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**CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF EXTORTION IN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
SERBIAN IN 20TH CENTURY**

Summary: Violence, force, repression and aggression and similar acts or behaviors are often called terrorism in practice. They are often replaced by each other and in practice they often intertwine in a phenomenon which, under the name of terrorism, is a drastic and violent form of manifestation of both violence and force, as well as repression and aggression. In political terminology and in its general meaning, the term terrorism represents the application of direct and organized violence by a minority group ready to impose its will on the state and society through physical means, including assassinations, kidnappings and murders, and to use psychological terror against the masses, causing collective and personal complexes of fear and insecurity, anxiety and apathy. There are views that there are two basic forms of terrorism: terror of the government and terror against the government. The first consists in the method of ruling through the use of violence, by turning terrorism into a political system and ruling politics. The international obligations undertaken by many members of the world community in the field of combating terrorism contributed to the fact that criminal acts of terrorism were found in almost all national legislations. Each country has harmonized the regulations with the political and legal principles of its legislation according to its social needs and general understandings. That is why there is no single definition of this delict as an international or national criminal offense in modern legislation. The only point of view is that the provisions of the classic criminal legislation did not provide adequate protection against terrorism and that they should be changed, in which direction there is also no international agreement.

Keywords: terrorism, fear, Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Criminal Code of the SR of Serbia, international conventions, United Nations

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