SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Conflict Potential of Regional Terrorism (by the example of terroristic underground of the North Caucasian republics).

Author: Kseniya Mikeylova

Scientific Adviser: Vartumyan A.A., Doctor of Political Science, Professor, Professor of Department of Conflictology, Public Relations and Journalism.

Organization: The Institute of International Relationships; Department of Conflictology, Public Relations and Journalism; Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue in the system of conflictology science is caused by that at the present stage of world community's development, being characterized by extension of international relations and active interaction in various areas, political terrorism is outgrowing a framework of national borders, turned into huge threat for the world community and gained large-scale character. Terrorism is one of the most hardly predicted phenomena of the modern time, that is capable to bring mass victims and large loss of property.

The subject of the research is especially relevant and urgent for" domestic conflictology science. It is caused by the fact that one of the most resonant problems in the North Caucasus today is the terroristic underground which is situated in its territory. Need of research of the regional terrorism is increasing because of threat which makes terrorism a real threat to the state security of the Russian Federation and its national interests. Terroristic groups in the territory of the North Caucasus are conventionally united in the North Caucasian Extremist System (SKES), that is capable to self-reproduce and carry out large-scale acts of terrorism in the North Caucasian region, but also in other regions of Russia that are far from the North Caucasus.

Relevance of the research is also caused by lack of the papers that are trying at least to assess value of internal and external factors of the regional terrorism, to simulate analytically possible scenarios of its dynamics.

The research purpose is to assess the conflict potential of the regional terrorism (by the example of a terroristic underground of the North Caucasian republics).

Research goals:
1) to analyze the main distinguishing features of the political terrorism;
2) to show the connection between the radical terrorism with the current terroristic
underground of the North Caucasus;

3) to assess the main features the terroristic activity in the North Caucasian republics;

4) to study the main methods of the straggle against the terroristic underground of the North Caucasus.

Scientific novelty of the research is determined by the currency of concerned questions, as well as by its purpose-and goals and can be brought to the following: theoretical knowledge from the Russian and foreign researches devoted to the problems of terrorism, its nature, sources and methods of struggle against it are systematized. Scientific novelty is also comes from development of own classification of strategies that may be used against terrorism. This classification differs from traditional ones.

Points to be defensed:

1) Political terrorism is outgrowing a framework of national borders, turned into huge threat for the world community and gained large-scale character. Terrorism is one of the most hardly predicted phenomena of the modern time, that is capable to bring mass victims and large loss of property. The political terrorism is shown in various forms. One of these forms is the regional terrorism.

2) One of the most resonant problems in the North Caucasus today is the terroristic underground which is situated in its territory. Need of research of the regional terrorism is increasing because of threat which makes terrorism a real threat to the state security of the Russian Federation and its national interests. Terroristic groups in the territory of the North Caucasus are conventionally united in the North Caucasian extremist system (SKES), that is capable to self-reproduce and carry out large-scale acts of terrorism in the North Caucasian region, but also in other regions of Russia that are far from the North Caucasus.

3) The main strategies of the struggle against the regional terroristic underground is divided into several groups: "liquidation", "ideological transformation", "development and correction of the society", "self-correction of the society and authorities", "negotiation".

4) Today for the struggle against the terroristic activity force and method of "development and correction of society" (means socio-economic and socio-cultural development). But these methods are not sufficient for the elimination of the regional terrorism.

5) The main condition of the effective struggle against so-called North Caucasian
Extremist System (SKES) is efficient prevention of terror that may serve for decrease of social protest activity. The latter is a main source of implicit support of the terroristic underground.

**Structure:** the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 72-reference bibliography (3 of which are in foreign languages) and. The total volume is 73 pages.