There are lots of talks that now we are living at a global era. Of course some people say that the contemporary global integration is comprehensive and encompassing. Other people may say that even today nation and state are the necessary and very important things. And it is really true that lots of people are untouched by transnational processes. Now we are at the point of internationalization and regionalization as well as the emergence of one integrated world of rapid communication, transnational networks and global financial capital, which is the view of globalizers. So in contemporary world there are two contradictory points of view. Which are the points of view that the nation-state remains the most important political entity, while globalizers claim that state sovereignty is on the wane, and that multilateralism and transnational politics are replacing it. One party points out the development of regional economic blocs like NAFTA and the EU, and the other says about world economy as ‘a single playing-field’ with diminishing obstacles to truly global competition. “Sceptics see a continuation of the classic North-South divide in terms of prosperity and power, whereas globalizers may argue that inequalities are chiefly growing within and not between societies. Sceptics believe in the continued or indeed increasing power of national identities and cultures, but globalizers describe hybridities and cosmopolitan orientations as an outcome of intensified interaction” [Hylland Eriksen Thomas Globalization: the key concepts, Berg Publishers, 2007].

Globalization can be the cause of appearance of different phenomena not existed before. For example, Thomas Hyllend Eriksen says that the globalization of the twenties and twenty-first century has such phenomena as disembedding, acceleration, standardization, interconnectedness, movement, mixing, volnerability, re-embedding. Here it is his words about disembedding as a trait of globalization: «Globalization means that distance is becoming irrelevant, relative or at the very least less important. Ideas, songs, books, investment capital, labour and fashions travel faster than ever, and even if they stay put, their location can be less important than it would have been formerly. This aspect of globalization is driven by technological and economic changes but it has cultural and political implications. Disembedding, however, also includes all manners through which social life becomes abstracted from its local, spatially fixed context» [Hylland Eriksen Thomas Globalization: the key concepts, Berg Publishers, 2007].

And these are his words about re-embedding: «A very widespread family of responses to the disembedding tendencies of globalization can be described as re-embedding. In fact, all of the seven key features of globalization mentioned above have their countervailing forces opposing them and positing alternatives. The fragmented, fleeting social world made possible through disembedding processes is counteracted through strong networks of moral commitment, concerns with local power and community integration, national and sub-national identity politics» [Hylland Eriksen Thomas Globalization: the key concepts, Berg Publishers, 2007].

Disembedding means the ‘lifting out’ of social relations from their local embeddedness. People who are disembedded from their home countries can be connected with their homeland with different means. For example, the Chilian government developed state-sponsored virtual nations on the Internet, ensuring the continued loyalty and identification of citizens or ex-citizens living abroad.

The resemblance to these state-sponsored virtual nations has social networks. Social networks can really broaden the national borders. The spanning of national borders is closely connected with transnational networks. For example, George Ritzer and Zeyner Atalai say that “there is a rise in transnational networks. Most notable here is the rise of powerful global production networks involving, among others, MNCs. However, transnationalism is not restricted to the corporations as migrant workers also develop such networks (and use them, among other ways, to send remittances back home when they find work in other countries). Structural adjustment programs can also play a role in spawning border-spanning resistance movements” [Ritzer George and Zeynep Atalay 2010, “Readings in Globalization, key concepts and major debates”, Wiley-Blackwell].

Now also there are transnational advocacy networks which are the part of quiet large policy communities. Transnational advocacy networks also can be understood as political spaces where there are social, cultural and political meanings of the joint enterprises. Transnational networks are very different from domestic social movements. Lots of strategies, tactics and patterns of influence resemble very much social movements. Keck and Sikkink think that transnational networks can be called new social movements. It also can be influenced by everyone [Keck and Sikkink, 1999, “Transnational Advocacy Networks in international and regional politics”, Unesco.].

The thing that our world becomes more open can cause a great insecurity in our world. Globalization can cause the problems with global security. One aspect of our global security is food security. It consists of such elements as availability, stability, utilization, and access. The first dimension concerns the ability of agricultural system to meet food demands. The second dimension, stability, relates to individuals who are at high risk of temporarily or permanently losing their access to the resources needed to consume adequate food. The third dimension, access, covers access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Finally, utilization encompasses all food safety and quality aspects of nutrition; its subdimensions are therefore related to health, including the sanitary conditions across the entire food chain [Schmidhuber, Josef and Tubiello Francesco N., 2007. “Global Food Security under Climate Change“ in PNAS]. Ericksen, Liverman and Ingram connect the food security with global environmental change: “Global environmental change (GEC), including land degradation, loss of biodiversity, changes in hydrology, and changes in climate patterns resulting from enhanced anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gas emissions, will have serious consequences for food security, particularly for more vulnerable groups. Growing demands for food in turn affect the global environment because the food system is a source of greenhouse gas emissions and nutrient loading, and it dominates the human use of land and water. The speed, scale and consequences of human-induced environmental change are beyond previous human experience, and thus science has a renewed responsibility to support policy formation with regard to food systems» [Ericksen, P.J., Ingram, J.S.I., Livermann, D.M. 2009. Food security and global environmental change. Environmental Science & Policy12: 373-377.].

Food is the necessary thing in our world and the security of food is the essential problem. But now we also have much more serious problems concerning security. Among such problems we can distinguish terrorism. “The current wave of international terrorism, characterized by unpredictable and unprecedented threats from nonstate actors, not only is a reaction to globalization but is facilitated by it; the U.S. response to this reality has been reactive and anachronistic. The combined focus of the United States on statecentric threats and its attempt to cast twenty-ªrst-century terrorism into familiar strategic terms avoids and often undermines effective responses to thisnonstate phenomenon. The increasing threat of globalized terrorism must be met with ºexible, multifaceted responses that deliberately and effectively exploit avenues of globalization in return; this, however, is not happening” says Audrey Kurth Cronin [Audrey Kurth Cronin, “Behind the curve: Globalization and International Terrorism”, International Security].

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