THE PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: To date, taking into account the existing parameters of international terrorism, it has become characterized by a long-term and sustainable nature. The processes of further development of international terrorism and the constant increase in the degree of its social danger for all humanity are expected to largely depend on the possibility of maintaining and the intensity of the impact of its existing features, as well as on the positive potential of the world community aimed at minimizing them. The article states that the achievement of the goals of terrorist acts is ensured through psychological influence also on persons who are not direct victims of terrorist violence. The choice of such victims is carried out more within the framework of their symbolic than actual meaning. The author has determined that currently the main problem is the qualitative strengthening of the negative potential of the current system of international terrorism based on the use, to varying degrees, of high technologies for the mass destruction of humanity. At the same time, it should be recognized that it does not yet have any complete character from the position of complete mastery by subjects of international terrorism of key actually existing similar technologies, which may indicate further attempts to fully master them. It is concluded that within the framework of the formation of theoretical prerequisites for the fight against international terrorism, it is relevant to focus on assessing the extent to which the policy and strategy of the fight against terrorism in the system of international relations are capable of identifying the operational and strategic capabilities of terrorists.

Keywords: Terrorism, International Terrorism, Nationalist Terrorism, Terrorist Attack, Terrorist Organization, Political Violence, Religious Factor.

Introduction

Within the framework of international relations, it is no longer so much the threat to security from the armies of other states that is becoming relevant, but increasingly the acts of non-state actors, including such as international terrorist organizations. To date, taking into account the existing parameters of international terrorism, it has become characterized by a long-term and sustainable nature. The processes of further development of international terrorism and the constant increase in the degree of its social danger to all humanity are expected to largely depend on the possibility of maintaining and the intensity of the impact of its existing features, as well as on the positive potential of the world community aimed at minimizing them. Although opinions regarding the definition of terrorism vary and there is still no precise, generally accepted definition, it is nevertheless important to note that terrorism is recognized as "politically motivated violent actions or their threats, aimed at achieving a psychological effect", as well as violence

against civilians. As F. Bacon answered, "in civil society either law or violence dominates. But violence sometimes takes the guise of law, and some laws say more about violence than about legal equality. Thus, there are three sources of injustice: violence as such, malicious deceit, hiding behind the name of the law, and the rigidity of the law itself" .

As the process of globalization accelerates, as well as under the influence of bipolar confrontation, the cultural and civilizational diversity of the modern world is making itself known more and more loudly . The importance of various religious organizations in the formation of the system of modern international relations is increasing. Let us also note that some religious organizations in the modern world are at least indirectly involved, if not in terrorism, then in its justification. The concepts of "terrorism" and "terrorist" appeared in France at the end of the 18th century. This is what the Jacobins called themselves, and always with a positive connotation. However, during the French Revolution, the term "terrorist" became synonymous with criminal. Up until the 70s. XX century the activities of terrorists were mainly of a material nature. Today, this concept has taken on a pronounced Islamist connotation and currently has a spectrum of different shades and methods of violence.

Currently, terrorism is a policy, tactics and planning to destroy the existing state-constitutional structure, to intimidate the population and gain leverage and pressure on government structures to achieve the political goals of terrorists . The named phenomenon is one of the challenges that does not have a clear theoretical understanding and in practice is one of the most complex phenomena that humanity has faced. At the present stage, its understanding is in crisis - theoretically, ontologically, epistemologically and, finally, methodologically. It is generally accepted that the main goal of terrorism in general, and of the persons who carry out terrorist activities, is not just the desire to put pressure on state power through the implementation of acts of intimidation to make certain decisions, or rather the desire for unconditional submission to power. Thus, the most important segments of the life of society should be included as objects of terrorism, among which we can highlight issues of its security and the security of the states themselves and the international community as a whole.

As a number of experts rightly note, the serious increase in the share of religious extremist and far-right formations, which to a certain extent accept the possibility of using terrorist methods in political struggle, is not associated with the presence of relatively clear ideological guidelines, but with their adherence to rather amorphous racial, anti-Western, anti-American, apocalyptic motives.

Therefore, terrorism manifests itself in a wide variety of forms, with new ones constantly emerging (as an example, we can name the emergence of information terrorism or computer terrorism). In addition, terrorism is divided according to motivational grounds (political, religious, nationalistic, economic, selfish and other motivations), according to the subjects of terrorist crimes (a resident of his country; a foreigner or stateless person; a person who does not have certain powers, or a representative of some government structure).

Such structures, in contrast to the so-called ideological terrorists, who to a certain extent adhered to a certain caution in the choice and use of methods and means of terrorist violence, calculated to maintain their authority after committing terrorist acts in order to achieve, at some stage of confrontation, political agreements with their opponents, are much less concerned about the public reaction to the methods and methods of their activities, the possible threat of severe punishment for it, and are more prone to particularly cruel terrorist acts with large human casualties .

Let us note that the lack of a clear distinction by the world community between such concepts as terrorism, extremism, the struggle for self-determination and separatism leads to an increase in the number of terrorist acts. This state of affairs, incl. will be facilitated by the existing policy of double standards of some states (primarily the United States and its partners), which allows them to realize their political, economic and military interests in various regions of the world under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

Another main distinguishing feature of modern terrorism is the blurring of the boundaries between international and regional terrorism. The terrorist threat has affected almost all regions of the world and is one of the most important threats to the national security of states and the world community as a whole. This is confirmed by research data reflected in the 2017 Global Terrorism Index , compiled by the British Institute of Economics and Peace. The study is based on information from the global terrorism database .

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism at the University of Maryland, the world's largest statistical database of terrorist activity. According to the study, more than 180 thousand terrorist attacks were recorded in the world between 1970 and 2017, which, according to various estimates, killed about 186 thousand people. Note that more than 40% of terrorist attacks have occurred over the past 6 years. Analysis of the study data showed that the most vulnerable regions in relation to the terrorist threat are the Middle East, North Africa and South Asian regions, which account for about 60% of all terrorist attacks, half of which occur in states such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Syria and Pakistan .

Modern terrorist organizations (TOs) have their own sources of funding (their incomes in total are comparable to the GDP of some states), and the sharply increased technical equipment of terrorists allows them to spread their radical ideas almost unhindered, influencing the moral and psychological state of citizens and the stability of state power. Taken together, these factors enable various extremist groups to make their attacks more precise, powerful and based on a planned, systematic basis.

The emergence and activities of such an international terrorist organization as the Islamic State (IS, ISIS) banned on the territory of the Russian Federation tells us about a new source of threats emanating from terrorism.

The culminating event in the transformation of terrorist organizations and the evolution of terrorism as a socio-political phenomenon in general was the construction of a clearly defined command structure and vertical power structure by the Islamic State banned in the Russian Federation. The presence of attributes of power, like a legitimate state, finally secured the status of a quasi-state for IS, and the expansionist approach of the leadership of the ISIL caliphate became one of the priority problems of world politics due to the geographical nature of the threat. Islamic State militants are the largest destabilizing factor in an already troubled region of the world, affecting the interests of both traditional players in the Middle East and global players. In addition to challenges to national and global security, ISIS is also a vehicle for other threats besides terrorism: smuggling of weapons and oil, promotion of Islamic fundamentalism, trafficking in people, ancient relics, drugs, etc. .

An analysis of research indicates a coincidence of researchers' positions regarding the significant signs of terrorism: it consists in the implementation of extreme forms of physical and psychological violence or the presence of threats associated with the use of such violence. In this case, the objectives of terrorist acts usually go beyond the destruction, bodily harm or death caused. Achieving the goals of terrorist acts is ensured through psychological influence also on

persons who are not direct victims of terrorist violence. The choice of such victims is carried out more within the framework of their symbolic than actual meaning. The difference between the forms of violence implemented by modern terrorism and the previously existing variants lies in the special mass of victims and the existence of its complex, interstate and supranational nature. The modern dynamics of the terrorist movement make it possible to observe the expansion of the scope of activity of terrorists, who are united in special extremist organizations. Today, terrorist attacks are not random, carried out by unprepared guerrilla groups. Today it acts as an organized, often professional activity of militants or their agents with a high level of long-term and focused training. Moreover, "terrorism is the practice of using extreme forms of violence against citizens in order to achieve certain political goals. It is one of the most dangerous forms of political crimes".

The main property of international terrorism is to go beyond the national borders of one state to carry out terrorist acts. In addition, international terrorism is distinguished by the presence of all the key features of terrorism as an entity while simultaneously possessing a number of specific features, for example, internationality, on the basis of which the distinction between international and domestic terrorism is made. Such a distinction is a fairly important aspect both scientifically and practically. At the same time, as L. Modjorian notes, terrorism acquires the status if the following options are available:

1) "the terrorist and the victims of terrorism are citizens of the same state or different states, but the crime was committed outside the borders of these states;

2) the terrorist act is directed against persons enjoying international protection;

3) preparations for a terrorist act are carried out in one state and carried out in another;

4) having committed a terrorist act in one state, the terrorist takes refuge in another and the question of his extradition arises" .

In the absence of a generally accepted definition of "international terrorism," a contradiction arises, consisting in the assessment of the same violent actions as terrorist by some states, and by others as the protection of national sovereignty on the basis of international law. Based on this, the policy of "double standards" arises, in which assessments of violent actions are based on the political sympathies, religious beliefs or nationality of the assessors . At the same time, in particular, both the United States and Israel base their policies on denying the distinction between the concepts of "international terrorism" and the national liberation struggle. This was confirmed by the US representative in the UN Sixth Committee, who noted: "... it seems neither necessary nor useful to discuss the question of national liberation movements... terrorism is such a terrible phenomenon that its use cannot be considered acceptable or justified in any way." whatever the struggle" .

The long-term absence of such understanding had a negative impact on the fight against the common threat of international terrorism. Therefore, as evidenced by the experience of terrorist activity, "the subjects of a terrorist act usually resort to such methods, methods and means of influence that shock the injured party with their inhuman cruelty. External expressiveness ... is intended to cause fear and panic among representatives of one or another group of people, one or another social layer, as well as to generalize and maintain this state until the main goal of committing terrorist actions is achieved". This is confirmed by B. Netanyahu's opinion that "a terrorist act is impressive and has an impact... due to the absence of any logical connection: it is the incomplete innocence of the people who have become victims of terror that causes fear" .

Therefore, we can talk about such characteristics of terrorist violence as a premeditated and specially planned act with the aim of creating an atmosphere of general fear.

Political practice indicates that modern terrorism quite actively uses the religious factor as an ideology. But the specificity of its application is the reliance of religious slogans on socio-political and military-economic interests. Despite the fact that various terrorist groups operate on the international stage, over the past decade a consensus has emerged that the current international terrorist threat does not come from organizations motivated by nationalist slogans or separatist goals.

The main threat is that radical Islamic terrorism is primarily aimed at establishing a new radical religious worldview in the world. As many studies have noted, religion is very effective in building group morality and out-group hatred. It ensures that disenfranchised young men are recruited into the terrorist ranks by minimizing the fear of death, promoting belief in a positive afterlife for those who die in holy war, etc.

The so-called Islamic terrorism, which some powers associate with the entire Muslim world and Muslims, is one of the types of terrorism, the ideology of which is based on a special, in many ways literal, understanding of Islamic teachings, on the confessional characteristics of this religion.

In fact, the phenomenon that is called Islamic terrorism, a mixture of ideologies, different stereotypes regarding Muslims, often supported by great powers, speaks of both the advisability of recognizing the existence of such a phenomenon and its denial. Groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS, which resort to terror and large-scale acts of violence, are quite skillful in operating with false interpretations of Islamic teachings, thereby winning more and more adherents. The activities of terrorists create an extremely aggressive environment and similar warlike sentiments among people, i.e. There is a rethinking of informal institutions and shifts in the structure of their priorities in favor of extremist forms, which will naturally affect the behavior of such people, both today and in the future.

Given its scale, methods of violence and geographical spread, green terrorism has now displaced secular terrorism from the socio-political arena of modern international relations, although this does not mean the disappearance of secular terrorism. Based on religious principles, with its scale and destructive actions in relation to security, in the broad sense of the word, terrorism has become the main threat of the new century . In general, such a danger is that Islamic extremism and terrorism generate an inadequate response to existing injustices and political developments in certain countries of the world.

Thus, when touching on the reasons and nature of the intensification of Islamist terrorism in the world, among the main reasons for the increase in terrorist activity, many experts named neo-colonialist relapses committed by Western countries against the states of the Islamic world, the desire to impose on them, as a factor of globalization, Western models of culture and behavior, the desire to implement the dictates of economic conditions, political interference in domestic affairs, which naturally could not but cause "impotent anger caused by the cultural and geopolitical expansion of the Great Satan" .

Therefore, one should agree with E.A. Pain, who wrote: "An analysis of the evolution and current state of terrorism indicates the possibility of its manifestation in almost any part of the world, but to the greatest extent in zones of concentration of processes of incomplete modernization and cultural marginality. This is what can largely explain the outbreaks of extremism in the so-called Islamic world" .

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, international terrorism acquired a specific feature, the content of which precisely ensures its main role among the existing key threats to humanity.

In this case, the main problem is the qualitative strengthening of the negative potential of the current system of international terrorism based on the use, to varying degrees, of high technologies for the mass destruction of humanity. At the same time, it should be recognized that it does not yet have any complete character from the position of complete mastery by subjects of international terrorism of key actually existing similar technologies, which may indicate further attempts to fully master them.

Currently, there is an increase in the terrorist threat due to the possibility of terrorists possessing various types of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, which can lead to a high level of victims of international terrorism and the particular cruelty of its acts. In this case, the bet on the possibility of using both nuclear and chemical materials of a new approach in developing the combat potential of subjects of international terrorism already has its own history. For example, a number of leading international terrorist organizations are constantly and quite actively making efforts to acquire such materials.

This state of affairs forces the world community to respond to the situation and take steps towards cooperation against the global terrorist threat. This cooperation is reflected both at the global and regional levels. It was expressed in the following actions:
– adoption of the 2005 Council of Europe Convention against Terrorism;
– development of the UN Global Strategy to Combat Terrorism;
– the creation of a special commission to combat terrorism, which assists member states in the implementation of the UN Global Strategy to Combat Terrorism;
– establishment on June 15, 2017 of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism.

In addition, international congresses are being held on this issue, and countries are concluding agreements on cooperation in matters of protection against terrorist attacks.

However, it should be taken into account that ISIS, banned in the Republic of Uzbekistan, has gone beyond the scope of an exclusively terrorist threat. Like a tool of social engineering, the Islamic State factor is necessary for the ruling elements of the West as a consolidation of the latter and global governance. At the same time, the phenomenon of the "caliphate" is actively used by political players to "liquefy" civil society based on the national component in countries that have historically developed as nation states. In this context, it should be understood that even if the threat posed by IS disappears, in the future it cannot be ruled out that another controlled terrorist organization of a similar kind will appear in its place.

From the above, we can formulate the evolution of the subjects of terrorist activities. Considering the development of the Islamic State banned in the Russian Federation, we extrapolate the possibility of the emergence in the future of another entity - a controlled terrorist state, which will de jure be officially recognized by at least some active subjects of international relations and, at the basis of its existence, will set a goal that can be achieved with the help of terrorist methods and under religious slogans. Only an all-out and worldwide fight against terrorist organizations can make the emergence of such an actor in international relations impossible.

The lack of a clear, universal definition of the subject of international terrorism is the missing element of a holistic approach to this problem, which leaves the concept of terrorism open to subjectivity and obvious bias. Therefore, as part of the formation of theoretical prerequisites for the fight against international terrorism, it is relevant to focus on assessing the extent to which

the policy and strategy of the fight against terrorism in the system of international relations are capable of identifying the operational and strategic capabilities of terrorists, and not their motivational factors.

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