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## **TERRORISM AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISIS OF SOCIETY**

A study of terrorism is one of the pressing current problems, because terrorism is a threat to humanity in all spheres of cultural and social life. The emergence of terrorism is the result of the destruction of traditional society and the transformation into a modernized society, the basis of which is the material good.

Terrorism as a social phenomenon is conditioned by social, political and economic factors. Any social phenomenon arises in the background of certain circumstances. And the more difficult and more serious this phenomenon is for a society, the view on the circumstances that caused it should be deeper. The growth of violence in the everyday life of modern society forces us to turn to the theoretical and psychological origins of terrorism, whose roots reach the depths of centuries. The first manifestations of terrorism were already in ancient times, namely the murder of the dictator of the Roman Republic of Caesar or the massacre of the conquered peoples of Carthage, the inhabitants of Melos. After analyzing the whole story, it can be clearly seen that terrorism is a consequence of the crisis of society, caused by certain causes.

Terrorism has existed for decades, but there is no concrete definition of this concept.

Firstly, terrorism as a social phenomenon is studied in a number of sciences: sociology, psychology, philosophy, history, political science, and others. Each science studies the aspect of terrorism that explores itself. For example, sociology believes that terrorism is the most dangerous social dysfunction.

Secondly, various legislative approaches to the concept of terrorism and the features of the composition of terrorist crimes in the national legal systems. The definition of terrorism in the legislative acts of a number of

countries varies considerably, and they do not always correspond to international acts against terrorism. It is precisely these discrepancies in legislation that are a major threat to humanity.

Thirdly, the versatility and historical "evolutionary" nature of terrorism. This negative social phenomenon has many forms of manifestation, ranging from explosions, arson, hostage-taking, dangerous use of firearms and ending with the threat of using weapons. The main purpose of terrorism is to achieve certain political, religious or other social changes. However, the most common goals of terrorism in the world are: the arrival of new political forces, the change of state structure or the transition to another country [1, p. 147-149].

In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, namely Article 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a terrorist act may be committed to intimidate people or to violate security during public events. What does this show? This testifies that terrorism is a violent method of socio-psychological crisis of society [2].

Modern terrorism has inherited all the features of political violence from historical predecessors. He has specific features and a new degree of development of this phenomenon. The logic of terrorism is a time of disrespect for all conventions, and in that, in a certain way, is its effectiveness.

The world in the present situation should take certain steps to fight terrorism, because it is a threat to the national security of each state as a whole. The anti-terrorist system is fully formed if it can analyze the preconditions, causes and consequences of terrorist threats.

Analyzing the terrorist activity in the world, I can confidently give examples of the growth of terrorist acts and the increase of victims, as a result of manifestations of individual cities or states. In 2013, 88 countries suffered terrorist attacks, in 2014 (the worst in this sense) - terrorist attacks have already taken place in 95 countries of the world, and in 2015 - in 94 countries. In addition to the numerous human casualties and destruction, the activities of terrorist organizations lead to an increase in the sense of insecurity and insecurity among the population [1, p. 5-7].

The recent incidents of terrorism that have occurred in Europe have been made directly by citizens of countries that are subject to terrorist

attacks. For example, a terrorist act at a Christmas fair in Berlin on December 19, 2016, was committed by a citizen of Tunisia [5].

Currently, the greatest terrorist threat to Ukraine arises not from the trends in the development of international terrorism, but through Russian aggressive policies aimed at destabilizing and disintegrating our country. Therefore, the authorities should pursue a policy to combat terrorism.

Summarizing, I can say that terrorism is a threat to the use of violence to achieve a political, religious or ideological goal. At the international and regional (European) levels, there is now a tendency to deepen cooperation in the fight against terrorism. First of all, this concerns the exchange of information, the improvement of the interaction between special services and law enforcement agencies, strengthening control over crossing the state borders and counteracting the financing of terrorist activities.

Consequently, terrorism is a tactic of action, which in principle can not be destroyed.

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