SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Problems of combating terrorism in the information-communicative space of the world politics.

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Relevance of the research issue. Terrorism as a form of political struggle a priori poses a threat to the existing political system. The bursts of scientific interest towards terrorism are closely connected with trends intensify and increase in terrorist activities. Currently, these two trends are clearly visible, which partly explains the urgency of the problem under study, but the main reason for its relevance lies in the fact that terrorism has transformed into a systemic threat to the existence of many States, and in the future – the world community. This significantly changed the terms of its reproduction and potential terrorist activities to influence the political decision-making and the course of social development.

In the conditions of modern transformation of terrorist threats, more and more attention of Russian scientists and practitioners capture their attention to such phenomena as "information terrorism", "terrorism in the information-psychological sphere" and finally, "information counteraction to terrorism".

In our opinion, international terrorism as a communication process not enough studied in foreign and domestic literature, which causes the relevance of the topic of this study.

The object of research is the phenomenon of terrorism in modern world politics.

The subject of research is international terrorism as actor and factor in the information-communicative space of the world politics.

The purpose is to analyze the mechanisms of counteraction to terrorism in the information-communicative space.

Research objectives:
- to explore the concept and characteristics of contemporary international terrorism, as well as preconditions for its transformation;
- to detect the interaction of international terrorism and the media;
- to characterize the communication aspect of the threat of terrorism in the modern world;
- to identify the main directions of counter-terrorism in the information-communicative space of the world politics.

Scientific novelty: It is investigated the concept and essence of terrorism that allows us to better understand the main content of the political security counter-terrorism as a global threat at this stage.
It is characterized the specificity of international terrorism, and revealed that terrorism was able to purchase a international and then global in nature due to the operation of media and communications.

It is analyzed the information and communication dimension to terrorism and it is proved that it is one of the most important for understanding the mechanisms of functioning of terrorist organizations, their intra- and intergroup dynamics.

It is considered measures against terrorism in the information-communicative space, and revealed that the sensational style of presenting information increases the scale of the disaster, which leads to increased negative impact of terrorist actions on society.

Structure: two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 109 sources, including 12 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 75 pages.

Summary: Terrorism is became, perhaps, a new form of war in the twenty-first century. Terrorism has its common and individual properties. He has reasons – overt and covert. There are, as in any military activities, winners and losers. At the same time, terrorism as a political phenomenon has been insufficiently studied. Relevant in the present time are such problems as the determinants, forms and signs, the trends, the ideology of terrorism.

Terrorism disseminates steady fear, creates a sense of danger to a greater extent than other forms of violence. By creating an atmosphere of fear terrorists are trying to gain concessions, to weaken or discredit the government by demonstrating its inability to protect its citizens. For individuals, groups, organizations and even States terrorism became the only just way to resolve the problems – political, ethnic, religious (including religious), subjective-personal, selfish, etc.

Terrorism is a form of communication and propaganda. As a communications process it has a certain audience. The violence of terrorism is used to send the message. The communication component became decisive for any political action, and terrorism is no exception.

Terrorism and the media are inseparably linked. Terrorism has developed in parallel with the means of communication, and its form has varied with them. The main qualitative change has occurred with the emergence of modern television (with the possibility of live broadcasts via satellite) and news channels. The era of television was associated with revolutionary and ethnic terrorism, and the coming era of the Internet with a network of radical Islamist organizations.

Because of the number of properties in the XXI century “the world wide web” is becoming a medium in which the adherents of radical movements, nationalist views promoted misconceptions, as separate phenomena, and about world order in General.