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TERRORISM AS A THREAT TO BORDER SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The article gives a general description of terrorism. Including the development trends of terrorism in the modern era. The article mainly examines terrorism as a threat to border security. Attention is paid to the close links between terrorism and the drug trade as a threat to border security. The characteristics of the activities of terrorist organizations are also touched upon, and the activity of Armenia as a state that implements and supports terrorism is investigated. Opinions of researchers in this field are reported. At the end, appropriate conclusions are drawn.

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Introduction.

In the 20th century, a complex of threats to national and border security with new qualities was formed. One such threat is terrorism. Focusing first on the nature and content of terrorism, we then consider it as a threat to border security.

Terror, terrorist and other related terms and words are reflected almost daily in the mass media of the world. Today, there are hundreds of organizations and groups that use terrorist methods in their activities in more than 70 countries around the world.

The concept of terrorism is evaluated from different positions in different situations. For example, for any organization, terrorist activity is a struggle for national freedom, but for official circles and the population of the country, it is a gross violation of the law and a criminal offense. Sometimes a terrorist attack is limited to banditry, so it remains an internal matter of a particular state.

The destructive consequences of terrorism necessarily reflect the specific historical conditions of each country, the peculiarities of the national character and traditions, and the historical memory of the people. In addition to crimes against civilians, terrorist attempts to seize territories rich in energy resources and valuable unique minerals, influence political processes in different countries of the world, and seize weapons of mass destruction pose a danger to humanity.

Illicit drug trafficking is one of the main types of transnational organized crime that is currently causing concern for all mankind. The direction of illegal proceeds from the drug business, which is one of the most profitable areas of criminal activity, to finance terrorism further increases the level of its danger. In modern conditions, the emergence of drug terror is not in vain [7,235]. In this regard, threats to border security, such as drug trafficking, are now directly linked to terrorist groups. Because people who are prone to drug addiction are more likely to be involved in terrorist organizations.

The difference between modern terrorism and terrorism carried out in the first half of the 20th century is that, as a rule, civilians are the targets of this terrorism. Because terrorist acts committed at that time were committed, as a rule, against representatives of the authorities, and in this case, if there were victims among the population, then not as a goal, but simply as the death of people.

In the modern sense, terrorism is the use of terror, that is, the creation of panic, intimidation, the use of force against a person, society and the state. In the latter case, terrorism transcends national borders and

becomes international. Seen from this perspective, terrorism is transnational in nature and threatens countries and their borders.

Modern terrorism is global in nature and acts as a threat to the existence of mankind [9,35]. Terrorism is also seen as a "new threat" [8,48].

State terrorism is a method of violence conceived by one state and purposefully carried out on the territory of another state [4,108].

The Republic of Armenia is a state carrying out and supporting terrorism. The Republic of Armenia, which gained independence after the collapse of the USSR, supported terrorism at the state level and turned terrorism into one of the main instruments of its aggressive policy. Numerous facts and court materials prove that the terrorist acts committed against the civilian population of Azerbaijan, including on vehicles, were financed by the government of Armenia and carried out by the special services of this country.

There are also facts that many Armenian terrorists are supported by Armenia at the state level. In July 1983, a campaign was held in Armenia to collect signatures for the release of the terrorist Varudzhan Karapetyan, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for a terrorist act that killed 8 people and injured 60 people at the Orly airport in Paris. The terrorist, released by a French court in April 2001, found official refuge in Armenia.

A wide range of terrorism is described in detail in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan states: "Terrorism, that is, killing people, causing harm to their health, causing significant property damage, or other actions aimed at violating public security, creating panic among the population, or influencing decision-making by state bodies or international organizations - this is the commission of an explosion, fire or other actions that threaten the onset of socially dangerous consequences, as well as the threat of such actions for these purposes" [1]. Also, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On National Security", aimed at creating a legal basis for the policy and strategy of national security, contains conceptual provisions on the terrorist threat and the obligation to effectively combat it [5].

The content of terrorist activity may include:

- organization, planning, preparation and implementation of terrorist acts;
- incitement to terrorist acts for the purposes of terrorism, the use of physical force against persons or organizations;
- creation of illegal organized formations, armed gangs, criminal organizations for the commission of terrorist acts and participation in such acts;
- recruitment, arming, training and use of terrorists in groups;
- financing or otherwise assisting terrorist organizations and terrorist groups.

Domestic and international terrorism are distinguished by the destructive factors of a terrorist act in the area of its application and their spread. When domestic terrorism is carried out, a terrorist environment is created that makes it possible to influence the moral state of the population through acts of violence. This situation, created by terrorists, is usually accompanied by the destruction of social structures, and this is considered the main factor in achieving the goal. Currently, domestic terrorism has taken on new dimensions and forms. It refers to the illegal use of force and violence by terrorist groups against persons and property, aimed at weakening the authority of the government and intimidating the civilian population.

International terrorism is the unlawful use of force and violence by a group of persons located or sent abroad. It is directed against the peoples and governments of other countries. The main manifestations of this type of terrorism include air piracy, hostage-taking, massive bomb explosions, the kidnapping of diplomats and other political figures and the demand for any changes in the political plan for their release, etc. can be shown. Therefore, the biggest threat to the world community is international terrorism. Its rapid spread brings suffering and death to many people. The complexity of the fight against international terrorism lies in the difficulty of obtaining accurate information about where, when, by which organization and person it will be carried out [6,144].

International terrorism threatens border security to a greater extent, as it is a transnational phenomenon, threatening the borders of states, strengthening national security and its influence on international terrorist organizations in various regions, trying to control fuel and energy resources, territories with minerals;

- professionalism and training of terrorists who have gained extensive experience in participating in various conflicts;
- the international character of terrorist groups;
- strengthening attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the possibility of their use;
- connection between terrorism and mercenary militants;
- increasing the technical capabilities of terrorist groups;
- blurring the boundaries between domestic and international terrorism;
- establishing permanent links between terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime, especially drug trafficking;
- attempts by the leaders of some terrorist organizations to give their activities the appearance of a national liberation struggle;
- the emergence of new types of terrorism, especially information and electronic types.

- weakening political opponents, directing them to achieve political goals;
- a direct threat to people's lives, the activities of government bodies and organizations, an increase in public danger associated with illegitimacy;
- the use of conspiracy methods in order to ensure the effectiveness of terrorist structures and their activities in the end.

In modern conditions, there are many different tendencies of terrorism, their specific causes and goals. Many factors within countries and in the international world play an important role in the spread of terrorism.

The existing economic, social, political, moral and criminogenic conditions for the development of countries cause social tension in various spheres of their public life, which leads to the spread of various tendencies of terrorism. Representatives of various levels of government, financial, banking, industrial structures, public figures, media workers in the countries of the world, there is an increase in crimes related to a threat to health and life and hostage-taking. As a negative and dangerous influence on the aggravation of the situation in the sphere of terrorism, one can point out the trend towards an increase in the scale of illicit trafficking in weapons and other items and things that are possible criminal means of terrorist activity. Also, the combination of terrorist-oriented structures with criminal organizations leads both to the complex use of the forms and methods of terrorism, and to the interaction of political and social extremism with other forms and methods.

According to Gerald Post, the main determinant of terrorist acts is the foreign policy situation and the internal dynamics of terrorist groups [12,34]. According to Efirov, terrorism in a broad sense includes all activities in this area, state terror, terrorist policy and genocide [11,85-86]. Another researcher B. Hoffman believes that it is necessary to distinguish terrorism from other types of crime [10,47].

Terrorism has two main driving forces: financial and moral. The financial side is the appropriation of other people's property through the use of force, as well as obtaining profit in various illegal ways, and the moral side is the creation of a second type of self-serving people by promoting their lifestyle and directing them to give up their freedom and religion.

Threats to national security from terrorism intensified sharply in the 90s of the 20th century against the backdrop of growing socio-economic contradictions. This is explained by the fact that, by its nature, terrorism is considered a socio-political phenomenon and collects social contradictions that have reached the level of conflict in these societies. In terms of the use of firearms, explosives and incendiary devices, as well as in terms of the number of threats to commit violent acts, hostage-taking, the use of chemical and biological weapons components, the period after the 1990s is many times ahead of previous periods.

CONCLUSION.

One of the main goals of terrorism is to disrupt social stability and influence decisions made by the authorities. Terrorism encroaches on the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and defense of the country, the political and economic system, and often destroys peace and the peaceful coexistence of states.

Endangers. Terrorism can be used by both individuals and groups to achieve their goals. It is also considered the main tool used by individual actors to achieve a broad public response to their activities and requests.

In conclusion, terrorist organizations usually carry out a series of actions in the course of their activities that will attract public attention. Terrorist organizations primarily create public panic and try to show that they are stronger than the state. At the same time, he does not hesitate to create the illusion that he has relations with certain persons represented in the leadership of the state. They form the idea that the problems that the state cannot solve, they will solve themselves. They also try to turn citizens against the state through terrorist acts. They are trying to show that the state cannot ensure their safety. Terrorists even exaggerate some problems in society and try to justify them by saying that this will cause serious negative consequences for citizens in the future, and describe their actions as a preventive measure.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the reliable protection of state borders plays an important role in the fight against manifestations of terrorism. Thus, the activities of the border authorities of Azerbaijan are of great importance in preventing the crossing of the border by persons prone to terrorism and illicit trafficking in weapons and ammunition.

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