

## ТЕОРІЯ ТА ІСТОРІЯ ДЕРЖАВИ І ПРАВА

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### TERRORISM AND ITS IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

#### ТЕРОРИЗМ І ЙОГО ВПЛИВ НА МІЖНАРОДНУ БЕЗПЕКУ

In modern times, terrorism is one of the main threats to states, even the first. The main purpose of the article is to educate the future generation about the history, circumstances and purpose of the emergence of terrorism, as well as measures to combat terrorism, as well as other areas of security activities, and to increase their role in this fight.

Detailed information was given on the fight against terrorism and radicalism, which seriously threaten security in modern times, as well as the international geography of terrorism, the work done in the field of fighting international terrorism and religious extremism. It also mentions the connection and networking of terrorist and extremist organizations. It has been noted that terrorism is one of the most dangerous, difficult to predict, and is being implemented in more and more diverse forms, taking on a more menacing scale. In short, this article aims to describe the basic concepts of terrorism.

**Key words:** *security, threats, extremism, diplomacy, organized crime.*

Нині тероризм одна із головних, і навіть перша, загроза державам. Основною метою статті є просвітництво майбутнього покоління про історію, обставини та цілі виникнення тероризму, про заходи боротьби з тероризмом, а також інші напрями охоронної діяльності, та підвищення її ролі у цій боротьбі.

Подана докладна інформація про боротьбу з тероризмом та радикалізмом, які серйозно загрожують сучасній безпеці, про міжнародну географію тероризму, про роботу, що проводиться у сфері боротьби з міжнародним тероризмом та релігійним екстремізмом. Також згадується про мережу і зв'язок терористичних та екстремістських організацій. Зазначається, що тероризм є одним з найнебезпечніших, важко передбачуваних явищ, яке реалізується у все більш різноманітних формах, набуваючи загрозливих масштабів. Коротко кажучи, ця стаття має на меті описати основні концепції тероризму.

**Ключові слова:** *безпека, загрози, екстремізм, дипломатія, організована злочинність.*

Terrorism has long been studied as an object of scientific analysis. At the same time, taking into account the multifaceted nature of this phenomenon, different approaches are applied, certain aspects of it are revealed.

From the moment a person is formed, there is a merciless, never-ending struggle between good and evil within him, this struggle accompanies him for centuries and sometimes leads him to seditious and cruel actions that do not fit into morality. The great historical "road of development" goes back to the earliest and most "prominent" manifestations of past violence and terror, even to primitive society and slavery. In different socio-economic formations, people resorted to unprecedented cruelty, torture, and even terrorism with the desire to acquire wealth, thrones, and territories, to realize certain insidious goals, and to take revenge. These

actions, which are against humanity and morality, and undermine the security architecture of the civilized world, have sometimes been considered as the most acceptable way to achieve the goal.

According to some experts, the history of terrorism covers several centuries. Another group of researchers think that terrorism originated from ancient times. It should be emphasized that the ideas about the so-called revolutionary origin of terrorism are widespread among a significant number of scientists and politicians. Its origins are usually attributed to the French Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia. In fact, the roots of terrorism go back to ancient times, and its implementation in different forms is characteristic of different historical periods and numerous political movements [1].

M. Yordanov takes the emergence of terrorism to the era of the creation of man (the era of Cain and Abel), and calls Cain, who killed his brother Abel, the first terrorist. In the process of struggle for power and wealth in ancient civilizations, the terror of the authorities against peoples is widespread. In Egypt, even under the pharaohs, terror was widely practiced both against the Egyptians themselves and against the ancient peoples exiled to the banks of the Nile. In the ancient Egyptian language, a peculiar, illogical, at first glance expression "living dead" was in circulation.

All kinds of secret societies in India and China practiced terrorist methods. Today, the "Ismaili Sect" caused real terror to the rulers of the lands that are part of Iran and Afghanistan. [2]. The Ismaili sect, which emerged at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, kept the whole East in fear. His main weapons were believed to be specially trained, drug-operated kamikazes.

The new stage of terrorism falls in the middle and second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was at this time that well-organized radical left movements emerged in Europe, the United States, and Russia to influence their governments. In Russia, they were populists (later Socialist-Revolutionaries), in France, Italy, Spain, and the United States, they were anarchists.

Terrorism has its roots in long-standing ethnic, religious, socio-economic, political-legal problems and contradictions, which state bodies do not solve or solve without considering their essence.

The authorship of the concept of "terror" was S.L., who translated it from Latin to French as "a synonym of fear that reigns in a despotic state." It is attributed to Montesquieu [3].

"Terrorism" is a Latin word derived from the word "terror", which means fear, terror. One of the main means of achieving terrorists' goals is to create intimidation, an environment of fear, and uncertainty about the safety of their lives and those of their loved ones. In modern times, terrorism has been given a number of definitions by various states and organizations.

In this regard, the concepts of "terror" and "terrorism" should be distinguished from each other. In modern literature, the term "terror" is used to describe the violence and intimidation policies of dictatorial or totalitarian regimes against the citizens of their country. Terror as a method of

fear was adopted by rulers in antiquity in relation to conquered peoples. But the "rulers" who fought against the omnipotence of the kings and overthrew them became more ruthless "terrorists" than the hereditary monarchs.

In turn, "terrorism" is usually understood as the violence of the "weak". It can be radical political opposition, former extremist-minded national or religious minorities, religious fanatics and others" [4].

Most researchers agree that the term "terrorism" came into widespread use after the French bourgeois revolution of 1789-1794. In 1798, Terrorism was defined as a "system of fear" in the dictionary of the French Academy of Sciences. In Great Britain this is referred to as the "reign of terror" [5]. Later, the term became widespread and came to mean any control system based on fear. Until recently, the word "terror" was used very broadly and meant the whole spectrum of different shades of violence [6].

Although all these events had a significant impact on the course of history, terrorism itself did not pose a serious threat to humanity until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since then, the situation regarding the manifestation of terrorism in the world has changed dramatically. Its various forms have radically escalated and differentiated.

Terrorism has become a tool of resistance against the existing political regime and institutions, legitimate power structures. Terrorist activities began to manifest themselves in the massacre of innocent people who had nothing to do with politics.

The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was already marked by the transition of extreme right-wing organizations to terrorist activities, among which we can mention the Romanian "Iron Guards" and various national separatist and fascist movements in Germany, France and Hungary [7]. The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century should be specially mentioned as a separate stage in the development of terrorism. The totality of manifestations of terrorist activities of this period is usually called "International Terrorism". At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Terrorism has become one of the global problems of our time.

Modern Political science dictionary defines Terrorism as a form of armed violence for political purposes. It is not a movement of the masses, but of small but carefully organized underground

terrorist groups. As a means of achieving goals of a more political nature, terrorists commit acts of violence against individual citizens, mainly officials, as well as destruction of material objects, arrests, hostage taking, and explosions in public buildings, streets, and airports. The main goal of terrorist violence is to undermine the authority of the authorities by creating an environment of fear among the population.

At the same time, the goal is to attract the attention of the international community to one or another socially important problem, to widely promote the terrorist group and to give it political importance. This method of political struggle has been and is being used by groups with very different ideological orientations. However, terrorists often accompany their actions with quite specific political demands.

It is completely impossible to agree that terrorism is only clandestine, local armed violence. Terrorism has long had the status of an international, global scourge that has no borders, spreads spontaneously and unpredictably, relies on international organizational structures and finance. Terrorist organizations create unified management bodies, management system and planning units. Conferences and meetings of the leaders of the largest groups, coordination of the activities of organizations of different nations were noted.

In order to understand the essence of terrorism, it is necessary to distinguish it from seemingly similar phenomena such as extremism and radicalism.

"Extremism" (Latin *extremus* – extreme) is adherence to extreme, mainly violent means to achieve political goals [8]. In the modern world, extremism manifests itself in the desire to destabilize existing social structures and political institutions. This is done with their help. Ideological- theoretical basis of extremists is organized by radical ideological concepts and religious fundamentalism. Extremist leaders demand from their follower's complete obedience and unquestioning execution of any order.

Radicalism (lat. *radix* – root) is a term that refers to political ideas and actions aimed at radical change in existing social and political institutions [9]. Radicalism is characterized by the desire for rapid change, justification of strong methods to achieve goals.

From here it can be concluded that radicalism is a political way of thinking expressed in a certain political position, unlike extremism. Radicalism may not be concerned with practical politics at all, but may be concentrated in the sphere of theory. The act of extremism manifests itself in political activity, in the use of extreme, mostly violent means of political struggle. Ideological postulates of radicalism can serve as a theoretical rationale and rationale for terrorism, while extremist ideas are characterized by an aggressive attitude, intolerance, one-dimensionality, a tendency to accept extreme solutions to problems, and a tendency to define means, methods, scale, and objects.

Terrorism is the activity of various anti-state forces that influence political power structures through violent crime. These forces mainly belong to illegal extremist political organizations.

Extremism is the ideological and emotional basis for terrorist activity, its essence and content.

Based on the above-mentioned characteristics, it can be said that Terrorism reflects the socio-political contradiction of the manifestation of extremism and expresses the danger of ideologically motivated violence or its application, in order to change the state policy for the sake of the interests of certain forces (groups), using various methods to intimidate the population and influence the authorities. , is a form of radical manifestation expressed using psychological methods.

The contradiction mentioned in the definition emerges in society when the interests of a small radical group cannot be realistically represented within the legitimate political process. This extremist group can be united on social, ethnic or religious lines.

The most complete understanding of the essence of terrorism as a socio-political phenomenon is realized by revealing its elements.

The first of these is the purpose of terrorist activity. Terrorism is impossible without a specific goal that justifies and justifies the political violence committed. For example, in the late 80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most famous terrorist organization Al-Qaeda, created by Osama bin Laden, announced the goal of uniting the Arabs of the world to create a "Muslim state" [9].

Radical and separatist movements base their activities on the ideas of terrorism and use terrorist

methods to achieve an illegal result with a clear political content. Their goal is to force the political leadership of a country to comply. Representatives of totalitarian and fundamentalist ideology, such as Islamic fundamentalists, radicals, and fascists, use terrorism as a tool to achieve their goals related to the struggle for power.

History and modern experience show that terrorism arises from the struggle for power, influence on it in terms of certain socially important interests. Terrorism is almost always politically motivated and aimed at specific political outcomes.

The second important element of terrorism is the subjects of terrorism, which are quite diverse, non-state structures that declare extremist, radical ideas and political doctrines. In modern conditions, they are often presented in the form of terrorist organizations and groups that represent branched network structures.

Modern researchers do not agree with this structural element. A number of scientists believe that the subjects of terrorism are mainly state organizations. Thus, Terrorism is explained as acts of violence by individuals, organizations, and first of all state bodies aimed at eliminating unwanted state and political figures and disrupting the legal stability of the state in order to achieve certain political results.

Other scholars believe that the nature of this negative social phenomenon is not related to state violence, but refers to the activities carried out with the threat of applying or using violence by specific individuals for political purposes within the framework of a certain political strategy.

The third element of terrorism is the objects of terrorist influence, what exactly are terrorist acts aimed at. Usually these are the first persons of the state, politicians, government representatives at various levels, as well as crowded places, schools, hospitals, energy centers, military facilities. Special services, border agencies and other structures fighting against terrorism should be selected as objects.

The goals of terrorists are to force the authorities to accept the conditions and demands put forward, to influence public relations (politics, economy, social security, culture, freedom, people's security, etc.).

The fourth element of terrorism is the means and methods of terrorism. Their list is growing, tools and methods are being improved, and they

are constantly becoming more complicated against the background of technological progress.

Today, the means and methods of terrorist acts are presented in various armed and other forms of violence. Their spectrum ranges from kidnapping, murder, robbery, sending parcel bombs and blackmail letters, bombings, armed attacks, hostage taking, etc.

Terrorism, as a socio-political event, has certain characteristics and specific features that make up its internal content, which are different from other events.

The arsenal of methods and forms of terrorism is constantly expanding. In principle, any infrastructure, any industrial facility, technological structures, waste warehouses of the society whose damage is full of environmental disasters can become the object of terrorist attacks.

Terrorism destroys the social environment, poses a threat to people's lives, health, and safety of property. As a result of the commission of terrorist acts, tension and panic often arise in the society. Civilians become hostages of the situation, and terrorists are capable of taking the most extreme measures in their actions.

Modern terrorism is characterized by its openness it is distinguished by the propaganda nature of terrorist acts. It directly harms the interests of some subjects in order to commit socially dangerous acts and force other people to behave in accordance with the interests of terrorists.

The main goal of terrorist forces is to change the dominant worldview. The world is tired of wars, revolutions and other upheavals accompanied by blood. In all developed countries of the West, human life has been declared the main value. Radical extremist forces quickly realized that the best way to put pressure on the authorities is to show that they are capable of endangering human life. The possibility of a terrorist act always creates anxiety among the masses, and the power structures are obliged to immediately restore calm in society, or even compromise.

In the United States of America – "terrorism is the use of politically motivated violence committed by persons not representing this state, or by unlawful persons, with prejudice against an unlawful group of persons" (US Code of Laws, article 2656 f (d), section 22, definition although it has a somewhat formal character from a legal

point of view, it also opens up a wide space in the struggle against the state and its bodies.

The US FBI views "terrorism" as the illegal use of force or violence against citizens or property to intimidate or compel the government, the population or any part of them to do something for any purpose. The US Department of Defense defines terrorism as "the intentional use of violence or coercion with the intent to coerce or intimidate governments or societies as a means to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals" [12].

Terrorism can be defined in another form: "Terrorism is an activity carried out by organized terrorist groups against the representations of foreign countries and international organizations outside the national borders and by creating panic."

At the same time, if we define terrorism from a political point of view, then we can say that terrorism is violence against people.

The analysis of terrorism shows that its source is related to economic, political, religious and other conflicts of public life at the global, regional and local levels [13].

In terms of the purpose of the attack, terrorism harms people's lives, health, property, rights and legal interests and disrupts public life. Violence is mostly physical and results in serious bodily injury and even death. It is also accompanied by a psychological impact and usurpation of various benefits that are particularly characteristic.

Terrorism can manifest itself in the destruction of any object: airplanes, administrative buildings, residences, military ships, life support facilities, etc. Even damage to property by terrorist groups without harming human life can be called an act of terrorism.

Terrorism is a powerful psychological manipulation of large masses of people, creating fear and straining interstate relations. If "Terrorism", which has already become global, was viewed as a local phenomenon, in our modern era, the fight against institutionalized terrorist organizations is relevant. Among the famous terrorist groups, we can give an

example of ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, and PKK, which are more widespread in the world today [14].

At the present time, Terrorism is related to the life activity of the world society and different spheres of individual states (politics, national relations, religion, economy, etc.). As a result, various forms of terrorism have emerged. These include political, economic, nationalist, religious, criminal, ecological and. etc. forms of terrorism can be attributed.

– The goal of the members of the group creating the political terror is to achieve political, social and economic changes and interstate relations within this or another state.

– Nationalist terrorism is based on the solution of the national issue.

– Religious terrorism is when military groups of any religion fight against people of a different religion.

– Criminal terrorism is creating chaos and tension in order to get more income based on criminal business (drug business, illegal arms trade, etc.).

– Environmental terrorism is the activity of groups that use violent methods aimed at the scientific and technical process, environmental pollution, killing of living beings.

One of the main issues facing states in modern times is ensuring the security of states and citizens by strengthening the fight against international terrorism on the basis of cooperation.

Eliminating terrorism and its causes, organizing the common resistance of the world states to this terrible crime against humanity remains one of the important and urgent issues to be solved before humanity in the age of modern globalization. Currently, terrorism is the most serious and global threat to the human rights system and civilization, becoming the main threat to peaceful living as a whole. This terrible terrorist crime, which has serious social, political and psychological effects with its devastating and immeasurable character, also prevents economic progress and development.

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