



THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPTS OF TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 25 th November 2023 Accepted: 20 th December 2023 Published: 26 th January 2024	This article states that in the context of globalization and the ongoing transformation of international and regional conflicts, the issue of effectively combating extremism and terrorism has become one of the topical topics on the agenda. Therefore, in the current complex situation, protecting the population, especially young people, from the ideas of terrorism that promote violence and brutality is becoming more and more important. It becomes an important task to inculcate healthy ideology and constructive ideas in the minds of the members of the society so that the fight against it gives positive results.
Keywords: Terrorism, extremism, Religious extremism, Violence, fanaticism, international relations, religious fundamentalism.	

At the current stage of the development of human society, terrorism, including extremism of a religious and political nature, and the globalization of terrorism, which are increasingly becoming a reality at the international level, are increasing the attention of the world community to this problem.

Before studying the essence of this negative social evil and its causes and conditions, it is appropriate to dwell on its concept. The concept of "terrorism" is defined as follows in several scientific and legal literatures.

Terrorism is violent actions (harassment, vandalism, hostage-taking, murder, bombing, etc.) aimed at killing or intimidating political opponents, opponents, and causing panic and chaos among the population¹.

Terrorism is an ideology of violence and ignorance, a political action carried out by terror. It is a complex phenomenon that was formed several centuries ago and can be found in all regions and countries geographically².

It should be noted that any form of terrorism, regardless of its goals, and regardless of whether it is related to social and political problems, its essence is based on the idea of destruction, causing innocent people to become victims.

From the analysis of the concepts presented above, it can be seen that this socio-legal negative phenomenon destroys peace and tranquility in the

society, attracts young people, scares people, kills, terrifies, extorts money by using force and violence. and many other purposes.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" dated December 15, 2000 defines terrorism as follows: "Terrorism" means endangering the life and health of a person in order to achieve political, religious, ideological and other goals. causing the risk of destruction (damage) of building, property and other material objects and forcing the state, international organization, individual or legal entity to commit or refrain from committing any actions, complicating international relations, violating the sovereignty of the state, territorial Violation aimed at breaking the integrity, undermining security, inciting armed conflicts, intimidating the population, destabilizing the socio-political situation, which is punishable by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. intimidation or other criminal acts³.

Today demands awareness from all as well as fight against these negative evils. After all, ensuring security in society, protecting human rights and freedoms, all forms of property, state sovereignty, and the constitutional system from any criminal attacks requires continuous and effective socio-legal control over the formation process and activities of organized criminal structures⁴.

Religious extremism is a form of religious fundamentalism, which means that religious

¹ Uzbek national encyclopedia. P.8. - Tashkent., 2004. - L.404.

² Philosophy: Encyclopedic dictionary. -P., 2004. - L.398.

³ Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - 2001. 2-15-M.

⁴ Ismailov I. Theoretical and organizational-legal provision of preventing the activities of organized criminal structures: Autoref. - P., 2006. L.3.



fundamentalism is based on blind belief in a dogma, an unsubstantiated, unproven rule of faith, a belief, or a strongly held opinion.

"Extremism" is derived from the Latin word *extremis*, which means a radical, strict point of view and a supporter of a measure⁵. It can be seen from this that religious extremism also arises under the influence of the processes taking place in social life, and its roots go back to the distant past.

It should be noted that today the methods of terrorism have expanded considerably. While in the 1970s there were more organized terrorist operations against a person or a political figure, now the emphasis is on carrying out subversive acts that cause many victims of random people by making explosions in public places, airplanes, buses, trains. is being given. According to experts, it is aimed at using persons who have lost their freedom to carry out such actions.

Therefore, mass media is becoming the main weapon for terrorists to achieve their goals. Kidnapping is also fundamentally changing. Earlier, the purpose of hostage-taking was to extort money, but now terrorists mainly aim to achieve their political goals, which are aimed at creating instability in the field of international relations and in the country. At the same time, the group's recognition in society is also taken into account, by achieving a wide media coverage of this process and an alarming echo in the public mind. At the heart of such action, in fact, one can see the weakness of terrorists. Because the organization wants to achieve its main goal by trying to be a voice in the society and by instilling fear in people. Therefore, those who are mentally weak and unstable in their views, whose behavior can be modeled and their activity controlled through influence, act as performers.

It is known that today the crime of terrorism is considered one of the phenomena that worries the entire world community. The 21st century is the age of information, the main danger facing the countries of the world in the era of globalization is international terrorism. Today, we live in a very intense and complex time, which is changing at a rapid pace, and which is fundamentally different from the times that humanity has experienced so far⁶.

While terrorists have acted in different parts of the globe separately, completely separated from each other, today they seek to coordinate their activities at a regional, even universal level, that is, today human

peace is threatened by politicized International Criminal Groups, which are organized internationally on the example of terrorists, if necessary, controlled by one or several powerful centers⁷.

For the origin of terrorism, not only objective, but also subjective conditions are needed, such as the emergence of a certain type of consciousness, which is formed on the basis of specific traditions of political violence and bigotry (fanaticism). In this case, objective conditions are a decisive, but not always sufficient, factor. Because "these conditions may be common to most countries, and "spontaneous" political terrorism originates only in some of them"⁸.

There are other very different explanations of terrorism in the scientific literature, especially in the Western literature. Some researchers, relying on the European experience, singled out deeply personal, existential desires as the cause of terrorism: "The desire to avoid inflexibility, loneliness, boredom, spiritual vacuum, to overcome the brutality of industrial-bureaucratic civilization. There is a view that extremism attracts young people with "collectivistic" and maximalist decisions, ideal visions.

Analyses show that the social danger of crimes committed in connection with religious extremism and terrorism is manifested in:

- as a result of these crimes, they have a negative impact on relations in various aspects of social life, i.e. economic, spiritual, political, financial, management and other spheres;
- the organization of this category of criminal activity, its implementation on the basis of special preparation, in the simultaneous commission of many other crimes;
- the fact that religious extremism is based on intolerance creates conflicts between nations, religious national discrimination, and disrupts stable life;
- to derail stability in society, to cause physical, material, moral, and spiritual harm to the members of the society, to cause mistrust and rumbling in people, to encourage young people who do not have a strong opinion to commit criminal acts, to fight against it large expenses are spent on;
- in the infliction of various forms and large amounts of damage.

Thus, it is necessary to have the necessary special knowledge for the prevention of terrorism, a deep scientific study of its criminological aspects,

⁵ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1981. - L. 442.

⁶ Juraev N. International terrorism and regional conflicts. - P., 2000. -L.18.

⁷ Karimov I.A. High spirituality is an invincible force. - P., 2008. - L.110.

⁸ Radjapova M. Religious extremism and terrorism. - P., 2000. - L. 27.



research of the characteristics of individuals who commit terrorist crimes, and the fight against this negative evil. That is why today, if we pay attention not only to ourselves, but also to those around us, if we are demanding, no danger will bother us.

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