

**V Школьная научно-практическая конференция молодых  
исследователей научно-социальной программы  
«Шаг в будущее»**

Секция Филология

***Исследовательская работа***

**Тема: «*Terrorism. The sight of the teenagers*»**

**Страна:** *Россия*

**Населенный пункт:** *г. Мегион, Ханты-Мансийский АО, Югра.*

**Учебное заведение:** *Муниципальное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
«Средняя общеобразовательная школа №3 с углубленным изучением отдельных  
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MUNICIPAL EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF  
MEGION SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL №3

*The research work in English*  
**«Terrorism. The sight of the teenagers»**

Made by  
the pupils of the 10th form

Teacher: Ustugeanina T.V.

Megion, 2011

## **Паспорт научно-исследовательской работы**

- ✓ Название проекта: «Terrorism. The acts of terrorism in Moscow. The eyesight of the teenager.»
- ✓ Авторы исследования: Даудова Лейла, Голубченко Дмитрий, Фокина Кристина, Казымова Гунаш, Черепкова Регина и др.
- ✓ Школа: Муниципальное образовательное учреждение «Средняя общеобразовательная школа №3 с углубленным изучением отдельных предметов»
- ✓ Учебный год: 2011-2012 год
- ✓ Класс: 10
- ✓ Куратор работы: Устюжанина Т.В.
- ✓ Ведущая кафедра: кабинет английского языка
- ✓ Аннотация: тезисы
- ✓ Приложение к проекту: электронная версия
- ✓ Научный руководитель: Устюжанина Т.В.
- ✓ График работы:
  - ✓ 10.09.11-20.09.11 Определение темы и цели исследования
  - ✓ 20.09.11-01.10.11 Выработка плана действий
  - ✓ 01.10.11-29.11.11 Сбор и обработка информации
  - ✓ 29.11.11-08.12.11 Консультации
  - ✓ 08.12.11-27.12.11 Составление письменного отчета

# **Этапы работы над исследованием: «Terrorism. The eyesight of the teenagers».**

## ***I. Подготовительный этап:***

- a. Планирование научного исследования.
- b. Выдвижение идеи учителем
- c. Обсуждение идеи

## ***II. Организационный этап:***

Начало сбора информации

## ***III. Проведение научного исследования:***

- a. Творческая исследовательская работа учащейся
- b. Помощь учителя

## ***IV. Промежуточный контроль:***

- a. Подведение предварительных итогов
- b. Планирование презентации

## ***V. Завершающий этап***

- a. Презентация в виде диспута для учащихся 7-11 классов
- b. Обсуждение результатов

## ***VI. Практическое использование результатов проекта.***

Общешкольная научная конференция для учащихся 5-11 классов.

## **Цель исследования:**

Усовершенствовать знания учащихся по английскому языку в процессе научно-исследовательской работы.

## **Задачи:**

1. Раскрыть сущность понятия терроризм.
2. Определить причины терроризма.
3. Показать его основные черты.
4. Проанализировать проблемы, возникающие в любой стране в связи с террористическими актами.
5. Показать отношение современной молодежи к проблеме международного терроризма.

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## Introduction

We want to show the attitude of modern teenagers to the problem of international terrorism. Topicality of this problem is always on the top everywhere. Every day we listen to the news on TV, which shows us the connection with terrorism. Really everybody has to think about it deeply and then we will decide this problem more effectively. There is the eyesight of the teenager to this global problem. We realize the topicality of this problem everywhere. We care about terrorism in Moscow as we remember the last act «Nord-Ost».

**Terrorism** in the modern sense is violence or other harmful acts committed (or threatened) against civilians for political or other ideological goals. Most definitions of terrorism include only those acts which are intended to create fear or "terror", are perpetrated for an ideological goal (as opposed to a lone attack), and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants. Many definitions also include only acts of unlawful violence.

The sense of moral condemnation is built in the definition of the concept of terrorism (i.e. terrorism is an attack on those who morally should be immune from attack). On the question of whether particular terrorist acts, just as murder, can be justified as the lesser evil in a particular circumstance, philosophers have expressed different views:

While, according to David Rodin, utilitarian philosophers can in theory conceive of cases in which evil of terrorism is outweighed by important goods that can be achieved in no morally less costly way, in practice utilitarians often universally reject terrorism because it is very dubious that acts of terrorism achieve important goods in a utility efficient manner, or that the "harmful effects of undermining the convention of non-combatant immunity is thought to outweigh the goods that may be achieved by particular acts of terrorism."

Among the non-utilitarian philosophers, Michael Walzer argued that terrorism is always morally wrong but at the same time those who engaged in terrorism can be morally justified in one specific case: when "a nation or community faces the extreme threat of complete destruction and the only way it can preserve itself is by intentionally targeting non-combatants, then it is morally entitled to do so."

As a form of unconventional warfare, terrorism is sometimes used when attempting to force political change by convincing a government or population to agree to demands to avoid future harm or fear of harm, destabilizing an existing government, motivating a disgruntled population to join an uprising, escalating a conflict in the hopes of disrupting the status quo, expressing a grievance, or drawing attention to a cause.

Terrorism has been used by a broad array of political organizations in furthering their objectives; both right-wing and left-wing political parties, nationalistic, and religious groups, revolutionaries and ruling governments. The presence of non-state actors in widespread armed conflict has created controversy regarding the application of the laws of war.

An International Round Table on Constructing Peace, Deconstructing Terror (2004) hosted by Strategic Foresight Group recommended that a distinction should be made between terrorism and acts of terror. While acts of terrorism are criminal acts as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 and domestic jurisprudence of almost all countries in the world, terrorism refers to a phenomenon including the actual acts, the perpetrators of acts of terrorism themselves and their motives. There is disagreement on definitions of terrorism. However, there is an intellectual consensus globally, that acts of terrorism should not be accepted under any circumstances. This is reflected in all important conventions including the United Nations counter terrorism strategy, the decisions of the Madrid Conference on terrorism, the Strategic Foresight Group and ALDE Round Tables at the European Parliament.

## **Causes**

Many opinions exist concerning the causes of terrorism. They range from demographic to socioeconomic to political factors. Demographic factors may include congestion and high growth rates. Socioeconomic factors may include poverty, unemployment, and land tenure problems. Political factors may include disenfranchisement, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, territorial conflict, access to resources, or even revenge.



## **Factors that May Contribute to Terrorism**

- High population growth rates (so-called “youth bulges”)
- High Unemployment
- Lagging economies
- Political disenfranchisement
- Extremism
- Ethnic conflict
- Religious conflict
- Territorial conflict
- In some cases, the rationale for a terrorist attack may be uncertain (as in the many attacks for which no group or individual claims responsibility) or unrelated to any large-scale social conflict (such as the Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway by Aum Shinrikyo).

A global research report *An Inclusive World* prepared by an international team of researchers from all continents has analyzed causes of present day terrorism. It has reached the conclusions that terrorism all over the world functions like an economic market. There is demand for terrorists placed by greed or grievances. Supply is driven by relative deprivation resulting in triple deficits - developmental deficit, democratic deficit and dignity deficit. Acts of terrorism take place at the point of intersection between supply and demand. Those placing the demand use religion and other denominators as vehicles to establish links with those on the supply side. This pattern can be observed in all situations ranging from Colombia to Colombo and the Philippines to the Palestine.

## **Perpetrators**

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals, groups, or states. According to some definitions, clandestine or semi-clandestine state actors may also carry out terrorist acts outside the framework of a state of war. However, the most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause and many of the most deadly operations in recent times, such as 9/11, the London underground bombing, and the 2002 Bali

bombing were planned and carried out by a close clique, comprised of close friends, family members and other strong social networks.

These groups benefited from the free flow of information and efficient telecommunications to succeed where others had failed. Over the years, many people have attempted to come up with a terrorist profile to attempt to explain these individuals' actions through their psychology and social circumstances. Others, like Roderick Hindery, have sought to discern profiles in the propaganda tactics used by terrorists.

## **Children and terrorism**

Nobody has written the how-to manual on this one yet. When our children woke up on Sept. 12, the world felt less safe to them than it did at the same time yesterday. It did for us, too, but if adults are finding the events in New York and Washington incomprehensible, children may be profoundly frightened.

"Just as this is beyond belief for adults, it suggests to children that the worst fantasies they can possibly have are possible. The illusion that life is safe and predictable has been challenged," child psychiatrist Stuart Goldman of Children's Hospital and Harvard University said yesterday.

For children of every age, the first thought often will be an egocentric one: "What about me? Am I safe? Are my parents safe?" Answering that question is our first and most important responsibility, said children's television personality Fred Rogers in a telephone interview. He urged parents not to fall apart, "even though that's what you feel like doing," and to tell children explicitly that we and our government are doing all we can to keep them and our country safe, even as we express our sorrow and grief.

For children under 7, worry typically translates to clingy behavior. A 4-year-old may follow you around the house, or insist you stay with her tonight until she falls asleep, something she hasn't wanted for an age. With older children, the clinging has an age-appropriate twist: "The most independent 16-year-old may suddenly be checking in with you by phone just to say he's going to be five minutes late," Goldman said. Keeping the connection to children tightly under control, literally being with them even if it's just to be in the same room or under the same roof, is

profoundly comforting and something parents should not underestimate. It's what prompted child psychiatrist Gene V. Beresin of Massachusetts General Hospital to cancel patients yesterday so he could be home when his twin 14-year-olds arrived from school. It's also what's behind Brookline psychologist Sharon Gordetsky's advice when she tells parents to cancel any plans in the next few days and this weekend that would take you away from your children.

Gordetsky said some children will need more structure than usual in the days to come, perhaps wanting you to walk them to school, or meet the bus. If a child of any age is more fearful than usual, expecting him to tough it out – "You have your own bedroom to sleep in, just like always", – runs the risk of inflaming fears, not dispelling them. She said keeping to routines, having family meals together, getting together with extended family, and lots of extra cuddle time are strategies to mitigate against fearfulness.

Why do deaths in New York City and Washington translate to childhood fears in Boston? For the same reasons they do for adults: They stir up an intense sense of vulnerability. In addition, though, young children lack the cognitive ability to bring perspective to tragedy. If an airplane can fly into a building in New York, why not into the Prudential or the Hancock in Boston? If a plane can be hijacked and blow up, why not daddy's plane when he goes on a business trip? If people can go to work and die in Washington or New York, how safe is mom's office in Providence or Boston? For middle- and high-school age children who are able to engage in abstract thinking, the fears may project to the future, but also in a self-centered way: Will our country ever be safe again? Will I ever feel safe flying? Will we fly to Colorado at Christmas? Will our synagogue be safe at Rosh Hashana?

## **Terrorism in Moscow**

The most vivid example of the act of terrorism act on the Dubrovka, has another name «Nord-Ost». It happened on the 23 of October in 2002 in the theatrical centre «Nord-Ost». The audience, who was in hall, has been captured hostages by the members of the terrorist group with the head of the group Movsar Baraev. During 3 days the police, peacemakers, doctors (the famous kid's doctor Leonid Roshal, he

was there from the organization of Red Christ), famous people (Alla Pugacheva, Iosif Kobzon), politicians (Irina Hakamada, Grigorij Yavlinskij) tried to save the hostages' lives, they led the negotiations.

The terrorists have declared the next demands:

1. to organize the negotiations with Boris Nemcov, Irina Hakamada , Grigorij Yavlinskij and the journalist Anna Politkovskaya.
2. to take away the Russian Army out of Georgia.

They could make free some hostages, but unfortunately a lot of people were killed.

Dubrovka's cost: 130 living, innocent citizens, dozens of whom were children, dozens left orphaned and hundreds handicapped, thousands of persons who were left morally ruined, whose lives were stolen as if by bandits taking that most valuable: their relatives and loved ones.

All muscovities are afraid of repeating these acts of terrorism in Moscow, that's why they ask the Russian government to prevent these acts in future.

5 years have passed and it is time to sum up the facts, the investigation has never determined the following:

The procurator has never confirmed or denied this inconsistency, and it is possible that they consider these people as simply an allowable arithmetical error.

## **Practical part**

We have made a survey among the pupils of our school. They were offered the follow questionnaire:

1. What does this word «terrorism» mean?
2. What does the word act of terrorism mean?
3. What feelings do you have, when hear these words?
4. What acts of terrorism do you know?
5. Do you wish to be engaged in struggle against terrorism in the future?

Answering the first question (What does this word «terrorism» mean?), 41% said they didn't know, 29% said that it was deliberate harm to a society, 18% said that it was the actions directed against innocent people, 12% said that it was violent way of the decision of political conflicts.

Answering the second question (What does the word act of terrorism mean?), 55% when the terrorist pawned a bomb, 15% said that it was terrorism itself, 30% said that it was deliberate harm to a society with victims.

Answering the third question (What feelings do you have, when hear these words?), 56% said that they felt fear, 14% said that they felt a feeling of regret, 13% said that they didn't think about it, 9% said that they felt incomprehension, 6% said that they felt a feeling of hatred, 2% said that they felt horror.

Answering the fourth question (What acts of terrorism do you know?), 32% said that they knew about tragedy of «Nord-Ost », 31% said that they knew about horror of School in Beslan, 24% said that they didn't know anything, 13% said that they knew about the crushing of The World Trade Center in New York.

Answering the fifth question (Do you wish to be engaged in struggle against terrorism in the future?), 18% of students said that they didn't know, 2% said that they wished it, and 80% said that they didn't wish to solve this problem.

The results of the survey you can see on the pictures of Appendix.

## **Conclusion**

Our work has showed that a lot of people have no wish to know something about it, but the other teenagers understand the nature of this problem and are really afraid of it. All this work has been done to show what we think about terrorism and to decide whether we need we more information or not, and how to prevent this phenomenon.

Russia is a sovereign nation. Everything about it is unique, and it lives in the 21st century according to its own «sovereign» calendar, making time from terror act to terror act: «Nord-Ost» in 2002, Beslan in 2004 and the murder of Anna Politkovskaya in 2006.

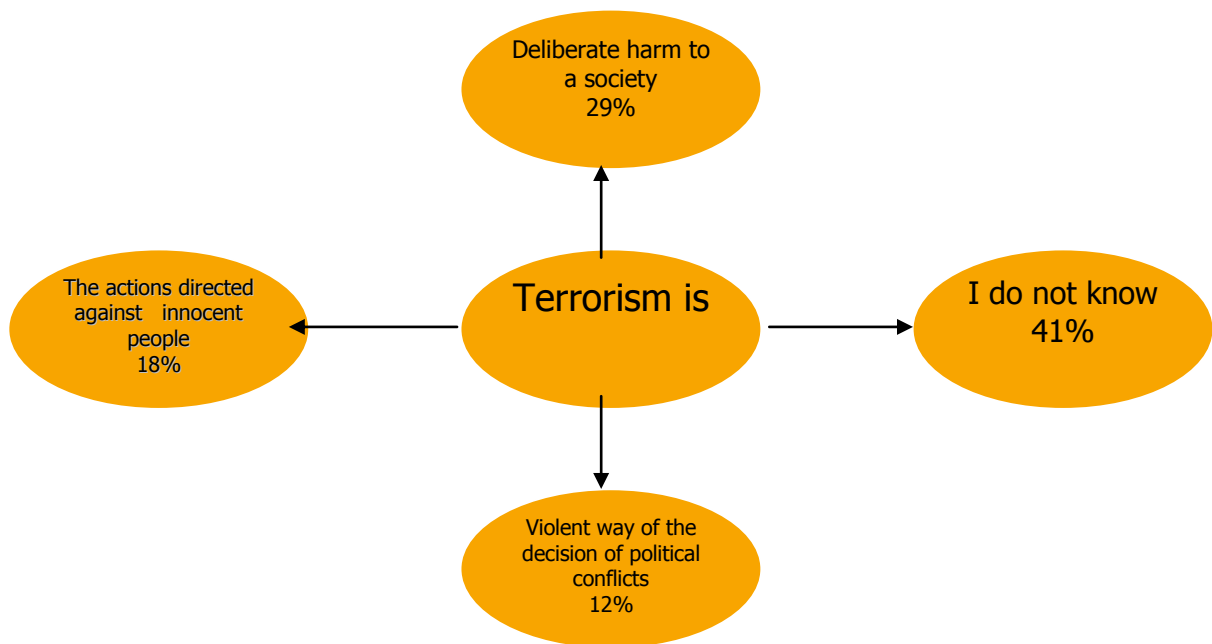
We can no longer live as if nothing happened simply because the incident did not directly affect our relatives or us. This has already happened. One can certainly hide from a flood under, but soon the flood will flow there and will cover you and your bed. The developments are such that it is important to contemplate them calmly and unemotionally.

The problem of terrorism in Russia is so complex and intricate and it can only be resolved if you apply an objective and impartial approach with the help of logic. The price of error has increased many times.

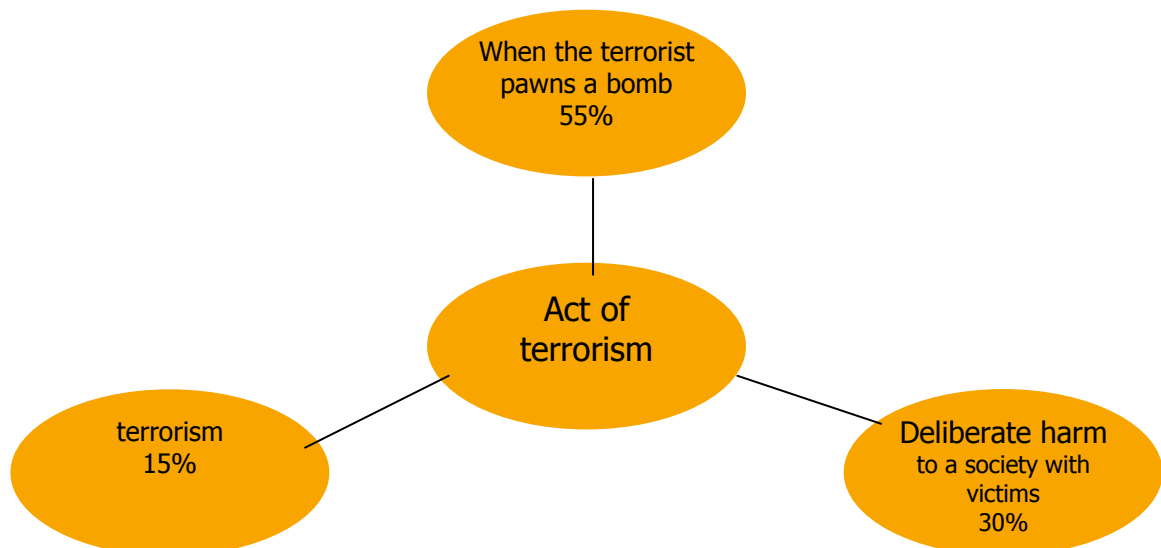
**The countries which most have suffered from terrorism(1994-2007)**

<b>Place in the rating</b>	<b>The country</b>	<b>Death-roll in acts of terrorism (1994-2007)</b>	<b>Death-roll in acts of terrorism (on 1 million inhabitants of the country)</b>
1	USA	3238	11,05
2	Russia	2111	14,54
3	India	1928	1,81
4	Israel	1274	219,3
5	Colombia	1135	26,82
6	Irag	1122	44,22
7	Algeria	869	27,05
8	Pakistan	783	4,92
9	Uganda	471	17,84
10	Sri Lanka	409	20,55

**What does this word «terrorism» mean?**

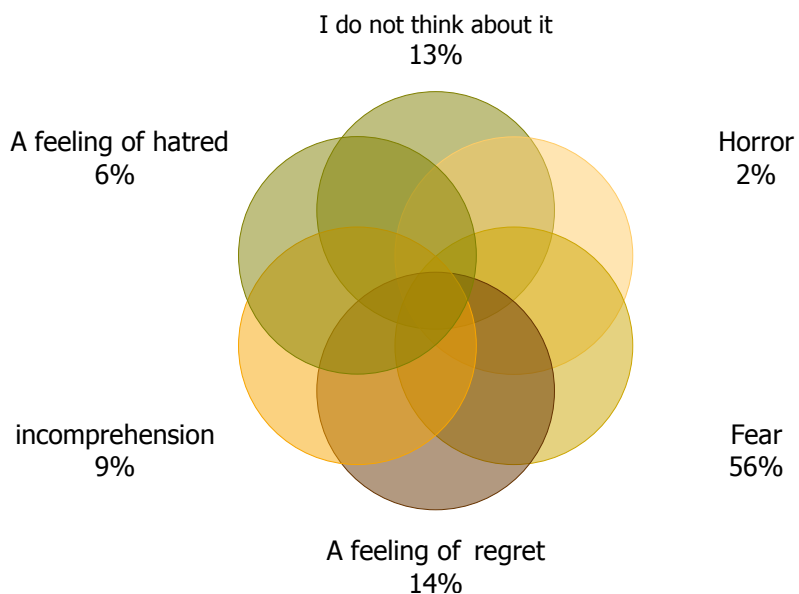


**What does the word act of terrorism mean?**

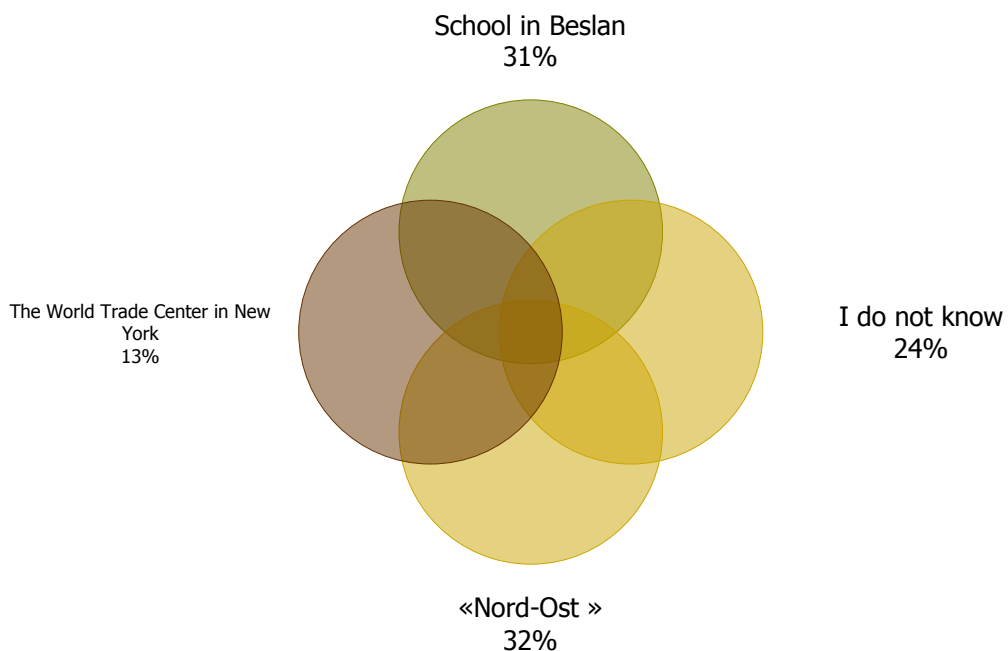




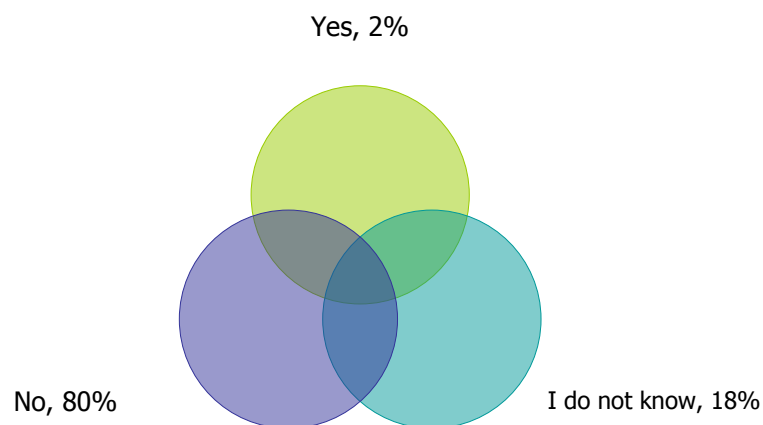
### What feelings do you have, when hear these words?



### What acts of terrorism do you know?



**Do you wish to be engaged in struggle against terrorism in the future?**



## **Тезисы**

Данная работа рассматривает понятие «terrorism», его основные черты, проблемы, возникающие в любой стране в связи с террористическими актами; дан анализ социологического опроса населения об отношении к терроризму не только на территории России, но и во всем мире. Работа посвящена также террористическим актам в Москве, таким как террористический акт на Дубровке, известный более всего как «Норд-Ост»