The Concept, Nature and Manifestations of Terrorism

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Abstract: In this article, the concept, nature and manifestations of terrorism are opened with scientific foundations, and the experiences of foreign developed countries are also taken into account.

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The phenomenon of terrorism, which is considered complex and multifaceted, manifests various interests of the society, and is defined in a contradictory and inconsistent way in politics and law. This, in turn, makes it somewhat difficult to effectively fight against it with the help of existing tools and methods at the international and individual state level.

If we pay attention to the genesis of the word terrorism, this expression is derived from the Latin word "terror" and means "fearful", "horror". Giving a general definition to this concept, we can also understand it in the sense of a policy of intimidation, or the elimination of issues of political importance by means of violence. Today, this term is firmly established in the international political vocabulary. Along with the social development, the concepts of "terror" and "terrorism" are enriched with new content. Terrorism is defined as "the use of force, various types of weapons, and violence that causes many casualties."

However, a single approach has not yet been developed when analyzing a tragic event within the country or outside the country's borders. The analysis of the received data shows that at the moment there are about a hundred signs of the terrorist phenomenon, and the presence of different situations in their definition causes various disagreements in its interpretation. After all, there is currently no unanimous answer on what activities can be classified as terrorist activities.

Although the essence of this phenomenon is obvious to everyone, a legal definition generally accepted by the world community has not been created. According to the American scientist S. Mallison, terrorism is the threat of violence and its systematic use to achieve public and political goals. Russian researcher V. Petryshev defines terrorism as intimidation, forcing the government of a country, its power system, citizens or the entire population to commit actions favorable to terrorists. R. Amirokova describes terrorism as "actions that advance specific demands with the threat of violence or the use of violence, in which violence is directed at citizens and their various objects, and the goals can be of a political or other nature."

At the same time, L. Modjoryan defines terrorism as the actions of individuals, organizations or state organizations to destroy the state and political figures and destabilize the social and political situation to achieve certain political goals. Also, the influence of ideological and political factors is clearly visible in the definitions given to the concept of terrorism during the time of the former Soviets. For example, in the "Brief Political Dictionary" of 1971, it was explained as "terror is a policy of intimidation, use of force, and punishment against a political opponent up to the point of physical destruction," and in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" of 1981, similarly, that is, "terror is a political use of force against the enemy, killing, extermination", is
defined as "terrorism - policy and tactics carried out by terror, terrorism".

In fact, such an approach "came from the fact that they tried to define the concept of terrorism simply in the 60-80s of the 20th century on the basis of important social realities related to terrorist crimes committed in various countries other than the USSR." aimed at condemning the policy. In the conditions of the ideological conflict that existed in the world before the collapse of the former Soviet empire, the resolution of the issue of defining terrorism was considered to be so important that even "uncertain opinions expressed in purely theoretical debates are able to influence world politics to a certain extent." In the research carried out in the scientific circles of our republic, attention was focused on studying the descriptions given to the concept of terrorism, which led to another unique interpretation of this problem.

In particular, in his monograph, D. Rakhimov, analyzing the definitions given to the concept of "terrorism" by foreign researchers, concluded that "terrorism is ideologically based and characterized by regular killing of people, diversion, sabotage, theft, and other forms of violence that threaten human life and safety. gives the description "tactics of political struggle".

Researcher U. Ubaydullaev evaluates the main feature of "terrorism" as "armed, subversive activities of conflicting parties" as follows:

- use of prohibited, culpable social danger (action or failure to act), or the risk of committing it;
- a conscious, premeditated action;
- action of an extremist nature (violent, inconsistent with norms, generally accepted requirements);
- violent behavior (murder, explosion, attack, seizure, will, breaking the spirit), violent assassination or threat of violence;
- violence harming peace, state, organization, security and interests of citizens;
- an action by a criminal subject with certain malicious goals, such as entanglement of international relations, destabilization of the social and political situation, influence on the decisions made by a certain person or state or their adoption;
- based on political goals: divided into racial, religious, ethnic, national;
- aimed at creating a strong commotion in society,

that is, it has the characteristics of transparency and demonstration.

Based on the above-mentioned points, the following generalized definition of terrorism can be given: "Terrorism is the use of violence or the threat of use of violence aimed at achieving certain political goals, peace, safety and life of citizens."

Another peculiar aspect of terrorism is that there are different approaches to its classification. In this, researchers study one aspect of terrorism and try to classify it based on their goals. Therefore, these classifications cannot be said to be fixed and unchanging. According to experts, the history of terrorism can be conditionally divided into the following stages based on the methods and tools used in it, goals and direction, as well as the level of formation and development:

1. Antique or pro-terrorism. The history of terrorism as a socio-political phenomenon goes back to ancient times. According to Yu. Antonyan, a researcher, ancient terrorism includes the actions of the Shiloh Sicari, which are the armed detachments of the ancient Oriya tribes, to protect their land from the Romans, the actions of the Sicari sect, which was founded and operated in Palestine in 66-73 AD, and events such as Bartholomew's Night. The Jewish tribes protected themselves not only from the Romans, but also from their neighbors with terrorist methods.

2. Classic terrorism. The second stage of the evolution of terrorism begins in 1798 with the entry of the concept of "system, regime de la terreur" (system, regime of terror) into the "Dictionary of the French Academy". During these periods, terrorism was defined by the terrorist activities...
3. Traditional terrorism. This stage is characterized by the fact that it is formed under the influence of specific factors. First, terrorists have developed certain methods and tools, such as bombing, hostage-taking, arson, poisoning, and blackmail. Secondly, terrorism began to be ideologically based, and as a result, its types and forms (left and right, political and social, national and revolutionary, etc.) appeared. Thirdly, terrorism became socialized, that is, it began to have its social base among different classes of the population. Fourthly, terrorism has reached the international scale, having its own institutions, that is, its permanent cells, bodies and organizations.

4. Modern terrorism. There is a fourth stage of the evolution of terrorism, in which terrorism: first, has a mass character, that is, if it was directed at a specific target in the previous stages, today it is directed at harming and scaring many people; secondly, terrorists are distinguished by the fact that they use modern means of struggle and intimidation in their activities - weapons of mass destruction, the Internet and mass media, vehicles, and methods of asymmetric warfare; thirdly, modern terrorism is characterized by the fact that it can complicate international relations, undermine regional and global security by causing armed conflicts.

In general, since the practical measures implemented by the international community did not bear fruit, international terrorist activities, which are considered one of the most dangerous types of organized crime in the 21st century, began to take a new shape. This requires further strengthening of the fight against it. Today, these criminal acts have become one of the global problems that need to be solved in the world. Organized terrorist-criminals located in several countries of the world openly threaten the security of several countries at the same time and make innocent people victims of their crimes.

Undoubtedly, international terrorist activities are worrying the peoples of the whole world, they call for thinking and analyzing, developing measures to increase the punishment for such a terrible criminal act. Therefore, one of the main tasks of political science is aimed at this very goal, that is, to analyze the scientific and political descriptions of "international terrorism", the various definitions given to it, and at the same time to reveal the threats of this crime to national security.

REFERENCES