28.5%. The relationship between gender and fear of travel was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.3$) ($P = 0.01$); females were more afraid of traveling more than males. When the means of travel was considered, the men considered traveling by air most fearful, while the women regarded traveling by road the most fearful. The relationship between gender and means of traveling considered most fearful was statistically significant ($\chi^2=7.8$) ($P=0.001$); that is, air travel was the source of fear among males while it was being on the road that frightened females.

Fear of Traveling and Moving Abroad and Most Fearful Means, by Gender

Fear of traveling and moving abroad	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	37	17.7	59	28.5
No	172	82.3	148	71.5
Total	209	100	207	100
$\chi^2 = 6.3$, degrees of freedom= 1, $P= 0.01$				
More fearful means of travel	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Road travel	9	24.3	29	49.1
Air travel	24	64.9	23	39.00
Sea travel	4	10.8	7	11.9
Total	37	100	59	100
$\chi^2 = 7.8$, degrees of freedom= 2, $P= 0.01$				

Regarding fear of traveling and moving to remote areas far from their residence, the data in Table 9 show that 18.3% were afraid and 81.7% were not.

Fear of Traveling and Moving to Remote Areas

Fear of traveling to places far from residential area	Frequency	%
Yes	76	18.3
No	340	84.7
Total	416	100

The data in Table 10 show that 13.9% of the males were afraid of traveling and moving to an area far from their residence; it was 22.7% with the females. The relationship between gender and fear of traveling to remote areas reveals that the fear of traveling to remote areas was greater in females than in males.

Fear of Traveling and Moving to Remote Areas, by Gender

Fear of traveling to area away from residence	Males		Female	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%

Yea	29	13.9	47	22.7
No	180	86.1	160	77.3
Total	209	100	207	100
$\chi^2 = 5.6$, degree of freedom= 1, P= 0.01				

The data in Table 11 show that racial discrimination ranked first among the factors seen as threatening to one's freedom of traveling and moving, and protection of individuals (34.6%), while explosions came in second (27.2%) and plane hijacking in the third position (20.9%). Atomic terrorism ranks fourth with 7%, arrests in airports come fifth with 6%, and germ terrorism with 2.2%.

Reasons More Threatening to Freedom of Movement and Protection against Human Private Life

Reason	Frequency	%
Plane hijack	87	20.9
Explosions	113	27.2
Nuclear terrorism	29	7.0
Germ terrorism	9	2.2
Racial and religious discrimination	144	34.6
Arrests at airports	25	6.0
Others	9	2.2
Total	416	100

The data in Table 12 shows that 45% of the males saw racial and religious discrimination as the greatest threat to freedom of traveling and moving; explosions were identified in first position by 30.9% of the females. Plane hijacking came in second, with nuclear terrorism mentioned by 5.3% of the males as against 8.7% reported by females. On the other hand, germ terrorism was given by 1.4% of the males as opposed to 2.9% of the females; arrests at airports, 7.2% with males vs. 4.8% with females. The relationship between gender and freedom of movement was statistically significant ($\chi^2= 24.3$) (P = 0.001)

Reasons More Threatening to Freedom of Travel, and Movement, by Gender

Reason	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Plane hijack	33	15.8	54	36.1
Explosions	49	23.4	64	30.9
Nuclear terrorism	11	5.3	18	8.7
Germ terrorism	3	1.4	6	2.9
Racial and religious discrimination	94	45.0	50	24.2
Arrests at airports	15	7.2	10	4.8
Others	4	1.9	5	2.4

Total	209	100	207	100
$\chi^2 = 24.3$, degrees of freedom= 6, P= 0.01				

The data in Table 13 show that three quarters of the study sample students (75.2%) were not annoyed at all during traveling and moving, while 24.8% were annoyed. Among those facing annoyance, 48.5% were irritated because of religion, 21.4% because of hatred, 15.5% because of race, and 8.7% because of color. The remaining 5.8% faced annoyance for various reasons.

Respondents Facing Annoyance while Traveling and Reasons Given

Facing annoyance during traveling and moving	Frequency	%
Yes	103	24.8
No	313	75.2
Total	419	100
Reason for annoyance	Frequency	%
Color	9	8.7
Ethnicity	16	15.5
Religion	50	48.5
Hatred	22	21.4
Others	6	5.8
Total	103	100

As to sources of fear of traveling and moving, the data in Table 14 show that political source was in the first position, with 25.2%. Religious source with 20.7% ranked second; this was followed by military source with 17.3%, and then psychological source, with 16.1%. In the fifth position came media source, with 15.4%, and finally, economic source, with 1.7%. Miscellaneous sources were mentioned by 3.6% of the respondents.

Sources of Fear of Traveling and Moving

Source	Frequency	%
Military	72	17.3
Media	64	15.4

Religious	86	20.7
Economic	7	1.7
Psychological	67	16.1
Political	105	25.2
Others	15	3.6
Total	416	100

The details in Table 15 show the military source as one of the sources of fear of traveling and moving. It represented 10.5% among males as opposed to 24.5% among females, while the media source represented 20.1% in males vs. 10.6% in females. The religious source represented 22% in males vs. 19.3% in females; economic, 1.4% in males vs. 1.9% in females; psychological, 13.9% in males vs. 13.9% in females; and political, 27.8% in males vs. 22.7% in females. The relationship between gender and source of fear from traveling and moving was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 20.7$) ($P = 0.01$).

Sources of Fear from Traveling and Moving, by Gender

Source	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Military	22	10.5	50	24.2
Media	42	20.1	22	10.6
Religious	46	22.0	40	19.3
Economic	3	1.4	4	1.9
Psychological	29	13.9	38	18.4
Political	58	27.8	47	22.7
Others	9	4.3	6	2.9
Total	209	100	207	100

$\chi^2 = 20.7$, degrees of freedom= 6, $P = 0.01$

The data in Table 16 show that the means and methods of reducing the fear of traveling and moving were as follows, in descending order of importance: intervention in solving social and economic problems, 32.7%; civilized dialogue, 23.3%; justice in solving international cases and disputes, 15.1%; and guarding of human rights, 8.9%.

Means and Methods of Reducing Fear of Traveling and Moving

Method	Frequency	%
Civilized discussion	97	23.3
Justice in solving international issues and disputes	63	15.1

Intervention in solving social and economic problems	136	32.7
Human rights protection	37	8.9
Others	66	15.9
Total	416	100

The data in Table 17 point out the lack of clear and specific concepts among respondents regarding a ban in travelling and moving, as well as protection of individuals' personal lives, whereas 30.8% from the study sample saw it as frightening civilians. A slow-down of civil life was noted by 29.3% of the research sample. Some, (20.4%), saw an indication of fanaticism to one group or category while others, (13.2%), saw spread of disorder.

Respondents' Concepts of Banning Travel and Protection of Personal Life

The concept of travel ban indicates that the act	Frequency	%
Frightens civilians	128	30.8
Spreads disorder	55	13.2
Interrupts economic and social life	122	29.3
Shows fanaticism to one group or category	85	20.4
Others	26	6.3
Total	416	100

The data in Table 18 show that 81% of the sample respondents believed that killing of civilians while traveling out of their country is unjustified, and 61.8% believed that the spread of illiteracy and ignorance contributes a reduction in traveling and moving. Also, 83.4% thought that the fear of terrorism reduces traveling and moving, while 81.7% saw that the absence of specific concepts of terrorism at the international level gives legitimacy for some strong countries to interfere in individual affairs with respect to traveling and moving.

Individuals' Beliefs on Some Issues Related to Traveling and Moving

Item	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Killing civilians unjustified	337	84.0	79	19.0
Illiteracy spread reduces traveling	257	61.8	159	38.2
Poverty spread reduces traveling	341	82.0	75	18.0

Unfair distribution of income reduces traveling	338	81.2	78	18.8
Fear of terrorism reduces traveling	347	83.4	69	16.6
Absence of specific concept of terrorism legitimizes other countries' interference in the freedom of some people with respect to traveling and movement	340	81.7	76	18.3

The data in Table 19 show that 71.8% of the males believed that the spread of poverty in some countries reduces traveling and the protection of individuals' personal life 92.3% of the females shared the same belief. The relationship between gender and spread of poverty as a factor that reduces traveling was statistically significant ($2\chi = 29.6$) ($P = 0.001$). More women than men believed in poverty as one of the factors that reduce movement.

As to unfair distribution of income, it is clear that 75.1% of males believed that this factor and the chances of living in other countries reduce traveling and moving and the protection of individuals' personal life; the percentage among females reached 87.4%. The relationship between gender and unfair distribution of income was significant, ($2\chi = 10.4$) ($P = 0.001$), revealing that more females than males believe that unfair distribution of income was one of the reasons that reduce movement.

Individuals' Beliefs on Spread of Poverty Reducing Travel, by Gender

Spread of poverty reduces traveling	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	150	71.8	191	92.3
No	59	28.2	16	7.7
Total	209	100	207	100
$\chi^2 = 29.6$, degree of freedom= 1, P= 0.01				
Unfair distribution of income reduces traveling	Males		Females	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	157	75.1	181	87.4
No	52	24.9	26	12.6
Total	209	100	207	100
$\chi^2 = 10.4$, degree of freedom= 1, P= 0.01				

The data in Table 20 show that 36.8% of the sample respondents saw tightening of security procedures on entry and exit points, (be it air, road, or sea), as a limitation to personal freedom, while 56.5% saw it as generating a feeling of security and safety among travelers.

Respondents' Take on Tightening of Security Procedures in Entry and Exit Points

Tightening of security conditions is considered a	Frequency	%
Limitation to personal freedom	153	36.8
Way to generate a feeling of security	235	56.5

Others	28	6.7
Total	416	100

The data in Table 21 give various ways of protecting the freedom of movement and the individuals' personal life. On top of these proposals, the guarantee of the right to travel and protect the personal life of individuals was mentioned by 48.6% of the respondents. National security came in second position, with 27.9%; and guarantee of maintaining community culture and values, with 18.3%.

Respondents' Take on Protection of Freedom of Movement and Human Personal Life

Proposal	Frequency	%
Guarantee the right of traveling and moving	202	48.6
Guarantee the maintenance of the culture and values of the community	76	18.3
Guarantee national security	116	27.9
Others	22	5.3
Total	416	100

Conclusions

In light of the analyses made, the study has reached the following conclusions.

Sources of Threat to Stability of Communities and Individual Security

What threatens societal stability and individual security most is terrorism. The next crucial factor that constitutes a grave threat is poverty. Unemployment; wars and armed disputes; illiteracy; organized crime, diseases, and the resulting epidemics; and natural disasters are likewise factors that cannot be ignored.

Fear of Traveling and Moving

The study shows that 22.6% of the respondents are afraid to travel and that females are more afraid than males in moving from place to place. More males are fearful of air travel, while more females are afraid to be on the road.

Reasons More Threatening to Freedom of Traveling, Moving, and Protection of Individual's Personal Life

The study revealed that racial discrimination has taken the first position among the reasons more threatening to freedom of movement and protection of individuals' private lives. The other reasons are explosions, hijacking, nuclear terrorism and germ terrorism.

Sources of Fear of Traveling and Moving

The study has shown that political source was the major cause of fear of traveling and moving. The next important sources are religious, psychological, media, and economic sources.

Means and Methods through which Fear of Travel can be Limited

The study revealed that to reduce fear of traveling and moving, the following must be done: there must be some intervention in solving social and economic problems; there must be a

civilized dialogue; there must be justice in solving international issues; and, finally, human rights must be guarded.

Recommendations

This study recommends the following to protect the freedom of movement and the private life of individuals:

1. Guarantee the right of movement and protection of private lives of individuals.
2. Guarantee the national security of countries and their people must be free from outside influence.
3. Guarantee that the culture and values of the community are maintained, and will not be exposed to outside interference.
4. Secure agreements, (on legal and security levels), regarding the private lives of individual citizens.

References

- Al-Khattar, A. (2003). *Religion and terrorism: An interfaith perspective*. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger imprint of Greenwood Publishing, Inc.
- Alex P. S. (1995). *Political terrorism*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov>
- Alexander, D. C., & Alexander, Y. (2002). *Terrorism and business: the impact of September 11, 2001*. Ardsley, NY: Transnational Publishers.
- Alomosh, A. F. (2009). Social problems in UAE society: a field study. *Journal of Social Sciences: Kuwait University*.
- Alomosh, A. F. (2008). Students attitudes in the U.A.E society toward terrorism. *University of Sharjah Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2 (3).
- Alomosh, A.F. (2006). The future of terrorism in this century. *Riyadh- Naif Arab University for Security Sciences*.
- Arsenault, A. H. & Castells, M. (2008). The structure and dynamics of global multi-media business networks. *International Journal of Communication*, 2, 707–748.
- Bockstette, C. (2009). Jihadist terrorist use of strategic communication. *Connections*, 8, 1-28. Retrieved from <http://www.pfpconsortium.org/file/taliban-and-jihadist-terrorist-use-of-strategic-communication-by-carsten-bockstette>
- Cainker, L. (2004). The impact of Sept.11 attacks and their aftermath on Arab and Muslim societies in the United States. *GSC Quarterly*.
- Cardoso, G. (2008). From mass to networked communication: communicational models and the informational society. *International Journal of Communication*, 2, 587–630.
- Corman, S. R., & Schiefelbein, J. S. (2008). Communication and media strategy in the Islamist war of ideas. In: Corman, S., Trethenwey, A. & Goodall, H.R. Jr. (Eds.), *Weapons of mass persuasion, strategic communication to combat violent extremism*. New York: Peter Lang.Council on American – Islamic Relations. (2002). *The status of Muslim civil rights in the U.S: Stereotypes and civil liberties*. Retrieved from <http://www.cair.com/>
- Friedlander Jr., B. P. (2004). Restrictions on civil liberties, views of Islam and Muslim Americans. *Cornell University*. Retrieved from <http://www.news.cornell.edu/releases/Dec04/Muslim.Poll.bpf.html>
- Gendron, A. (2007). Trends in terrorism series: Al-Qaeda-- propaganda and media strategy.

- ITAC Presents*, 2007-2. Retrieved from <http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/en/itac/itacdocs/2007-2.asp>
- Golan, G. (2006). Inter-Media agenda setting and global newscoverage. *Journalism Studies*, 7(2), 323–333.
- Hoffman, B. (1999). *Inside terrorism*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/>
- Katz, E. & Liebes, T. (2007). ‘No more peace!’ How disaster, terror and war have upstaged media events. *International Journal of Communication*, 1, 157–166.
- Kellner, D. (2008). War correspondents, the military, and propaganda: Some critical reflections. *International Journal of Communication*, 2, 297–330.
- Krämer, B. (2008). The economy of media events: Theory and examples. *International Journal of Communication*, 2, 909–924.
- Mains, J. G. (1976). *Analyzing social problems*. New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Viotti, P. R., Opheim, M. A. & Bowen, N. (Ed). (2008). *Terrorism and homeland security—Thinking strategically about policy*. London, England: CRC Press.