

TERRORISM AS AN OBJECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

The relevance of the problem defining the terror and terrorism essence as the most dangerous forms of manifestation of political violence is undeniable. Common features of terror and terrorism are political goals, violent methods and objects, distinctive-the scale of impact, scope of application, level of legality, time characteristic.

KEYWORDS: Political violence, terror, terrorism, domestic terror, international terror, state terrorism, international terrorism.

INTRODUCTION:

Terror and terrorism are multi-sided and ambiguous phenomena, which is difficult to formulate definitions of these concepts. There are many definitions of terrorism (terror) that reflect a wide range of opinions of scientists and practitioners, which indicate the need for further research of this social phenomenon. The subjective factor of national interests at the geopolitical level, and the ideological attitudes of different countries that differ in their approaches to understanding terrorism, make the research process more difficult.

The concepts of "terror", "terrorism", "international terrorism", "state terrorism", "terrorist act" and others that have appeared over the past two centuries come from the Latin terror - fear, horror.

The greatest confusion in public statements of state and political figures, as well as in scientific works and official documents, occurs between the concepts of "terror" and "terrorism", "international terrorism (terror)"

and "state terrorism (terror)". It is important to separate the concepts of "terror" and "terrorism" as generic at the beginning, and then move on to their derivatives-international and state terror and terrorism.

In V. Dahl's Explanatory dictionary of the alive Great Russian language, definition to this term is given: "Terrorism (lat.) - intimidation, intimidation with the death penalty, murder and all the horrors of violence" [1, p. 401]. According to the Dictionary of the Russian language by S. Ozhegov, terror is "a physical violence, up to physical destruction in relation to a political opponent; tactics of intimidation", and the word "terrorism" by S. Ozhegov defines as the policy and tactics of terror [2, p.1066].

The great Soviet encyclopedia interprets terror as "a policy of systematic intimidation of opponents up to their physical extermination". Here is given the distinction between "red", revolutionary, terror and "white", counterrevolutionary [3, p. 179].

In the Modern dictionary of the Russian language, terror is understood as: "1. the most acute form of struggle against political and class opponents with the use of violence up to physical destruction... 2. Excessive cruelty towards anyone." Here, terrorism is defined as "the policy and practice of intimidation, terror" [4, p. 828].

The Big Encyclopedia dictionary gives the following definition: "Terror (terrorism) (from lat. terror - fear, horror) - violent actions (harassment, destruction, hostage-taking, murder, etc.) for the purpose of intimidation, suppression political opponents, competitors,

imposing a certain line of behavior. There is a distinction between individual and group terror (for example, the actions of extremist political groups) and state terror (repression of dictatorial and totalitarian regimes). In the 1970s and 1990s, international terrorism (murder or kidnapping of heads of foreign States and governments, their diplomatic representatives, explosions of embassies, missions, international organizations, explosions at airports and train stations, hijacking of aircraft) became widespread" [5, p.1564]. As can be seen from this definition, the authors of the dictionary do not make a significant difference between terror and terrorism, state terror and terrorism.

The concise Russian encyclopedia repeats the definition of terror (terrorism) that exists in the Great encyclopedia, adding, "The largest act of international terrorism was the destruction of two buildings of the world trade center in new York on 11.09.2001. In this regard, multilateral conventions and legislation have been adopted in many countries to strengthen the fight against international terrorism. In the criminal law of the Russian Federation, terrorism refers to the Commission of an explosion, arson or other actions that create a danger of loss of life, causing significant property damage, etc." [6, p. 403].

It is necessary to pay attention to some inaccuracies: the Criminal code of the Russian Federation does not define terror, but there is a definition of terrorism. Article 205 of the criminal code States: "Terrorism, i.e. committal of explosion, arson or other actions creating danger of destruction of people, causing significant property damage or the onset of other socially dangerous consequences, if these acts are committed to violate public security, intimidate the population or influence the decision-making authorities, and the threat to commit such acts for the same purpose..." [7].

Another Russian official document-the Federal law "on countering terrorism" (article 3) States that "...terrorism is the ideology of violence and the practice of influencing decision-making by state authorities, local governments, or international organizations related to the intimidation of the population and (or) other forms of unlawful violent actions" [8].

There is no definition of state terrorism in such an international legal act as the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 17, 1984 "on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism", which expresses deep concern that "state terrorism is increasingly practiced." and requires "all States not to take any actions aimed at armed intervention and occupation, violent change or undermining of the socio-political system of States, destabilization and overthrow of their governments." [9, p. 304].

If the above definitions of terror and terrorism are brought together in a synonymous series, then the following visual picture will appear, indicating that there is no single interpretation of the studied phenomena:

- Terror-physical violence; politics; form of struggle; form of violence; method of struggle; violent actions;
- Terrorism - policy and tactics, policy and practice of terror; violent actions; activity; policy; form of war; action; ideology and practice of influence, violence; system of actions.

There are many other definitions of terror and terrorism that are similar in meaning, but it is not possible to give them in full within the scope of this article. The analysis of the available material revealed their common essential features and differences.

Common to terror and terrorism are the goals, methods and objects of influence. The goals are political in nature: retention, seizure of power, and attempts to influence the political decisions of the authorities. The methods used in both cases are exclusively violent. The object

of influence has a dual nature: direct victims and strategic object (the difference is already detected here).

First of all, we believe that it is necessary to distinguish terror from terrorism by the scale of its use. Terror is mass, total: by means of repression against a part of the population, the rest of the population is kept in fear. Terrorism uses targeted forms of violence: through terrorist acts, an attempt is made to influence the decisions of authorities at various levels.

The most important characteristic of terror and terrorism is the scope of their application: within a single state or on an international scale. Terror within a state can be state-sponsored, anti-state (opposition), or it can come from an organized community (party, criminal, etc.). Terror on an international scale can be directed directly or indirectly by one country (or group of countries) against another sovereign state. Terrorism on the domestic level, as a rule, is in opposition. At the international level distinguish between state terrorism (with direct or indirect involvement of States in terrorist acts in territories of other States) and international terrorism (with terrorist organizations operating in the territories of different States).

The subjects of terrorism are state bodies (other organizations) - within a state or a state (group of States) - at the international level; the subjects of terrorism are terrorist organizations and their customers.

From the point of view of legality, domestic terrorism can be legal if it is enshrined in law. From the point of view of international law, state terrorism, state terrorism, and international terrorism are crimes.

Over time, terror is a continuous phenomenon characterized by constant pressure on the object, with relatively smooth increases or decreases in the regime. Terrorism is characterized by unexpected attacks that go

"into the shadows" in the periods between them.

Taking into account the above, we can offer the following definitions of terror and terrorism.

Terror is the deliberate use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence for political purposes that targets large groups of the population.

Domestic terror - the deliberate use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence by the state (dictator, military junta, etc.) or a certain social group (party, criminal, etc.) for political purposes, the object of which is large groups of the population within a single state.

International terror - the deliberate use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence from an external party (another state or group of States) for political purposes, the object of which is a sovereign state.

Terrorism - the unlawful premeditated use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence by terrorist organizations for political purposes, the objects of which are civilians or property.

State terrorism is the unlawful premeditated use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence by terrorist organizations for political purposes supported directly or indirectly by a state whose targets are civilians or property of its own or another state.

International terrorism - the unlawful premeditated use of physical and mental violence or the threat of such violence by terrorist organizations for political purposes, the objects of which are civilians or property of another state.

It seems necessary to study the nature and root causes of social phenomena of terror and terrorism. The topic of terror, especially domestic terrorism, has been sufficiently studied both in the course of foreign and

domestic research. On the examples of the Jacobin and Bolshevik terror, Stalinist repressions, its causes are identified, and its features and consequences are considered. Terror is a large-scale phenomenon with many witnesses, apologists and opponents. At the same time, terror is a rare phenomenon by historical standards, especially in recent decades, which has become the subject of careful study by scientists, publicists, literary and artistic figures, politicians, and the General population.

The topic of terrorism is more complex, debatable and relevant. Since the mid-twentieth century, terrorism has undergone drastic changes. If earlier bombs and bullets of terrorists were directed against those whom they considered guilty (tsars, heirs to the throne, Ministers, etc.), modern terrorists commit acts of violence against the population through which they intend to influence the government of the attacked country. All citizens of the state who have chosen their power are declared guilty ("the principle of collective responsibility"). The resulting effect (sown fear, horror) even exceeds the set, because instantly replicated by the media, showing the attacks and their consequences live. A sharp surge in terrorism occurred in the 60s and 70s, when terrorists received the required "reward" after the first attacks. Segdi the Labib Terzi, the chief observer of the Palestine liberation Organization at the United Nations, said: "The first hijackings awakened an understanding of the world, caused a much greater echo in the media and in public opinion around the world, and with more useful for us than petitions to the United Nations for twenty years" [10, p. 29]. The world began to pay more attention to the Palestinians and their demands, and the UN General Assembly and a number of States recognized the Palestinian government and their leader.

We have shown above how different the points of view, definitions and understanding of the essence of terrorism are. There are also differences in approaches to understanding the causes of terrorism. One of the trends explains the origin of terrorism by the presence of social conditions that give rise to terrorism as a protest action. Such conditions include social and property inequality, ethnic, cultural or religious discrimination, and political repression. The source of the emergence of terrorist groups is often mass dissatisfaction with the development of social processes.

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