

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Fight against international terrorist organizations (using the example of Boko Haram)

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Topicality of the research issue: In the beginning of the XXI century, terrorism has rapidly become a global scale security threat while no state is insured from the manifestations of terrorist activity. The main objective of the international terrorism nowadays appears to be the world reconstruction on the basis of "fair" principles - different from those adopted in the modern world - and the implementation of an alternative global political development project. It should be noted that in the history of mankind terrorist organizations had never before such global goals. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that today terrorism is one of the main threats to international security, which represents the greatest danger globally and regionally. On the African continent problems in the field of security caused by the activity of terrorist groups, are particularly acute in West African countries and the Maghreb that is largely due to socio-economic and environmental realities of the region.

In this context, the presented topic is relevant because the aggravation of the problem of international terrorism may lead to fatality of all mankind. The present day terrorism is not a war in the traditional or constitutional sense and it requires innovative, strategic and tactical responses.

Another factor in determining the relevance of the chosen topic is that the problem of international terrorism cannot be solved in one dimension. It is necessary to obtain understanding among all wide layers of the society of all countries of the complexity and fragility of the modern world. The deliberate construction from the very inception of Boko Haram from a local into a national

level extremist organization and to date even into a serious regional threat is due to the fact that it is going to be used for the exacerbation of inter-confessional and inter-tribal relations, in order to weaken the central government or even to collapse of the state when the actors supporting it feel most suitable. Thus, the consideration of these processes on the example of West Africa shows that the region becomes a springboard for global threats of our time.

In addition, the importance of the topic arises from the fact that with the increasing size of the grouping, with the acquisition of modern weapons, usage of organized guerrilla tactics and terrorist acts arranged by suicide bombers, Boko Haram is challenging the Nigerian state and all other neighboring African countries. Today the whole region of lake Chad which includes Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria is facing this problem. Nigerians are increasingly forced to seek refuge in neighboring States to avoid the attacks of Boko Haram and military operations against this group which in turn creates an additional burden on the economy and humanitarian services in neighboring States.

Thus, the given reasoning and the stated problem have both scientific and theoretical as well as practical importance and that led to the choice of the topic.

The purpose of this work is to identify the characteristics of activities of "Boko Haram" in order to develop an effective international strategy to combat it.

Research objectives:

- to investigate international terrorism as a factor of world politics;
- consider international terrorist organizations as a threat to regional security;
- to identify the regional characteristics and main characteristics of international terrorism in West Africa;
- analyze multilateral cooperation in the fight against Boko Haram.

Scientific novelty:

The scientific novelty of the study is determined that despite the intensified international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, it is premature to assert that

the world community has opposed the new terrorist networks with an effective, well-organized, effective system of anti-terrorist measures at the international level, since the real achievements in this area are insignificant. Also in the context of this work, was proved that Boko Haram is a unique organization that even before the appearance of ISIS declared its goal to create a purely Islamic Sharia state and took control of some areas of Northern Nigeria in order to restore the Islamic Caliphate and turn Nigeria into a powerful religious power. Boko Haram's ideology is similar to that of ISIS, which may lead to their Union, but on the other hand, as a Junior partner, Boko Haram risks being swallowed up by ISIS

Structure: The work consists of introduction, two chapters that include four paragraphs, conclusion, bibliographical list of references with 127 sources, including 69 in foreign languages (English, French) and five annexes. The total volume of the research is 96 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: Aggravation of international terrorism and other problems of modernity can lead to enormous difficulties for all mankind. Today the outlook of West Africa transformation into an arena of strong rivalry between Islamist extremist groups that seemed until recently very dim is becoming a reality.

Several factors lie in the basis of the growth and development of radical groups. Encouraging fact for the proliferation of terrorism is its network structure which allows rapid expansion and prevents unauthorized entry. Network structure is also particularly used in Africa, where global terrorist networks such as al-Qaeda and the so-called Islamic state vie for influence. "Boko Haram" is a branch of the Islamic state in West Africa and it provides possible links with ISIS in Libya. "Boko Haram" sees itself as the Western province of the Islamic state.

In conclusion there is every reason to admit the fact that ISIS is interested in "Boko Haram" due to the potential search for a new source of funding because "Boko Haram" is stemmed from the country-exporter of oil, and the union between these two groups can initiate "Boko Haram" to expand its operations outside of Nigeria in the African countries. On the other hand, being the junior partner, "Boko

Haram" is in danger of being absorbed by ISIS that will lead to its theoretical extinction.

Methods of action of the organization has undergone changes: at the beginning the attacks of terrorist groups were aimed at individuals and Christian groups using small arms. Then they began to use suicide bombers and military equipment, afterwards "Boko Haram" starts using tactics of abduction of the population, in particular children (mainly girls) in order to exchange them for other hostages, to use as slaves, to sell them, etc.

During the growth of the threat posed by "Boko Haram" in neighboring to Nigeria French-speaking countries gradually shifted from the policy of neutrality to maintain a rigid and uncompromising struggle against this terrorist organization. Nigeria, in turn, had to abandon the policy of "Big brother" in relations with its neighbors and strengthen border control.

The terrorist movement may not be completely destroyed without addressing the root causes of its appearance. Interruption of illegal financial resources flow is one of the most important tools in the fight against terrorism.