THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHIERRORISM

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Summary

It is emphasized that terrorist activity based on the high technologies of the new era is capable of creating a systemic crisis for the entire world community and endangering the life of individual regions of the world. This is not typical for traditional terrorist acts.

Key word: globalization, cyberspace, information, internet, computer, network, psychological safety, International terrorism.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ КИБЕРТЕРРОРИЗМА

Аннотация

Подчеркнуто, что террористическая деятельность, основанная на высоких технологиях новой эпохи, способна создать системный кризис всего мирового сообщества и поставить под угрозу жизнь отдельных регионов мира.

Это не характерно для традиционных террористических актов.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, киберпространство, информация, интернет, компьютер, сеть, психологическая безопасность, международный терроризм.

Introduction. One of the types of international terrorism is cyber-terrorism. In the 20th century, due to the achievements in science and technology, social theories emerged in the first technocratic informal society. The main features of international terrorism are globalization, professionalization and reliance on extremist ideology. Also, the use of suicide bombers, the threat of using nonconventional (nuclear, chemical or bacteriological) weapons and a rational approach are noted. One of the greatest modern researchers of terrorism, Brian Jenkins (English), regards international terrorism as a new type of conflict.

The main part. International terrorism is a specific form of terrorism, which originated in the late 1960s and gained considerable development by the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century. The main goals of international terrorism are disorganization of state administration, economic and political damage, destabilization, which should prompt the government to change its policy. Information technology is one of the most important factors affecting the development of the culture of the 21st century. Because the information revolution affects the lives of people, the livelihoods

and the development of society. At the same time, the accelerated growth of information technology and scientific and technical development creates trends in a number of man-made societies. One of such trends is cyber-terrorism.

Cyber terrorism means the intentional intimidation and punishment of people, and the misinterpretation of objective information about the material objects. It is also a combination of efforts to frighten people to gain the advantage of solving socio-political and economic tasks. Thus, A.I Primakin, V.E.Kedulina , Y.I.Jukov, V.I.Antyukhova, E.P.Kijushko, Y.V.Gavrilov and L.V.Smirnov studied cyber-terrorism issues in their creative work. In particular, Y.V.Gavrilov and L.V.Smirnov claim that "the nature of cyber-terrorism is the use of information systems to harm the health or property of an unidentified group of persons by means of creating conditions or technical hazards."

Currently, cyber terrorism acts like "terrorist movement", "terrorist activity", "publicly conduct terrorist activity or publicly justify terrorism" and "misleading terrorist act". Experts say the cyber-terrorism activity is worse than nuclear terrorism. The epistemological peculiarities of cyber-terrorism prove that it is a reality rather than an electronic terrorist theory. Because cyber-terrorism is a serious threat to the rapidly exploiting high technologies. Today, the number of Internet users is growing rapidly. For example, in the United States, almost 158 million, in Europe 95 million, 90 million in Asia, 3 million in Africa, and 8 million in Russia. This indicates that the Internet has covered all countries of the world. The terrorist attack in this cybercrime is a system of actions such as unlawful interference in the operation of computer, computer programs and computer networks and unauthorized data modification.

Cyberteract is a serious threat to humanity, such as nuclear and chemical weapons. However, cyberteract is called a high-tech terrorist movement. In particular, Y.Gulbin notes that "cybercrime is an intimidation and threat to the population for the purpose of influencing decision-making by the authorities or international organizations, and to carry out property damage and to disrupt information systems."

Cyber-terrorists can not only carry out terrorist acts through electronic networks, but also access confidential information and state secrets. Because there are information on various levels of public authorities on most websites. For example, underground communications schemes, built-in strategic facilities, and facilities needed to sustain life. Unlike ordinary terrorists, who use explosives to carry out their personal interests, cyber-terrorists use special programs designed to attack long-distance information technology, computer networks and systems. N.N.Bezrukov notes that "cyber-terrorists have committed other types of computer-based hardware and software such as logical bombs, ripe programs, or other types of information devices capable of downloading, modifying, or destroying information." The cybercriminals carry out the following terrorist attacks:

Conclusion.   First , the use of a special program that damages the individual elements of cyberspace, destroys the power supply network, and destroys the technical equipment. **Second**, theft or destruction of strategically important information, software and technical resources in cyberspace, by overcoming security systems, by introducing viruses and software submissions. **Third**, influence on information systems and management structures and software for infringement or modification of information. **Fourth**, open information about the government's information infrastructure, the functioning of socially significant military information systems, codes of cipher, the operating principles of encryption systems. **Fifth**, misinformation, rumors, demonstration of the terrorist organization's power, and the capture of telecommunication broadcasting channels to reveal their demands. We believe that such actions will increase the risk of successful attacks by cybercrime.

Globalization-accelerating science and technology achievements, computerized terrorist acts, and massive riots. The cyber-terrorism cyber-terrorist organization now has more and more machine guns, not explosives. This makes it easier for terrorists to acquire tools that can help disrupt computer systems and other electronic devices.

So, the high-tech terrorist movements of the new era can now create a global crisis for the entire world community and endanger the lives of parts of the world. This is an unusual case of traditional terrorist acts.

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