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**ТЕРРОРИЗМ В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ  
РЕТРОСПЕКТИВЕ И  
СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ**

**THE TERRORISM IN POLITICAL  
RETROSPECT AND MODERN  
CONDITIONS**

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**Аннотация**

*В представленной статье анализируются различные аспекты террористической деятельности в исторической и политической ретроспективе. Отмечены факторы усиления взаимовлияния роста международной напряженности и масштабов террористической деятельности.*

*Рассмотрены вопросы генезиса и эволюции терроризма. Обозначены научные позиции понятия «терроризм». Приведены данные соцопроса студентов СКФУ по идеологии терроризма.*

*Изложены основные взгляды на природу терроризма. Раскрыта современная сущность государственного терроризма на примере диверсий стран НАТО против России. Показана террористическая природа современного этапа внутренней и внешней политики Украины.*

**Ключевые слова:** терроризм, террорология, эволюция, генезис, дефиниция, идеология терроризма, ИГИЛ, «наркотерроризм», «наркодиверсия», СВО, радикализм.

**Abstract**

*The article analyzes various aspects of terrorist activity in historical and political retrospect. The factors of mutual influence of the growth of international tension and the scale of terrorist activity are noted.*

*The issues of the genesis and evolution of terrorism are considered. The scientific positions of the concept of "terrorism" are indicated. The data of the NCFU students' opinion poll on the ideology of terrorism are presented.*

*The main views on the nature of terrorism are outlined. The modern essence of state terrorism is revealed on the example of sabotage by NATO countries against Russia. The terrorist nature of the current stage of Ukraine's domestic and foreign policy is shown.*

**Key words:** terrorism, terrorology, evolution, genesis, definition, ideology of terrorism, ISIS, "narcoterrorism", "narcodiversion", SVO, radicalism.

In this article, the author analyzes terrorism as the most complex and extremely negative socio-political phenomenon; in fact, terrorism is a method of political service used by various social services.

The actualizing subject of the socio-political phenomenon has led to the growth of scientific centers for the study of terrorism. In the South of Russia, scientists from the Southern Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences have done a great deal of work; the result of collective work was the release of the Atlas of Socio-Political Problems,

Threats and Risks in the South of Russia [16]. A large scientific center was formed in Pyatigorsk, Astrakhan, Krasnodar [11, 4, 5].

The factor of increasing mutual influence of the growth of international tension and the scale of terrorist activity should be noted. Terrorism has recently become a real, long-term and large-scale threat to national and international security [14].

In the Russian Federation, a new and rather independent scientific direction is being formed - terrorism [13].

In order to reveal the content and essence of the phenomenon of a social nature under consideration, we believe that it is impossible to do without the use of a comprehensive, systematized approach, which implies not only the determination of factors-conditions and factors-root causes of the presence and emergence of a terrorist phenomenon, but also the formation of a reasonable and clear understanding of its psychological and historical origins.

It seems that the point of view of A.B. Moiseev is absolutely reasoned. that issues and aspects related to the development and origin of the phenomenon of terrorism retain their relevance and significance, representing problematic components of the general terrorist theoretical concept in terms of interpretation and content [15].

First of all, within the framework of this context, there are serious problematic aspects that relate to the formation of scientifically sound and adequate approaches to the disclosure of the essence and content of the terminological unit "terrorism".

It seems that the currently dominant position in the literature on relevant topics is objective, according to which at the moment, neither in theory nor in practice, there is a universal interpretation of the definition of "terrorism" that satisfies the interests of the main part of specialists analyzing this phenomenon of a social nature. This circumstance is determined by the fact that the range of actions and slogans of terrorist associations seems to be extremely extensive, and their tactics, methodological approaches and formats are dynamic and include an increasingly ambiguous and contradictory content. Active discussions regarding the disclosure of the content and essence of the definition of "terrorism" do not subside. Despite this, even today they represent most of the developments of the theoretical level in the terrological sphere [10, p. 13].

We adhere to the point of view that the thesis of a conceptual nature, formulated by Pronin E.A., seems significant and absolutely correct. and determining that the terrorist phenomenon, having both a political and a social character, reveals the interconnections of different forces of society that are clearly conflict-oriented. At the same time, according to the author, these relationships as a "foundation" are considered opposition for influence, power opportunities, or for values from the categories of "spiritual" and "material".

The terrorist surge, which is observed at this point in time, can be called one of the options for the exogenous expression of significant conflicts, which are caused by the absence of any uniformity, regularity in terms of the evolution of world states; dissatisfaction with the existing order in the world, the desire to endow the monopolistic nature of the right to legalized violent influence and the forced integration of one's own value orientations [3, p. 31].

At the turn of 2018-2020, one could argue about the destruction of the North Caucasian bandit underground as a single and active structure. According to I. V. Pashchenko, "the ISIS transnational terrorist organization acts as an ideological inspirer for individuals capable of committing acts of a terrorist nature" [12].

In November 2022, as part of the implementation of the NCFU State Budget "Scientific, methodological and resource support of the education system" for 2022, a survey of students was conducted "Organizational methodological support for the activities of the coordination center for the formation of a civic position among young people, the prevention of interethnic conflicts, counteraction to the ideology of terrorism and prevention extremism."

2596 people took part in the survey. Interesting survey results are shown in tables 1, 2, figures 1, 2 [11].

Within the framework of the problem under consideration, the question of the agents of civil socialization of young people is relevant. According to the results of answers to the question: "Who most influenced the formation of your life principles?", the leading agent of socialization is the family – the answer option "family, relatives" was chosen by 83.3% of respondents; the education system ranks second (51.9%) – the answer options "teachers, class teacher", "sports coach", "university teachers, curator" were chosen by 29.2%, 14.1% and 8.6% of participants, respectively survey. In third place is the denial of the influence of anyone on the formation of the life principles of young people – the answer option "I am my own authority" was chosen by 28.2% of respondents. If we consider all the positions of the answers independently of each other, we get the following ranked series:

**"Who has most influenced the formation of your life principles?"**

1. Family, relatives (83.3%)
2. Teachers, class teacher (29.2%)
3. I am my own authority (28.2%)
4. Familiar adults (28.1%)
5. Historical figure (16.7%)
6. Sports coach (14.1%)
7. Spiritual (religious) person (9.9%)
8. University teacher, curator (8.6%)
9. Representative of the creative intelligentsia (7.7%)
10. Leader of a party or public organization, public politician (5.5%)
11. Informal leader among friends (4.3%)

The low rank of higher education in shaping the life principles of young people indicates the need to optimize this area of work. At present, the study of social disciplines at the university is most often limited to a number of elective courses (Table 1).

**Table 1. - Disciplines for the choice of the social and humanitarian cycle studied by students**

<b>Which of the following disciplines have you studied or are studying?</b>	<b>%</b>
Foundations of Russian civilization	31.9
History of state symbols of Russia	8.5
Modern Russian patriotism	5.6
legal culture	12.2
Ethnology of the South of Russia	3.1
Fundamentals of prevention of the ideology of extremism and terrorism	3.9
International terrorism as a global problem of our time	4.1
North Caucasus in the history of Russia	15.6
Theory and practice of improving interethnic relations in the North Caucasus	2.1
Conflictology (Ethnoconflictology)	3.2
Technologies for countering terrorism among young people	2.7
Culture of interethnic communication	5.1
Fundamentals of socio-cultural adaptation and integration	2.1

The students who participated in the survey recognize the importance of these courses for shaping the students' worldview (Table 2).

**Table 2. - The influence of the studied disciplines on the worldview of students**

<b>Do you agree that after attending the above courses, students ...</b>	<b>Rather agree %</b>
Better understand the patterns of development of modern society	76.5
Better understand the features of the socio-cultural environment of the region	77.6
Gain skills in analyzing modern social processes	74.8
Gain skills in analyzing and resolving conflict situations in a multicultural environment	71.6

Gain the skills to search for the necessary information about the socio-cultural features of the development of the region	75.5
Become more disposed towards representatives of another culture, respecting social, ethnic, confessional and cultural differences	75.4
Become more responsible for their actions towards other people	75.4
Demonstrate a higher level of citizenship and patriotism	67.9
Can influence the formation of a positive image of the country and the region	70.2

The university pays great attention to the issues of forming a civic position among young people, preventing interethnic conflicts, countering the ideology of terrorism and preventing extremism at the university in extracurricular activities.

It should be emphasized that the social and humanitarian disciplines at the university are the main source of information on the socio-political situation in the world and Russia for only 2.8% of the survey participants (Fig. 1).

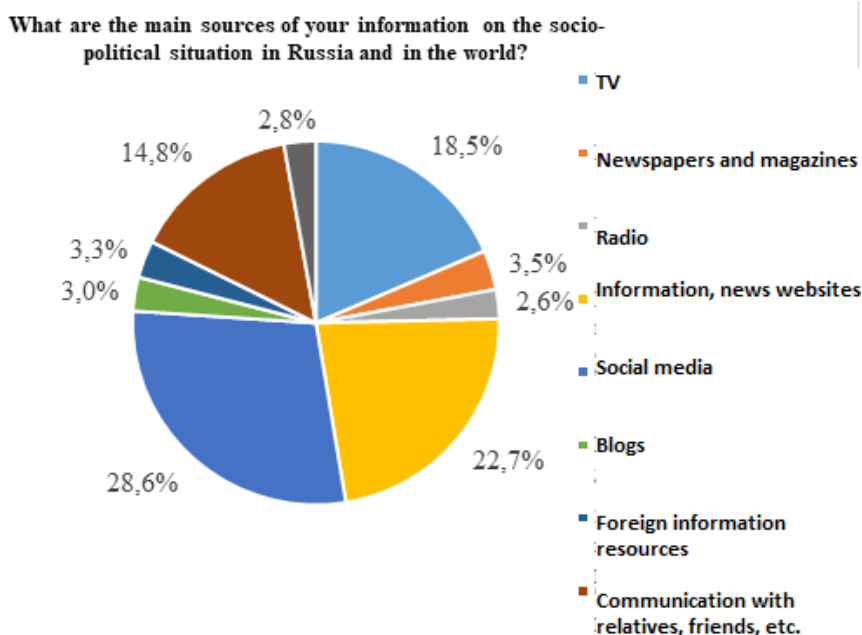


Figure 1. Sources of student information on socio-political issues

The main sources of student information on social and political issues are social networks, Internet news sites and television.

Quite indicative in this regard are the students' answers to questions about terrorism - young people emotionally and intuitively evaluate this phenomenon negatively, but there is no understanding of the specifics of the current situation and, accordingly, the risks of spreading the ideology of terrorism in the modern world.

The majority of survey participants (76.4%) believe that the problem of terrorism is very relevant for modern Russian society; 12.2% – believe that the problem is relevant, but not to a large extent; 4.4% believe that the problem of terrorism is not relevant for modern Russian society.

Survey participants were asked to define "terrorism". Most of the definitions are based on emotionally negative connotations ("bad", "brutal killing of innocent people", "a disgusting thing that destroys the lives of innocent people", "threat to humanity", "society disease", "sin", "society bacillus", "meaningless horror", "the worst thing in the world", "moronism", "cruel and dirty", "degradation of society", "evil, horror, fear, nightmare", "idiocy", "tumor of society", "death and destruction", "fear, violence, murder", "what should not be", "fascist actions associated with the birth of chaos", etc.).

A terrorist, according to the relative majority of respondents (40.0%), is a person with a sick psyche, for 25.2% – a person who deliberately commits a crime, for 13.9% – a

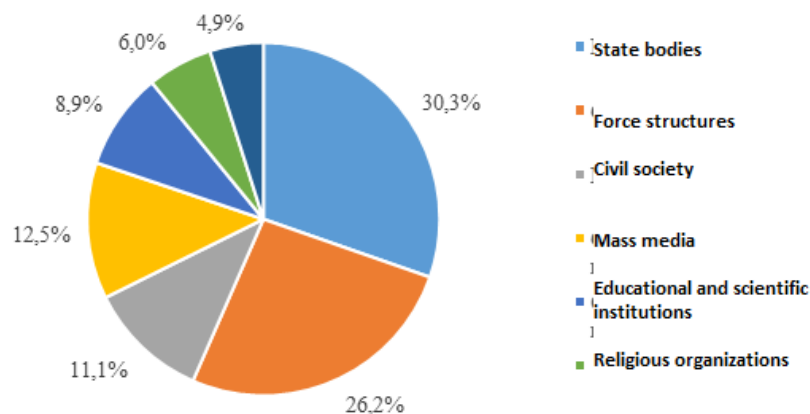
person deceived by propaganda, for 6, 7% is a religious fanatic, for 2.9% – a person who earns money in this way, for 1.3% – a fighter for power. Every tenth participant in the survey found it difficult to answer the question of who is a terrorist. Most often, the reason for “turning” into a terrorist is cited by the survey participants as the desire to feel power over people.

**What do you think drives a person to become a terrorist?**

1. The desire to feel power over people (55.0%)
2. Adherence to a particular ideology (46.1%)
3. The desire to remake the world (33.6%)
4. The desire to achieve material well-being (26.6%)
5. The desire to find associates, to be part of a group (18.7%)
6. Love for thrills, risk, etc. (15.1%)
7. The desire for self-realization (7.8%)
8. Difficult to answer (16.5%)

According to the survey participants, the main factors in the fight against the ideology of terrorism in modern Russia are state and law enforcement agencies (Fig. 2).

**Who, in your opinion, in the Russian Federation should fight against the ideology of terrorism?**



**Figure 2. Opinion of respondents on the factors of combating the ideology of terrorism.**

Misunderstanding of the importance of the media and the education system in this matter is a certain risk of the spread of terrorism among the youth.

In this context, the answers of survey participants to the question about their attitude to unauthorized forms of civic activity seem to be ambiguous: the relative majority of respondents (40.0%) defined their attitude as “neutral”, 27.5% as “negative”, 6.4 % – as “positive”, every fourth (26.4%) found it difficult to determine their attitude towards unauthorized forms of manifestation of civic activity.

Only 22.9% of survey participants answered the question about youth organizations known to students. Of these, every fifth responded that he did not know, could not name any youth organizations. The leaders among these youth organizations are the Russian Youth Union, the Yunarmiya, the Russian Movement of Schoolchildren, volunteerism, and a trade union. About a third of the responses named movements or projects focused on young people (for example, “Streets of Russia”, “Helping Hand”, “Russia is a country of opportunities”, “We are together”, “At the height”, etc.). There are many answers in which political parties are named instead of youth public organizations. In isolated cases, regional youth organizations were named.

Only 15.6% of survey participants gave answers to the question about direct personal participation in the activities of youth public organizations. Most of those who answered the question (58.2%) do not take part in the activities of any youth organizations. The list of

youth public organizations, obtained as a result of the analysis of respondents' answers, is dominated by the names of specific events or projects, rather than youth organizations. At the same time, the relative majority of survey participants define the form of their participation as "one-time participation" (35.8%), 15.7% – actively participate, 14.8% – "from time to time", 33.7% – found it difficult to assess their form of participation in the activities of youth organizations.

Thus, the results of the survey allow us to state that NCFU students have a well-formed civic position, positive attitudes towards interethnic interactions and rejection of terrorist ideology.

Nevertheless, in the environment of the active flow of the so-called information war, numerous issues related to the development of an adequate position of the civil plan among the representatives of the youth environment, the prevention of conflict situations on interethnic grounds, as well as issues of combating terrorist ideological attitudes and preventing extremist manifestations must necessarily occupy a central position in the content of educational and educational activities carried out by the university.

Based on the information provided, it is necessary to once again pay attention to the significant factor that the terrorist social phenomenon, representing a political and social phenomenon with an extremely multifaceted and complex nature, focuses in its content social collisions, in which, within the framework of society, they approached a conflict level.

Within the framework of society, activity with a terrorist bias occurs in a situation where deep and stable crisis manifestations are noted in it, affecting, first of all, the state system of the legal type and the ideological sphere. Within such a society, various kinds of communities arise that have an oppositional orientation (religious, social, political). From their point of view, the existing power structures are endowed with a dubious character, as well as the validity of the entire existing power-administrative system.

In a situation where in such associations the conclusion arises that the "path of the law" will not allow them to achieve their goals, then they may attempt to solve urgent problems through terrorist activities and violent influences. For this reason, at all times the terrorist phenomenon has been regarded as a powerful tool. In the current realities, it acquires the status of a full-fledged technology, which not only allows you to counteract the power structures, but is often used by the power structures themselves to solve the intended tasks [8, p. 14].

Based on the information presented, it is possible to formulate the conclusion that the definition of "terrorism" should be considered as a methodological approach to political counteraction, involving the use on a systematic basis of an unlimited, unrelated to military actions, violent impact of the physical plane to resolve a specific range task by intimidating opponents within the political arena. Thus, terrorism can be perceived as one of the methodological approaches to resolving problematic aspects from the "political" category, through the use of violent ideological attitudes and violent methods [5, p. 108-113].

In the context of this research work, it is worth pointing out the fact that in a large number of scientific sources there are 3 key points of view regarding the nature and essence of the terrorist phenomenon, taking into account the militant expressions of activity with a terrorist bias, political-social and criminogenic.

The first conceptual solution assumes that the terminological unit "terrorism" itself is perceived as a variety of armed actions with a specific character; as a low-intensity armed conflict.

The second conceptual solution focuses on the criminogenic component. Within its framework, the terminological unit "terrorism" is perceived as a kind of criminality of a criminal nature.

The third concept considers the definition of "terrorism" as one of the types of counteraction in the political environment, which has a protest of a political and social nature as a "foundation" [9, p. 48].

Analyzing the question concerning the argumentation of these positions, it is

necessary to additionally provide an indication of the fact that terrorist activity in some aspects is similar to criminal activity of a criminal nature, as well as to actions from the category of "military". However, terrorism also has some specific features.

It seems absolutely obvious that the key focus of activities with a terrorist bias is the achievement of disharmony in the state-administrative and power spheres, the violation of order in the society of a certain state, stability in the socio-political environment, causing direct economic and material harm, the formation of a feeling of fear among residents of this state. Also, terrorism as a guideline can have the formation of its own state with a terrorist bias, for example, ISIS.

It seems reasonable and objective point of view of Ermakov S.M., who believes that the terminological unit "terrorism" must be considered as a so-called supercrime. According to the researcher, it is necessary to counteract it with both forceful and legal methodological approaches [7, p. 49-61].

This phenomenon has a direct connection with counteraction in the political arena, characterized by methods and formats from the category of "violent", ideological attitudes with an extremist-terrorist bias, rejection of all kinds of international legal and national legal forms.

The effectiveness of countering terrorist activity at the international level is ensured by the regime of anti-terrorist struggle developed and enshrined in the norms of international law.

As for the current international legal documentation in this area, it should include the following:

- Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006;
- Convention on counteracting acts of nuclear terrorism of 2005;
- Shanghai Convention on combating extremist, separatist and terrorist activities of 2001;
- Convention aimed at countering the financial support of the terrorist environment of the 99th year of the XX century;
- Convention on countering terrorist bombings of the 99th year of the XX century;
- Declaration issued by the United Nations (UN) on measures to neutralize terrorism at the international level of the 94th year of the XX century;
- International convention on combating the taking of hostages from the 79th year of the XX century, etc. [5, p. 108-113].

In total, today the United Nations has issued 19 acts-conventions, about 50 acts-resolutions, several hundred acts of other organizations, etc. (including the CSTO, CIS, SCO, OSCE, CE, etc.). Nevertheless, the states have not been able to establish sustainable anti-terrorist cooperation among themselves.

An appropriate approach as a factor-determinant is the fact that the threat of terrorism is becoming more and more menacing, large-scale. According to the information provided by the specialists of the Counter-Terrorism Office functioning at the United Nations, over 11,000 terrorist acts were carried out on the territory of over 100 world states during the period of 2018 alone. As a result of these actions, 25,000 citizens lost their lives, more than 33,000 people were injured. The total financial and economic damage is estimated at more than 90 billion US dollars.

The fact that the terrorist phenomenon is global unequivocally indicates the fact that it has a strong connection with organized criminal groups. Using the most complex terrorist formats (unauthorized attacks on entities with international protection; unauthorized seizure of ships and aircraft; explosions and arson of residential and social buildings; etc.), terrorist entities have a significant amount of technical, informational, material, financial, economic and other resources. At the same time, they are endowed with an increasingly unprincipled character, propagating a violent cult, directly expressing a hated and contemptuous attitude towards certain social communities, nationalities, languages, religious beliefs, etc. At present,

technological-type terrorism is associated with a special threat. This type of terrorist activity involves the threat of use and the actual use of weapons (bacteriological, chemical, nuclear, etc.) associated with the mass elimination of weapons, highly toxic and radioactive biological substances and chemical compounds. This also includes the threat of seizure of objects that pose a significant potential threat to the health and life of the population (industrial installations, nuclear power plants, etc.).

Over the past few years, on the territory of all world states, there has been a pronounced trend towards an increase in the quantitative composition of terrorist acts from the category of "non-explosive", in which energy-information type tools (EHF and microwave beams) are used, as well as chemical compounds of psychedelic and narcotic action.

In this regard, a number of fundamentally new varieties of terrorist activities have appeared, for example, "drug sabotage" and "drug terrorism". At the same time, the entities organizing terrorist associations form criminogenic relationships with drug traffickers both for financial and economic benefits and for the use of psychotropic and narcotic compounds in the course of terrorist acts. In order to counteract such negative phenomena, it is necessary to use very significant resources in terms of volumes.

In such conditions, from the point of view of the Russian Federation, the issues of interaction between the CSTO countries in the direction of maintaining stability and an acceptable level of security in the region, combating any attempts by international-level terrorism centers to "restart" their own functioning after the large-scale defeats noted in the Middle East countries are of particular importance. The CSTO organized and carried out such operations as "Illegal" (counteraction to unauthorized migration processes) and "Channel" (identification and suppression of unauthorized circulation of psychotropic and narcotic drugs). An operation called "Mercenary" is being prepared, which involves the detection of members of the banned ISIS association and entities that contribute to its functioning. A very complex task is highlighted regarding the consolidation of the border area between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, where at the moment there are over 70,000 militants representing the ISIS terrorist group and who arrived there from Syrian territories. Unfavorable conditions cause an urgent and urgent need to strengthen the relationship between the SCO and the CSTO in terms of those issues that are associated with their common interests (countering the terrorist threat, unauthorized migration processes, illegal circulation of weapons and drugs, etc.) [2, p. 117].

It seems to be known that associations with a terrorist bias have both material, financial, economic, and informational resource means, actively using them within the framework of their own functioning.

In particular, the ISIS association controls several news agencies, electronic and print media in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria, as well as a number of other states. In addition, propaganda literature is being actively distributed. An extremely extensive grid of sites in the global Internet network has been formed, which includes more than five hundred Internet sites and many accounts and communities in popular social networks in its content [6, p. 60-61].

Over the past few years, many cases of terrorist attacks from the "telephone" category have been noted on the territory of the Russian Federation. Calls made by "anonymous" became the reason for the mass evacuation of citizens in the mall and airports, railway stations and other public places.

Only for the period from September 11 to 25, 2017, about 450,000 citizens were evacuated, more than 1,000 "anonymous" calls were registered that reported a planted bomb. This led to the fact that at the end of 2017 the State Duma issued a legislative act of federal significance, dedicated to increasing the maximum period of punishment for terrorist attacks from the "telephone" category to 10 years from 5 years of deprivation of liberty for a criminal subject. Unfortunately, the phone terrorists haven't stopped doing their attacks.

Over the past few years, there has been a pronounced relationship between international terrorist phenomena and organized-type crime at the transnational level, which is



growing stronger and is beginning to have an increasingly clear impact on the security of a number of countries.

This obvious fact requires an immediate response at the national, regional and international levels, because organized crime forms obvious barriers to the development of state economic systems, causes them huge financial and economic damage, and forms mechanisms for providing terrorist associations with financial resources [1, p. 11-25].

The change in the structure and nature of terrorist activities in the Russian Federation should be taken into account. Since February 2022, during the conduct of a special military operation (SVO) in Ukraine, Russia for the first time has encountered state terrorism and the politicization of the consequences of terrorism. What methods are used by enemies in carrying out such acts:

- explosions of pipelines with the connivance of foreign media and relevant international structures;
- widespread use of sabotage and terrorist groups on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- nuclear technological terrorist attacks of autonomous objects in Ukraine;
- the use of biological weapons and products of biological laboratories on the territory of Ukraine and, as a result, biological blackmail;
- drone bombing of Russian military facilities (airfields of Saratov, Bryansk, Kursk, Domodedovo).

President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin has set the task of detecting and adequately regulating terrorist threats.

In the context of this research work, it is worthwhile to place special emphasis on the interconnected work of the customs administrations of countries that develop and implement measures aimed at suppressing separate varieties of smuggling.

Thus, in the period of 2018, the FCS of the Russian Federation facilitated the participation of structural units of the customs system of the EAEU member states in several dozen specialized customs operations. Based on the final results of these operations, 577 criminal cases were initiated in accordance with the norms of Art. 226.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Also, as a result of these operations, about 82 kg of substances and means of psychotropic and narcotic action, over 3000 g of precursors, more than 68 kg of substances from the category of "strong" were seized from unauthorized circulation, 5 units. firearms, 34 units. cold weapons, 349 units. ammunition [4, p. 65].

The fight against terrorist ideological attitudes, the disclosure and identification of terrorist attacks, the arrest of terrorist persons, given the scale of this social phenomenon, is not possible without an established, sustainable and productive interaction at the international level. Orderly growing efforts related to countering and preventing terrorist activity will make it possible to reduce the degree of radicalization in all world states and create effective protection for Russian citizens from threats from the "terrorist" category [6, p. 60-61].

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