International terrorism as a factor in solving geopolitical goals

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International terrorism has become particularly acute in recent years. Among the acute political, economic and social problems that concern the world, terrorism represents one of the main dangers. Nowadays, terrorism has entered everyday life, posing a real threat to the national security of many countries around the world. Purpose of the work: to study the problem of terrorism and its solution at the state level.

The specificity and level of modern civilization is characterized by the existence of acute global problems that affect the fate of not only individuals, social groups, nations, classes, regions and continents, but all of humanity as a whole.

Terrorism is one of the most dangerous and difficult to predict phenomena of our time, which is acquiring increasingly diverse forms and threatening proportions. Terrorist acts most often cause massive human casualties, entail the destruction of material and spiritual values that sometimes cannot be restored, sow hostility between states, provoke wars, mistrust and hatred between social and national groups, which sometimes cannot be overcome within the life of an entire generation. Terrorism on an international scale is increasingly becoming a factor in the geopolitical influence of world centers of power.

The scale of terrorism and its interstate nature have made it absolutely necessary to establish an international system to counter it, coordinate the efforts of various states on a long-term basis and at the highest level, and create international organizations to combat it. Terrorism, having long gone beyond national boundaries, has acquired an international character. This crime belongs to those types of criminal violence, the victim of which can be anyone, even those who have not the slightest connection to the conflict that gave rise to the terrorist act. The transformation of the problem of international terrorism into one of the most pressing global problems of our time related to the sphere of international relations and geopolitical goals is due to the following reasons:

1) international terrorism is becoming increasingly widespread on a planetary scale. It manifests itself both in regions of traditional international conflicts (for example, the Middle East, South Asia, Russia), and even the most developed and prosperous states (in particular the USA and Western Europe) were not immune from this dangerous phenomenon;

2) international terrorism poses a serious threat to the security of individual states and the entire world community as a whole. Every year hundreds of acts of international terrorism are committed in the world, and their victims number thousands of killed and maimed people;

3) to combat international terrorism, the efforts of one great power or even a group of highly developed states are not enough. Overcoming international terrorism as an escalating global problem requires the collective efforts of the majority of states and peoples on our planet, the entire world community.

The problem of international terrorism has many common features characteristic of other universal human problems, such as the planetary scale of manifestation, severity, negative dynamism, when the negative impact on the life of humanity increases, the need for an urgent solution, etc. At the same time, the global problem of international terrorism also has specific, characteristic features.

A distinctive feature of the problem of international terrorism is the significant influence on it of international criminal communities, certain political forces and some states. This influence undoubtedly leads to an aggravation of the problem under consideration.

In the modern world, there are manifestations of state terrorism associated with attempts to eliminate heads of foreign states and other political figures; with actions aimed at overthrowing the governments of foreign countries; creating panic among the population of foreign countries, etc.

Another specific feature of the global problem of international terrorism is its low predictability. In many cases, the subjects of terrorism are mentally unstable people and overly ambitious politicians. Terrorism is often seen as a way to achieve goals on the world stage and in international relations that cannot be achieved by any other methods. In modern conditions, the forms of terrorist activity are becoming more and more complex, and are increasingly in conflict with universal human values and the logic of world development. The preparation of a terrorist attack, the mechanism for its implementation, the amount of funding, the depth and degree of impact on society - everything has become more ambitious. This is greatly facilitated by the globalization of the world economy, the development of communications, and the improvement of information technology.

Thus, the problem of international terrorism poses a real threat on a planetary scale for the world community. This problem has its own specificity, which distinguishes it from other universal human difficulties. However, the problem of terrorism is closely interconnected with most global problems of modern international relations. It can be considered one of the most pressing global problems of our days.

Terrorism is a very complex and difficult to accurately define social phenomenon. Leaving aside various legal formulations that characterize terrorism from the point of view of criminal law, let us pay attention to its socio-political characteristics. We can agree with the opinion that an integral property of terrorism is the systematic use of violence, and violence is used with appropriate socio-political motivation and ideological justification. Achieving the goals set by terrorists includes two stages: at the first, an act of intimidation is carried out, and at the second stage, terrorists control people's behavior in a direction beneficial to themselves. Consequently, any terrorist act is a structurally complex phenomenon that has two objects of criminal attacks. The primary entity may be an individual, a group of individuals, or a material entity; secondary - an object of management, which can be considered social relations in a broad sense.

Of course, after September 11, 2001, the situation in the world regarding the fight against terrorism has changed. However, it is difficult to say how fundamental and irreversible these changes are. The September terrorist attacks in New York had other consequences for the theory and practice of international relations. Until recently, the concept of "international terrorism" emphasized the international danger of such a phenomenon rather than denoting a real, obvious

factor in international relations. Recent events have shown that qualitative changes have occurred in world politics.

Back in the early 70s of the 20th century, many researchers noted the emergence and increasing role of non-state factors in international relations, with a simultaneous relative decrease in the role of individual sovereign national states. Supporters of neoliberal views drew attention to the positive, from their point of view, nature of such processes. Meanwhile, today their negative side has come to light. Thanks to technical and technological progress, and the development of means of communication, non-governmental international terrorist organizations, which undoubtedly include Al-Qaeda, have received opportunities unprecedented for such structures. In the new conditions, these organizations are capable of challenging even the most economically and militarily powerful states and creating a direct threat to their security. The states, as it turned out, turned out to be poorly prepared for new challenges and vulnerable to the danger posed by opponents with significantly fewer resources.

Consequently, it can be concluded that security issues are acquiring a new dimension, both at the national and international levels. This is very important to take into account in the theory and practice of international relations.

The end of the 20th - the beginning of the 21st centuries. - this is a period of serious changes in terrorism as a socially dangerous socio-political phenomenon, the growth of its threats to the security of the modern world. Under the direct or indirect influence of social contradictions and conflicts of various levels of different nature, terrorism is transformed both in its internal content and forms, and in its relationships with other destructive phenomena of our time.

The ongoing changes in terrorism give rise to a counter process on the part of the world community and individual states to improve the mechanisms to combat this threat to humanity. However, despite a number of measures taken by the UN Security Council on the problems of combating international terrorism and anti-terrorism measures taken by many states in general, this process has not yet led to the creation of an anti-terrorism system adequate to terrorist threats6.

A significant role in optimizing the international and national systems of combating terrorism is played by the timely identification and forecasting of those new processes in the development of terrorism that have been occurring in it over the past one and a half to two decades.

The result of the practice of mass terror is not only increased social tension in society, growing dissatisfaction of the population with the anti-terrorism policies of the authorities, growing human and material losses, but also the emergence of difficult-to-solve problems in organizing the state's fight against terrorism. Among the latter is the need to effectively neutralize negative socio-psychological and political processes in public opinion, which objectively complicate the fight against terrorism; creating an effective system for protecting numerous and diverse targets of terrorist attacks, as well as effective mechanisms for minimizing damage resulting from terrorist attacks.

Extremely detrimental to ensuring international and national security is the creation and activation in the complex of terrorist organizations of various ideological and political orientations of a number of terrorist subjects significant in their capabilities, which claim to be independent

national or international political forces. These structures usually have a significant and relatively stable financial, material and social base both in their "own" country and abroad (primarily this applies to a number of Islamist and ethno-nationalist terrorist organizations: Al-Qaeda, Muslim Brotherhood , IRA, etc.) and have serious capabilities to inflict particularly grave damage on the state that is the target of their terrorist aspirations.

As a result of the emergence and activity of this kind of terrorist formations in the system of modern terrorism, the international community and individual states are faced with the need to qualitatively improve public and secret mechanisms for identifying sources of financing and other significant in nature and scale of support for terrorist organizations at the international and national levels, and a sharp improvement in anti-terrorism control on major international, regional and national communications; development of new aspects of forceful anti-terrorist influence to combat large-scale terrorist structures, often resorting to so-called tactics. terror wars, to the use of methods and forms of partisan activity.

In many countries, there are currently no effective means to counter the active information and propaganda companies of terrorists, at least the most significant organizations that actively use, in particular, such means as the global Internet system, their own or independent media, contacts with those or other political circles. The emerging problem has a number of difficult-to-solve aspects - both organizational and technical, and political and legal (which, in the latter case, is associated with existing absolutist interpretations of the institution of freedom of the press, with double standards in the policies of individual states, etc.)

The development of modern terrorism is also characterized by the formation of such negative phenomena as the diversity of its destructive impact on various spheres of public life, which is explained by a number of circumstances and, above all, by the fact that there is a process of expanding the range of objects of direct terrorist influence, including objects of large concentration of human masses, objects of increased environmental risk, increasing the destructive potential of the means of terrorist activity themselves, etc.

- the growing scale of terrorism in terms of the geographic spread of the activities of terrorist organizations and their commission of terrorist acts;

- adaptation of the organization and tactics of terrorism to the tasks of carrying out terrorist influence on objects of various nature and public purpose;

- the real and potential possibility of terrorist structures causing significant damage to their political opponents in various spheres of public life;

- active development of external relations between terrorism as a socio-political phenomenon and other types of anti-social activities that pose a threat to international and national security, etc.

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

Assessing the underlying causes of extremist sentiments, we agree with experts who believe that they are based primarily on socio-economic reasons: social inequality, poverty, lack of social prospects for certain categories of citizens, and especially young people.

Despite significant work to prevent national and religious extremism, it has not reached the required level.

The actions of executive authorities, local self-government and law enforcement agencies are poorly coordinated. This sphere is very subtle. Even economic miscalculations or mistakes of local authorities that cause discontent among the population quickly acquire national overtones. It is necessary, in this case, to strengthen criminal liability for such manifestations. The almost uncontrolled distribution of materials with openly extremist content, both in the form of printed materials and on the Internet, is of serious concern.

In this regard, we believe it would be appropriate to establish criminal liability for distributors, website holders, and providers for posting and distributing extremist materials online, as well as new measures against organizations engaged in publishing activities and production of such printed products, up to and including their liquidation. However, the problem is not only the shortcomings of the legislation. Any law adopted must be implemented. The truth is known to everyone, but it does not lose its relevance.

Международный терроризм как фактор решения геополитических целей

Резюме

В международный терроризм в последние годы приобрела особо острый характер. Среди острых политических, экономических и социальных проблем, которые волнует мир терроризм представляет одну из главных опасностей. В наши дни, терроризм вошел в повседневную жизнь представляя реальную угрозу национальной безопасности многих стран мира. Цель работы: изучение проблемы терроризма и ее решение на государственном уровне.

Специфика и уровень современной цивилизации характеризуется существованием острых глобальных проблем, затрагивающих судьбы не только отдельных людей, социальных групп, наций, классов, регионов и континентов, но всего человечества в целом.

Терроризм относится к числу самых опасных и труднопрогнозируемых явлений современности, которое приобретает все более разнообразные формы и угрожающие масштабы. Террористические акты чаще всего приносят массовые человеческие жертвы, влекут разрушение материальных и духовных ценностей, не поддающихся порой восстановлению, сеют вражду между государствами, провоцируют войны, недоверие и ненависть между социальными и национальными группами, которые иногда невозможно преодолеть в течение жизни целого поколения. Терроризм в международных масштабах все более явно становится фактором геополитического влияния мировых центров силы.

Масштабы терроризма и его межгосударственный характер сделали совершенно необходимым налаживание международной системы противодействия ему, координацию усилий различных государств на долгосрочной основе и на самом высшем уровне, создание международных организаций по борьбе с ним. Терроризм, давно выйдя за национальные рамки, приобрел международный характер. Это преступление относится к тем видам преступного насилия, жертвой которого может быть каждый, даже тот, кто не имеет ни малейшего отношения к конфликту, породившему террористический акт. Трансформация проблемы международного терроризма в одну из острейших глобальных проблем современности, связанных со сферой международных отношений, и геополитичеких целей.

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