



EXTREMIST MOVEMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Even by the new millennium, the burden of a number of global problems does not leave humanity: prevention of nuclear war, rational use of atomic energy, environmental problems, infectious diseases, etc. Of course, among these problems, the events of extremism and terrorism deserve special attention. Humanity has appeared, and these events have brought various tragic calamities to human society. Especially as the socio-political development has reached a new level, the scale of terrorist activities and the methods and means of their implementation are expanding. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, drawing the attention of the international community to this issue, noted : shows that the method of dealing with it does not justify itself.

Keywords: humanity, history, environmental problems, international terrorism and extremism, socio-political situation.

Introduction

In this regard, in most cases, it is limited to combating the consequences of threats, rather than the main causes that cause them. I believe that the roots of international terrorism and extremism are, among other factors, ignorance and intolerance. In this regard , it is the most important task to form and educate the consciousness of people, first of all, young people on the basis of enlightenment . Of course, these instructions set important tasks for the socio-philosophical sciences, for the system of education and promotion.

When mankind tries to predict its future, it usually looks to its history. Today's humanity, no matter how high it is in terms of development, no matter how many complex problems it faces, it has experienced similar situations in its many thousand years of history in a different way. Therefore, the way in which these events, recorded in the gilded pages of history, were carried out, and what measures and measures were developed, serve as a unique school of life. For this reason, the famous English statesman U.Churchill advised his young student to study history in depth, as it contains all the secrets of the past. History teaches not to repeat mistakes , to correctly





assess the situation, to develop correct measures. Therefore, to study the gilded pages of history is to look deeply into the lock of the gate of the great future while keeping the spine upright.

If we look at the studies and scientific conclusions of the researchers who have focused on this issue, it will be possible to classify their views based on different approaches. Researcher Sh. Goyibnazarov said that although terrorism has been given about 200 definitions, none of them have been universally recognized. Arguments and debates in this regard are still ongoing. While most people can give a specific answer to the question of what terrorism is, they only have a general, abstract understanding of the phenomenon. This, in turn, is determined by the increasing complexity of human life, the development of new spheres of activity, and the strengthening of mutual cooperation between countries and peoples. After all, terrorism is also happening in these areas, it is "enjoying" the fruits of such cooperation and achievements. The dynamic nature of these processes makes it difficult to define the term terrorism.

Article 155 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines terrorism as follows: "Terrorism - with the aim of complicating international relations, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, undermining its security, provoking war and armed conflicts, destabilizing the socio-political situation, and intimidating the population." coercion, use of force, other actions that endanger people or property, or threats to force a state body, international organization, their officials, natural or legal person to perform or refrain from performing any activity". The encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy gives the following definition of this phenomenon: "Terrorism, terrorism is the ideology of violence and ignorance; political action carried out by terror. Terrorism is a complex phenomenon that was formed several centuries ago and can be found geographically in all regions and countries." According to the second source, "Terrorism (from the Latin "terror" - fear, terror) is a method of violence based on the idea of using force to physically destroy people for certain evil goals. Attempting to impose one's judgment through intimidation and terror is characteristic of terrorism. B. Tadjikhanov defines terrorism in his research as follows: "Terrorism - entanglement of international relations, violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity, threat to the security of states, war and armed conflict, destabilization of the social and political situation, population an action that is publicly committed in the form of an act or intimidation to force individuals or legal entities to carry out or refrain from carrying out some activity for the purpose of intimidation or revenge, which poses a threat to a person or property".





All these analyzes have their own reasonable, logical and, in turn, their own shortcomings. First of all, it should be noted that in most of these analyzes the terrorist act was considered as a phenomenon of political processes. It is not correct to agree with such thoughts, as it is possible to observe the current economic, financial, cybernetic and other forms of terrorism. The second aspect is that many studies look at terror as a means of revolution or from a class point of view. Some studies even trace the origin of terror back to the Great French Revolution.

When observing a number of studies analyzing terrorist behavior, it can be seen that there are two aspects that prevent the most universal definition of the term terrorism. For this reason, in the analysis of this term, it is not possible to see the universally recognized interpretation, to put an end to the aspect of the issue related to the definition of the term. These aspects, which cause specific difficulties in clarifying the issue, are as follows:

First of all, the fact that the spheres of society's life are dynamic in nature is determined by its constant rapid growth, development from simplicity to complexity. This complexity, development in the life of the society is equally related to all its spheres, all components, if necessary, all events in it.

The second is determined by the dynamic nature of the spheres of social life, as well as the deepening of the interaction between these spheres. At the same time, a sharp rise in one area deeply affects other areas of society, and a deep crisis in one area has a sharp impact on other areas. Also, whether it is a working mechanism, a method or a tool, its effectiveness leads to its widespread use in a number of other fields. This, in turn, also applies to the term terrorism.

Therefore, the complexity of the issue is explained by who uses terror and for what purpose. In the fight against the external enemy, the defenders of the homeland used the terrorist method of influence in most cases through volunteer service and partisan action in order to destroy the enemy's military infrastructure, economic infrastructure, and transport infrastructure. The participants of the national liberation movement certainly made extensive use of terrorism in a series of battles to win the independence of their homeland. In such a situation, terror serves as the main means of achieving the highest goal of a certain nation. If we look at the current processes in the Middle East, all the warring parties (Syrian government troops, Syrian "Freedom Army", Iraqi army, Iraqi Kurdistan, ISIS) accuse each other of terrorism. It is clear that in the interpretation of this term, it is necessary to remember that there are also subjective sides.

Based on the analysis, it would be appropriate to highlight the following when talking about the main characteristics of terrorism:





1. As a result of terrorist actions, only the social and political interests of a specific person or group can be satisfied.
2. Terrorist actions constitute tools such as coercion, use of force, and intimidation in the implementation of the intended goals.
3. Intimidation, violence, and the use of force usually lead to the destruction of the moral and ethical values of the society, which have been practiced in the society for a long time.
4. Usually the target of terrorist acts is double objects: directly and indirectly, or the object targeted as a pretext and the object targeted as a target. Usually, terrorists take material objects, schools, kindergartens, airplanes, and people as hostages as a means of realizing their ultimate goals and begin to state their conditions. In fact, it turns out that these objects are not related to the original goals of terrorists. The real object they dream of is the existing socio-political system, power, territorial integrity of the country, etc.
5. Terrorist actions in the society lead to the destruction of the foundations of statehood, the destruction of the population's trust in the reformer of the state.
6. Undermining the activity of state institutions, public and political organizations, in turn, leads to the establishment of structures in society that contradict the constitutional system.
7. It should not be forgotten that terrorists, who have gained strength in a certain area, are not satisfied with this, they go to the international arena and start threatening the entire humanity.

Summary and Suggestions (Conclusion/Recommendations). On the basis of the above analysis, the concept of extremism and terrorism, reflecting all the characteristics of terrorism, can put forward their specific differences:

First, extremism is a socio-political movement, which is carried out by certain forces and groups on the basis of programs and ideologies aimed at certain goals.

Secondly, while extremism is considered one of the methods and means of carrying out terrorist actions, it has different aspects. It does not cover all the characteristics of terrorism. It is considered free of individual action, individual psychology.

Thirdly, extremism acquires a social character. There are no individual goals and interests in it. But we must not forget that any terrorist act cannot acquire a social character. That is, terrorist acts can be carried out individually.

Fourthly, extremist groups are a socialized wing of terrorism and are implemented on the basis of programs developed for certain goals.



Fifth, taking into account these features from research on this topic will help to get rid of various misunderstandings.

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