

HISTORIOGRAPHY, THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF TERRORISM RESEARCH

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In this article the author examines the theoretical, methodological and historiographical background of the terrorism phenomenon research. The author, also, makes an attempt to systematize the scientific literature on terrorism; theoretical and methodological approaches of the phenomenon are also defined. The author notes that, the phenomenon of terrorism is a multidimensional one. Terrorism is known to mankind since ancient times. For centuries it was used as illegal, but a sharp and effective tool in a political struggle. But at the end of the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st century, terrorism acquires the characteristics of an international phenomenon. Its goals and objectives, as well as its human constituent components cross the national boundaries and cultures and become an international phenomenon.

Key terms: *terrorism, international terrorism, terror, terrorism ideology, extremism, globalization, globalism.*

ISTORIOGRAFIA, BAZELE TEORETICO-CONCEPTUALE ȘI METODOLOGICE ÎN CERCETAREA TERORISMULUI

În articol sunt examinate bazele istoriografice, teoretico-conceptuale și metodologice ale cercetării fenomenului terorismului. De asemenea, autorul sistematizează literatura științifică axată pe această tematică și evidențiază abordările teoretico-metodologice în cercetarea fenomenului. Se menționează că fenomenul terorismului, între care și terorismul internațional, este multiaspectual și multifactorial. Terorismul este cunoscut omenirii încă din antichitate. De-a lungul secolelor, terorismul a fost folosit ca o armă ilegală, dar puternică și eficientă în lupta politică. Însă, anume la sfârșitul secolului XX și la începutul secolului XXI terorismul dobândește trăsăturile unui fenomen internațional. Scopurile și obiectivele, precum și componentele sale umane care îl coordonează, merg dincolo de hotarele naționale ale statelor și de culturi și transformă terorismul într-un fenomen internațional.

Cuvinte-cheie: *terorism, terorism internațional, teroare, ideologia terorismului, extremism, globalizare, globalism.*

The phenomenon of terrorism is a multidimensional one. Terrorism and problems of its political, legal, financial and other aspects are being analyzed by philosophers, historians, political scientists, sociologists, lawyers, internationalists, economists and by representatives of other sciences. This is determined by the specificity and uniqueness of the researched problem, which is requiring an inter-disciplinary approach. The contemporary Western and Russian scientists come to the conclusion that there is a necessity of «building and institutionalization of terrorology» [9, p.253] – a system of knowledge about terrorism and counter-terrorism activity.

Terrorism is known to humankind since ancient times. It was used for centuries as an illegal, but an incisive and effective tool in a political struggle. But it is only at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century when terrorism acquires the characteristics of an international phenomenon.

The term terror was first time used by Aristotle to explain the means of influencing the crowds during a tragedy spectacle in the ancient Greek theatres; however terrorism became the object of the scientific thought during the French Revolution. M. Robespierre and J.-P. Marat laid the foundations of discussions about holding political power using fear, which is induced by terror itself. In 1798, the dictionary of the French Academy of Science, labeled it as «system of fear». In Great Britain, it acquired a rather different meaning: «reign through horror».

In the western and Russian scientific literature, the study of the problem of terrorism has a deep theoretical and empirical elaboration, despite that there are different opinions on its various interpretations. Still, there is no universal and recognized, by scientists and politicians, definition of terrorism. According to some authors there are around 100 to 200 different definitions of terrorism, and none of them is recognized as a classic definition [16, p.17]. The problem is, firstly, that there are different approaches for the definition of the term «terrorism», and secondly, in which cases would terrorism be qualified as «international».

Researchers analyze terrorism differently: some conclude from its wide representation as a «system of fear», others narrow it to the representation of the actions of religious fanatics and extremists. The difficulty in defining the term terrorism is that the phenomenon contains many layers and levels. Here we can refer to

the opinion of the English scientist W.Laqueur, author of many writings, dedicated to the analysis of this phenomenon, which indicate a presence in terrorism of an «accidental, and incomprehensible element» [26, p.169]. In the early '70's of the 20th century, was noted, that «there is missing an all recognized and adequate scientific theory on political violence and political terrorism». In one of the works of an American sociologist, D. Long, holder of an important function in the State Department, is noted that: «Despite the big society interest in it, there is still missing an all agreed version of what terrorism is...Still no scientist has managed to create an common theory of terrorism» [21, p.32].

Over the past years, little has changed. However, by the beginning of the 21st century Western literature on terrorism has become vast and varied, if scientific bibliographical list of works on terrorism in the 70's of the 20th century was of 26 names only, then today it includes more than 100 works [22, p.5].

Among the Western European and American researchers on issues of terrorism during the mid 70's to late 90's of 20th century should be noted the works of Y.Alexander, A.Schmid, B.Jenkins, W.Laqueur, M.Livingston, P.Wilkinson, M.Crenshaw, J.Simon, J.Bell, J.Dugard, and others, who laid the foundations of terrorology as a science and became the most cited authors. In these works, the scientists consider the general problems of international terrorism and its root causes, and distribution; also they analyze the state system to counter this phenomenon in the U.S.A., offer new tools for the prevention of terrorist acts, and consider the conditions of international cooperation in combating acts of international terrorism.

Great scientific interest for understanding the essence of terrorism is shown in the monograph of Walter Laqueur «Terrorism» (1977) and «The Age of Terrorism» (1987). In the earlier paper, the author criticized the attempts of many researchers of the period to define the concept of «terrorism». W.Laqueur urged the researchers to focus on the classification of types of terrorism. In the work «Age of Terrorism» he was trying to determine the characteristics of international terrorism, underlining, that the terrible living conditions and the pressure of the state are not at all the key causes for the emergence and growth of the «radical moods in a society».

It should also be noted the scientific input of Martha Crenshaw, professor of Wesleyan University and the work «Terrorism, Legitimacy and Power» (1983). In this study, the researcher besides the essence of the phenomenon of terrorism, has analyzed also the reasons why women become suicide-terrorists. Main motives would be the «desire to improve personal or family status», under pressure, and because of ideological considerations.

American political scientist Jeffrey Simon in his work «Terrorist Trap» (1994) attempted to trace the evolution of terrorism since ancient times. In his monograph, he noted that many acts of terrorism have their origin in ancient times. According to him, in those centuries a key motive for carrying out terrorist acts was the struggle for political power.

After the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 on the World Trade Center in New York, there is an unprecedented increase of interest from the scientific community to the problems linked with international terrorism, Islamism, religious extremism, Islamic fundamentalism and radicalism that marked an emergence of a number of works on these issues. Many of the researchers (B.Hoffman, N.Chomsky, P.Buchanan) push unconventional versions regarding the events of 11 September 2001, in particular, positions opposite to those of the representatives of the U.S. administration.

In the book «Terrorism - a look from inside» B. Hoffman analyzes separatist terrorism in the Middle East, the internationalization of this phenomenon, occurrences such as religion and terrorism, tactics, thinking and goals of modern terrorists [31].

American researcher J. L. Esposito in his book «The Islamic Threat: myth or reality» notes, that the basis for the revival of Islam is the calling for restoration of the Islamic identity in the struggle to «...be faithful on the straight path revealed by God» [2, p.32-33].

The work of the famous British scientist and oriental studies researcher Lewis B., «Islam and the West» (Oxford University Press, 1994), analyzes the origins of «muslim rage» that he sees through the paradigm of confrontation between Western and Eastern civilizations. "It's an irrational, but in historical terms it is an understandable reaction of an ancient rival, directed against the Judeo-Christian civilization, with its secularism and globalism, that is destroying traditional society".

Until the late '90's of the 20th century in the Russian historiography terrorism was virtually a closed topic, as it was believed that socialism destroys the conditions of the phenomenon. In spite of this, according to

some scholars in the study of terrorism, there can be distinguished two periods. The first phase covers the period from the late '60's to the early '90's of the XXth century and the second phase begins in 1992 and continues to the present [22, p.8]. The most serious development of the topic in the first phase were carried by E.Lyahov, L.Modzhoryan and N.Zhdanov.

The Russian researcher E.Lyahov published the first monograph which considers terrorism as a crime of an international dimension and explores the challenges of cooperation between states in the fight against international terrorism - «Problems of cooperation between states in the fight against international terrorism» (Moscow, 1979). Zhdanov was the first in the Soviet space to present his doctor thesis, which was devoted to the problems of terrorism - «Legal aspects of combating the terrorist acts with an international character» (Moscow, 1975).

At the second phase of the study of the problem of terrorism, there should be noted the work of S.Morozov, S.Grachev, E.Primakov, K.Salimov, K.Egorov, V.Lukin, and others.

Particularly, highlighted should be the monograph of K.Salimova «Modern problems of terrorism» (Moscow, 1999), in which the author reveals the legal obstacles to a common approach of CIS states to counter terrorism.

Among the numerous textbooks on terrorism particular focus should be on the analysis of the work edited by Professor V.Kykot «Terrorism. Struggles and problems of combating it» (Moscow, 2004). This book discusses the various approaches for establishing the essence of terrorism and its typology; there are presented the roots of terrorism; there is described the main stages in the development of this phenomenon abroad and in our country; it also analyzes the current challenges faced by the law enforcement organs of Russian Federation and other countries in the fight against terrorism. In the comparative analysis, there is used the regional, Russian and foreign experience of combating terrorism.

Of particular interest is the work, published under the editorship of A.Vozhenikov "International Terrorism: the struggle for geopolitical dominance" (Moscow, 2007). The authors are scientists and experts in the field of national security, counteraction against religious extremism and terrorism, they analyze in detail the concept and types of terrorism, the causes of international terrorism and the factors influencing its development in contemporary conditions, they also examine the international experience of combating terrorism by the state and by society. Geographically speaking, the work covers different regions of the world - Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East region, Central and South Asia and the Caucasus region. Particular attention is given to the fight against terrorism in Russia.

Among Russian Islamists researchers requiring special attention, should highlight the work of A.Ignatenko, I.Dobaeva, L.Vasiliev.

I regret to note that only in the last decade in the Moldovan political science terrorism has been explored as a specific phenomenon. In Republic of Moldova, at the present stage, the study of terrorism was mainly tackled in the institutional framework of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Moldova State University, in particular the Faculty of International Relations, Political and Administrative Sciences and the Faculty of Law, also under in the Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova. To be particularly noted the studies of: O.Balan, N.Pintilei, L.Dumneanu, M.Mutu, I.Richicinski (international-legal aspects of the problem); V.Juc, C.Zavtur, D.Ilasciuc, D.Antonova, D.Bat, M.Benchici, T.Busuncean (political aspects of the problem), I.Lisnik, A.Cenusa, G.Gladkii, V.Sili (criminal-legal aspects of the problem).

In Moldova, the first dissertation on terrorism was presented by I.Richicinschi in 2005 in the field of public international law. In this paper, the researcher analyzed the complex theoretical and scientific-practical issues related to the concept of international security and how terrorism crimes is a factor leading to its destabilization.

In addition, it should also be noted the dissertation research of V.Antonova "Political impact of international terrorism" (Chisinau, 2008), in it the author has studied the effect that the international terrorism has over the international relations.

The analysis of the western historiography, Russian and domestic specialty literature allows a comprehensive division of the famous scientific works devoted to the topic of terrorism into several groups. The first group includes work related to the study of political-psychological and moral aspects of the phenomenon, both in theoretical terms and in practical perspective. The most popular scientific developments in this area belong to I.Vanand, A.Schmid, P.Wilkinson, A.Andreescu, D.Nita, C.Delchea, A.Bedulescu, Z.Aruhov, N.Lazarev, D.Olshansky, L.Skvortsov, A.Kive, V.Fedorov, and others.

The second group is the study of international terrorism as an international-legal concept of a political nature. The most notable developments in this direction were made in the scientific works of Y.Alexander, F.Gross, J.Bell, G.Aradaivoaice, V.Kykot, E.Liakhova, L.Modzhoryan and others.

The third area addresses the issue of international terrorism, especially with focus on the criminal law and criminology points of view. The most extensive works in this direction have been carried S.Combs, I.Antonyan, V.Emelyanov, V.Vlasov, V.Petrishchev, V.Ustianov and others.

A qualitatively new stage in the study of the phenomenon of international terrorism came when it started to be regarded as a global problem of the modern world. Such an approach (the fourth group) is particularly characterized by, above all, such scientists as: M.Crenshaw, F.Falconi, A.Sette, K.Hirschmann, N.Tomescu, I.Budunescu A.Gusher, E.Kozhushko, E.Stepanova and others.

The fifth area is the least studied one. It examines international terrorism as a phenomenon and a consequence of the globalization process. In line with this approach of research deserve to be mentioned the works of W.Lafeber, V.Vasilenko, V.Vybornov, O.Zotov, S.Kazenkov and V.Kumachev, G.Mirsky and V.Maltseva and others.

As a sources base for study of the phenomenon of terrorism constitute also the official documents, which reflect the challenges and tasks of combating terrorism. Among these documents are to be counted the ones issued by international organizations, including the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council resolutions, materials of antiterrorist centers, foreign counterterrorism programs, as well as laws and regulations of foreign countries, bilateral agreements between states and others.

As previously mentioned, in the international political - legal literature, there is no single definition of terrorism that would suit all participants in international relations, even though attempts have been made constantly. An important factor that holds the achievement of a unified approach to the definition of terrorism, and as a consequence, the development of an agreed joint international effort to combat it, is the extreme politicization of the assessments. So, for example, the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism of the UN General Assembly, since 1972 is an intense activity in this area, but so far has not come with a definition suiting all the participants in international relations.

One of the first scientific definitions of terrorism has been given by the American historian J. Hardman in the article «Terrorism» published in the fourteenth volume of the "Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences" in 1934. By terrorism J.Hardman understood the method by which an organized group or party seeks to achieve its stated objectives primarily through the systematic use of violence. Terrorist acts are directed against people who represent personalities, agents or representatives of the authorities that are an obstacle for the achievement of the objectives of the group [19, p.24].

Foreign researchers P.Wilkinson and B.Hoffman define terrorism as the unlawful use or threat of use of violence against people, in order to force the government to meet political or ideological goals.

The well-known American scholar A.Schmid has analyzed more than 100 definitions of terrorism that were present in the scientific literature until 1983. He was studying the common grounds, hoping to eventually get a detailed definition of terrorism. Thanks to this empirical analysis, he found common elements to most of the definitions, and on the basis of 13 of them created his own definition of terrorism. He saw terrorism as a method of struggle, in which the victims serve as a symbolic purpose; terrorists are able to create a constant sense of fear through use of violence against normative behavior, which creates an audience based on these victims and ends-up in a change of attitudes and actions from the part of society [19, p.31].

In the writings of the foreign scientist J.E. Goodby, the author defines the role of political institutions in the occurrence of terrorism, which is formed from being influenced by many socio-political and economic processes [13]. The French scientist notes that terrorism is a crime that threatens the safety and security of people's lives, and that with its consequences terrorism "is brings harm to the human dignity".

The etymology of the term "terrorism" suggests that the roots of this concept grow out of the latin word "terror", which means fear. And indeed, a necessary element present in any terrorist act is scaring the political opponent or scaring the people who act as direct victims of terrorists.

The Romanian researcher G.Aradaivoaice regards terrorism as the systematic use of violence for political purposes against the governmental system of the country [4, p.33].

Some foreign researchers regard terrorism as certain type of social conflict. On this topic, as Y.Alexander noted, director of the Institute for the Study of International Terrorism, "terrorism - is the channel on which

is floating the dissatisfaction and impatience of the marginalized layers of a society. Terrorist means and methods solidify, "destabilize" the existing social structure" [1, p.4]. However, this definition does little to the notion and essence of terrorism itself.

Director of the Centre for Research in Political Science, "Rand Corporation" B. Jenkins proposed a definition of terrorism, which is often used by the security organs. It defines terrorism as the use or threat of use of force, aimed at achieving political change. This is a fairly simple definition, but it does not solve the problem of determining the problem.

If we consider terrorism as a socio-political phenomenon, then, in our opinion, the most successful is the definition proposed by the Russian jurist B.Petrishchev as it considers terrorism as a complex socio-political phenomenon: "terrorism - is the systematic, socially or politically motivated, ideologically justified use of violence or threat of use of it (violence), by which through the intimidation of individuals drives their behavior in a positive direction for terrorists, and helping to achieve the goals pursued by the terrorists" [28, p.11].

Also a noteworthy point of view is the one of the Russian researcher A.Kirichenko. The researcher believes that when giving a definition to the concept of "terrorism", it is necessary to pay attention to such important characteristics inherent to this phenomenon, such as: dangerous to society, its illegitimacy in the eyes of society, anonymity in preparation of actions and wide publicity of their carrying out and of their results, the presence of the inherent aim of terrorism, the nature of making the government to acts or not to act, and to intimidate the population [20, p.104].

The Moldovan researcher O.Balan, said that from a legal point of view, the phenomenon of terrorism has not received so far a universal definition, it is due to the fact that terrorism is a method of action; execution of some criminal activities using terror, violence, methods that are often confused with the crime itself [5, p.35].

It should be noted the inadequate definition of "terrorism" in the Law on Combating Terrorism of the Republic of Moldova. Article 1 of the Anti-terrorism law and Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova defines terrorism as "the commission of explosions, arson or other acts that endanger human life or cause significant property damage or provoking other socially dangerous consequences, to violate public security, terrorizing the population or influencing the decisions of public authorities or individuals, as well as the threat of such acts for the same purpose" [6, p.43]. In our opinion, in this formulation are mixed goals, motives, methods, techniques and results of specific terrorist acts.

To determine the phenomenon of terrorism is necessary to consider the relationship between the concepts of "terrorism" and "terror", which is the most complicated and confusing in the scientific literature, and depending on how researchers understand their link, it is possible to make contrasting conclusion.

The term "terror" translated from Latin means "fear, terror" and is defined as a policy of intimidation, suppression of political opponents through violent measures. A just remark by Ukrainian legal scholar V.Emelyanov, terror is usually associated with the activities of the government powers in certain periods of a state's existence (state terrorism) and is characterized by rigid and repressive activities of public authorities in relation to their political opponents inside the country (internal terror) and outside (external terror). External Terror is defined as "an aggressive or colonial policy of the state, aimed at the seizure of foreign territories, stealing of national wealth of enslaved peoples, trampling of basic human rights." Examples of external terror may be, according to V.Emelyanov, Mongol-Tatar attacks in Russia, the actions of Nazi Germany in the occupied territories, the activities of the colonial powers.

Internal state terror, Emelyanov, divides into judicial and non-judicial. Judicial terror lies in the prosecution of political opponents, and extrajudicial internal state terror can be expressed in the form of military terror, administrative and ideological terror. Internal military terror takes place when there is oppression of any armed opposition or civil unrest. Administrative terror consists in the excessive growth of the bureaucratic apparatus, and for ideological terror it is characteristic the enforcement of one ideology and the pursuit of all dissent [16, p.236-243].

Analogical points of view are expressed by the Belarusian researcher E.Kozhushko. He believes that, under terror should be understood the policy of repression by the state, based on the strength of its security institutions, and by terrorism is nothing but the violence that comes from the part of opposition groups. Weapons of terror are the repressions, and weapons of terrorism are its acts.

According to Russian political scientist Dmitry Olshansky, terror - is primarily "horror", that is, an emotional state, the emergence of it the terrorists carrying out terrorist acts try to achieve. An act of terrorism is

the means for terrorists, the use of it leads to real and potential victims of terror and of a state of horror. Terror is necessary for the terrorists' results after their terrorist actions are done. Taken together, the chain: terrorist - an act of terrorism – terror, makes terrorism a phenomenon as a whole [27, p.15-18].

In our view, terrorism and terror are two separate concepts. Terrorism is premeditated, politically motivated violence, in most cases it is carried out targeting third parties without connection to terrorist activities and their objectives, with the aim to compel the authorities or other structures to meet the requirements of terrorists. Terror is mass-scale acts of violence (physical, psychological or ideological), carried out by socio-political structures, that possess unlimited power over the social strata that is within their reach of action, in order to induce the masses to a specific behavior.

In order to define "international terrorism", there should be distinction between acts of international terrorism and terrorist acts of a domestic nature. But due to the differences of policy approaches countries of the world cannot agree on what terrorist act is an act of international terrorism.

In Title 18 of the US Code of Laws, there is recorded a detailed definition of international terrorism: "international terrorism is - (A) violent actions that pose a danger to human life; (B) an act committed with the intention to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; or to influence the policy of the government; as well as (C) the actions that take place in the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States or outside their national borders, but committed by criminals with the aim to intimidate or coerce the United States or the country where the offender is, or in the country where he tries to obtain political asylum".

In the same Code of laws but in title 22, is presented one of the most concise definitions of international terrorism, "terrorist acts that involve citizens or territory of more than one country" [11, p.18]. These definitions allow you to select the basic property of international terrorism - transnationality.

Military Encyclopedic Dictionary of 2001 contains the following definition of international terrorism: "International terrorism represents violent acts committed against persons or objects protected under international law. Used by extremist organizations as a way of political struggle, to exert pressure on various subjects of international activities, primarily over the government of one or other State" [12, p.640]. This dictionary treats international terrorism as a means of political struggle. But this definition is suitable for the determination and of the domestic terrorism as well, thus not carrying out demarcation between international terrorism and domestic terrorism. In our opinion, international terrorism touches interstate relations, global values and principles and is aimed at their destruction.

According to E.Lyahova, acts of international terrorism committed by an individual or group of individuals acting on their own or under the instructions of the state, and is directed against human values, protected not only by national, but also by international law [24, p.30]. Thus, the researcher talks about the existence of international state terrorism.

The Indian researcher S.Agraval, believes that the most successful is in a mixed definition of "international terrorism", including the general definition and the basic elements of this criminal act. In his opinion, the essential elements of international terrorism are: threat of violence or the use of violence itself, creating conditions of danger to innocent people or the general public, and the international nature of the crime. Consequently, S.Agraval points that terrorist acts, which to a certain extent affect international relations, do not actually threaten the subjects of international relations or of the international rule of law, but affect the people, the civilian population, which have no relation to the objectives of a terrorist acts [24, p.23].

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in its guide on the fight against international terrorism indicates specific individual features of international terrorism: aims, declarations of terrorists, affecting several countries; beginning and ending of such a crime include several countries; means of such criminal activity comes from another country; damage is done to several countries or international organizations; victims of such crime are citizens of different countries or participants of events organized by international organizations [29, p.122].

So far, the analysis of different definitions of international terrorism we see as differing interpretations of the same concept. Summarizing the points of view of the most authoritative scholars of terrorism, *international terrorism can be defined as the use of state and of the non-state violence, or threats of violence aimed at undermining the foundations of international relations, threatening the peaceful coexistence of peoples and states, containing a senseless loss of life that is used to put pressure on various subjects international activities, and frightening of political, social and religious leaders.*

In our view, this definition combines the main characteristics of international terrorism.

Theoretical and methodological basis for the analysis of terrorism is an interdisciplinary approach in the study of terrorism, which was formed in the last decade based on the interaction of political science with other disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, law.

Despite a number of difficulties in defining terrorism, there are several methodological approaches to the problem these are: psychological, sociological, geopolitical, civilization and through the global system.

Psychological approach – is based on the study of personality and psychology of terrorist groups. Terrorist personality has always attracted the attention of researchers. Many scientists believe that it is necessary to study the psychology of terrorism and the problem of dealing with this phenomenon will thus get a reliable scientific basis. However, this has proven to be the most difficult and still not a solved problem. According to the Romanian researchers C.Delcea, A.Badulescu, psychology of terrorism explains the thinking, psychological and physical processes of terrorists, recruitment and selection of individuals in a terrorist organization, as well as the reasons for getting enrolled in a terrorist group [7, p.151].

The famous Russian psychologist S.Roschin offers three psychological models of personality of a terrorist. The first model - psycho-fanatic - a man who is guided by their beliefs (religious, ideological, political) and who believes that his actions, regardless of the results are useful to society, so he is able to make anything.

The second model is of a frustrated man, characterized by the inability of a person, for whatever reason, to achieve the vital goals for him, and this, according to S.Roshchin inevitably creates his tendency to aggressive actions.

The third model is of the man origination from flawed family. "Ill-treatment of parents towards the child, his social isolation, lack of good relations can lead to the formation of an embittered person with antisocial tendencies. Under certain conditions, people of such psychological makeup can easily become instruments of terrorist organizations" [27, p.120-121].

The Russian researcher D.Olshansky in the analysis of the individual terrorist, identified three most vivid versions of psychological syndromes personality characteristic of terrorists [27, p.145-153]:

1. "Zombie Syndrome". It manifests itself in constant combating over-reactive spirit widely developed through enmity with the total image of the opponents.

2. "Rambo syndrome". A key feature of this structure is being conscious of a "mission", voluntarily assigned with heavy, but at the same time noble altruistic duties.

3. "Kamikaze syndrome", which is manifested in the destruction of himself along with his victims in a terrorist act.

According to D.Olshansky, roots of terrorism lie not only in psychology, but more in the political, economic and other social relations. And people are engaging in terrorism, not only because of psychological abnormalities as but also for political, economic, ideological, religious and other reasons.

Also on the part of this approach is worthy the view of the Russian researcher on psychological characteristics of political extremism and terrorism M.Archakova. He identifies three categories of membership in a terrorist group.

The first category of the participants are the so-called "ideology" or "leaders". They, according to the scientist, "rarely shed others' peoples blood, to them the others' pain, suffering, and death is just an abstraction that allows them to keep the peace in obedience and achieve their goals." Representatives of this group are typically such from birth, they do not feel remorse and do not consider themselves sadistic.

The second category of members is the "administrators" or "managers", the "chiefs" of a smaller caliber. They usually are: good organizers, developers of activities and directions of the terrorist community, regional leaders, and experts in the field of recruitment, psychological treatment and on special training.

The third category of participants is the largest and most represented through ordinary participants, perpetrators of terrorist acts, trained fighters, or simply "the infantry." In this group you can meet people with sadistic feelings, that they were manifesting from early childhood, in the form of a desire to cause suffering to others [8, p.72-73].

Through the *sociological approach*, factors on which terrorism lays are the human conditions (violation of human rights, poverty, deprivation etc.).

Currently, about 1.3 billion people live in absolute poverty, nearly a billion people in the world are not engaged in productive labor, a billion is illiterate. Almost every third person in the world still does not use electricity. Approximately 1.5 billion people lack access to safe drinking water, 2 billion live in unsanitary

conditions, 840 million persons, including 200 million children starve or suffer from malnutrition. In poor countries each year die 14 million children from incurable diseases and 500 thousand women during childbirth process. Poverty, hunger, political instability and social crises lead to armed conflict and the growth of terrorism [30, p.117].

However, it should be noted that terrorist organizations exist at the moment and in the developed countries of the EU. For example, in the UK and Spain and therefore bind terrorism only with social causes is not quite true in terms of methodology.

Geopolitical approach – is based on an analysis of geopolitical processes in the contemporary world order, in order to identify the reasons for the growth of modern terrorism.

Geopolitical point of view is analyzed by Russian scientists S.Kasnikov and B.Kumachev, who believe that the growth of terrorism in the world, especially in the unstable regions, is indicator of a world order in transition. Destruction of the old global and regional structures of international security is accompanied by "loosening and the dismantling of public state structures". Across the globe, start to appear more geopolitical vacuums and gaps, especially with regards to power. Regions, where they appear, become objects of attention and application of action of international terrorism [17].

The essence of the changes that scientists talk about, is the shift from a bipolar to a unipolar world order. This brings changes in the distribution of power in the world. This contributes to the emergence and strengthening of terrorist groups in these regions.

Cornell University professor Walter LaFeber connects the escalation of international terrorism with the triumphalism of the United States, as one of the key actors in contemporary world politics. United States' foreign policy, considers W.LaFeber, catalyzed the effects of the contradictory development, and associated with increasing globalization and the emerging bifurcation structure of the world. Focusing on intra-national interests, the fallacy of cultural policies and foreign policy, which ignores the realities of democratic pluralism and the growing influence of non-governmental organizations, are marked characteristics of global triumphalism United States, which caused a more active life of international terrorism [3, p.8-9, 16-17].

Civilization approach is based on the study of ethnic and religious motives for terrorist activities.

The founder of the civilization approach to the study of terrorism is rightly considered the US Harvard professor, Samuel Huntington. In 1993 he proved the concept of the "clash of civilizations". Samuel Huntington believed that in the modern world, major conflicts will occur between nations and groups of different civilizations. It is, namely here, that along the fault lines between civilizations unfold the most important conflicts in which terrorism takes a more dominant role. About civilization, the researcher treats it as a certain cultural community and a general level of cultural identity of the people.

Samuel Huntington was convinced that international Islamic terrorism was the result of conflict between the Western and Islamic civilizations. The professor believed that "the main problem, which consists of the West - it is not Islamic fundamentalism - is Islam, a different civilization whose people are convinced of the superiority of their culture and disappointed by the fact that their power is much lower. The problem for Islam - is the West, a different civilization whose people is convinced of the universal nature of their culture and believes that their superior, although diminishing power leans on them a duty to spread this culture, throughout the world". According to Samuel Huntington, the confrontation between the West and Islamic countries is a "clash of civilizations".

Justifying the concept of civilization approach, the Russian scientist A. Gusher, Head of Strategic Development notes, that the current global situation on the planet is caused by the growth of the world's socio-economic and inter-civilization contradictions, confrontation between the developed North and lagging behind South. Countries of the "golden billion" try to impose their views on the rest of the world community and to make it following them, but the result is the opposite to the desired. There is a widening gap between rich and poor countries and peoples. According to A. Gusher, there is marginalization of the world, and the inevitable answer to all this is the increase in the marginal extremism and international terrorism, the fight against "infidels" [14, p.10]. This concept holds true in the current economic and political conditions of the development of inter-civilization relations. But it should be noted, that the religious factor, in these contradictions is not the dominant one, only in cases of direct confrontation it comes upfront.

Global-system approach identifies the causes of terrorism as caused by the processes of globalization. In line with this trend deserve to be mentioned research challenges of today's global society: the global problem

of survival of all mankind, the global security problem, creation of a system of international security, through the shift of many countries to the information society, the activities of TNCs, etc.

In its modern form globalization is characterized economic, social and political integration, which oppresses and levels-out huge masses of people, now not only within individual countries but also globally. The process of globalization to some extent has exacerbated gap between prosperous and poor countries. Now, in role of oppressed are not classes but countries as a whole. There is a growing global social stratification such as super-rich countries and super-poor countries, as globalization aims at further enriching the rich. The income level of 20% of the rich in the XIXth century exceeded the level of income of 20% of the poor by three times, and today, this figure has risen to 86%. As a result, the modern world became like a pyramid. At the top lies the most powerful economically, militarily and technologically power, which is the USA. Then there is a group of highly industrialized nations, below them the country of average income. The population of all these countries together, is about one-tenth of all human population, or the so-called "golden billion". Whereas, at the bottom of the pyramid - nine-tenths of human population, or the rest, "third world" [23].

The relationship between international terrorism and globalization is analyzed in the article of the Russian researcher O.Zotov "Globalization and international terrorism: the genetic relatedness." The scientist believes that globalization seriously affected the security of the entire world community. Its essence lies in the power struggle for the redistribution of power and property worldwide which is in the interests of a select few. Globalization is aimed at a global blurring of frontiers, erosion of states and conquering of foreign markets. Its ideals consist in unlimited ease and movement simplicity of raw materials, production, labor and capital with the aim to extract excessive profits with minimal costs. This order, according to O.Zotov is profitable for international terrorism. Namely globalization allows terrorists to easily infiltrate in any economic and state system, destroying it from within. With this point of view we can't agree since it's the modern globalized world that created additional ways to combat terrorism, namely legislative, various preventive measures that are promoted through the media ways [15, p.36].

The scientist also expresses the idea that the globalists' and terrorists' interests and goals are the same: profit and dominance. Organization of TNCs and local structures of organized crime and international terrorism do not differ much from each other: all are arranged to structure similar of a quasi-state, the role and function of the state. The essential difference between globalists and terrorists is that terrorism is characterized by ideological basis or religious basis. He also notes that to the modern world one characteristic is the dictate of terrorism, "the dictatorship of terror turns democracy into a fiction. Open terrorist dictatorship is fascism. "The current global fascism is a chameleon, whose product (global terrorism) is diverse and at first glance irrational. But the most important task of neo-fascism with a "human face" is the struggle for universal redistribution of sources of power and property, for "new beginning of accumulation"; this goal allows any means and crimes, including the most horrible" [15, p.38-39]. Western scholars and public figures are starting more widely to call the international terrorists as Nazis, comparing their ideas with fascism.

An interesting point of view on international terrorism is expressed by the American scholar Francis Fukuyama. In 2002, he introduced into scientific discussion such term as "islamofascism." He claimed that today's "clash of civilizations" - is not just a fight against terrorism or the fight against Islam as a religion or civilization, but rather a "struggle against Islamofascism", i.e. with a radically intolerant and anti-modern doctrine that rejects the values of western civilization, which has recently become widespread in many parts of the Islamic world [18, p.79].

Russian researcher V.Maltseva in her article "Terrorism in alternative conditions of globalization through American form" believes that globalization through the "American-form" gave birth to such a monstrous phenomenon as international terrorism. Expansion of the "zone of influence" of the United States in the world from a position of military strength, unleashes new "local wars", this not only solves, but rather aggravates the most important human problems. Benefiting from the globalization are the leading nations of the world, and the costs of its implementation lie mainly in developing countries, and on the vulnerable segments of the population [25, p.74].

Theoretical and methodological basis for the study of the phenomenon of terrorism are also general-scientific methods of studying of social-political phenomena and above all: *the historical approach*, which determines the specific characteristics inherent to terrorism through the different historical stages of its development; *political analysis*, with which you can identify the ideological foundations of international

terrorism and the factors contributing to the growth of terrorist activities; *comparative method* aims at mapping and analysis of the various definitions of terrorism parallel to international terrorism; *systematic approach* thanks to them were investigated the socio-political characteristics of international terrorism as a reflection and consequence of the tendencies and contradictions of the global development; *structural-functional method* is focused on the analysis of international cooperation and legal regulation in the fight against terrorism and tries to define elements of basis for terrorism policies; *institutional approach* is based on the analysis of social institutions (particularly the state ones) in the fight against terrorism; *diagnosis and forecasting* of social processes.

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