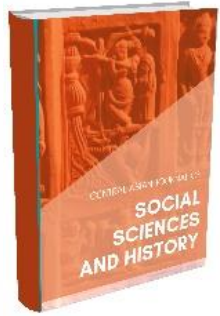




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Uzbekistan in the Fight against International Terrorism

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Abstract:

At the end of the 20th century, extremist, terrorist forces began to pose a serious threat to both countries and the entire humanity. Terrorist groups exist in most countries of the world. If earlier they acted separately, now they are united in large networks. They are managed by a single center, and their financial support is also provided through the center.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19-Nov-23

Received in revised form 28-Nov-23

Accepted 17-Dec-23

Available online 31-Jan-2024

Key word: extremist, terrorist forces, extremism and fundamentalism, Islamic jihad, world community, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, "Taliban".

Introduction.

Extremism and terrorism not only harm the political, economic or cultural spheres of social life, but also exert psychological pressure on society in a massive way and spread the ideology of violence and aggression in the most terrible forms[5]. From this point of view, one of the most vital issues facing the state and society is to prevent religious conflicts in the society, to prevent any movement aimed at derailing social stability in the country through the politicization and falsification of religion.

Materials and Methods. Many of our scientists have expressed their opinions in detail about the origin of religious extremism and fanaticism and the forms of manifestation in our region, one of the great spiritual threats of the present time in the Central Asian region. For example, in the research

works of Z. Husniddinov, O. Abdullajanov, G. Tulenova and others, thoughts are given on this issue.

Results and discussion.

International terrorism has become a force that threatens the stability of the whole world and the peaceful life of people. Terrorism was not seen today. Initially, it appeared as a group of people organized to destroy man. Over time, terrorist activities have increased to the level of hijacking passenger cars, airplanes and densely populated buildings, and using explosives.

At the end of the 20th century, extremist, terrorist forces began to pose a serious threat to both countries and humanity. Terrorist groups exist in most countries of the world. If earlier they acted separately, now they are united in large networks. They are managed by a single center, and their financial support is also provided through the center. Thus, international terrorism was born. Thus, the "Taliban" established in Afghanistan with the help of the international terrorist center "Al-Qaeda" overthrew the legitimate government of Afghanistan. The Taliban seized power in Afghanistan and subjected the Afghan people to countless disasters.

A group of terrorists organized with the financial support of international terrorist centers has repeatedly attacked Uzbekistan. In 1999, a terrorist group based in Afghanistan invaded Yangiabad, and in 2000, Sariosia and Uzun districts, threatening peaceful life in the country. The Armed Forces of Uzbekistan, which destroyed the terrorists, proved that they are capable of protecting the peace of the country and the peace of the people.

From March 28 to April 1, 2004, terrorist acts were carried out in Tashkent, Bukhara and Tashkent regions. On July 30, 2004, repeated terrorist attacks were carried out in the US and Israeli embassies in Tashkent, as well as in the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Their victims were passengers and police officers. Attempts by terrorists were foiled.

Uzbekistan actively participates in the fight against international terrorism, religious and political extremism conducted by the world community and puts forward constructive proposals in this regard.

In 1993, at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, at the Millennium Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Istanbul in November 1999, and at other prestigious international conferences, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan warned the world community about the danger of international terrorism. He put forward proposals to join forces in the fight against international terrorism, to establish an international center to organize the fight against terrorism at the international level.

On April 20-21, 2001, a meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries on economic cooperation was held in Tashkent. The presidents of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan discussed issues related to regional security and interstate relations. The leaders of the four countries signed the agreement "Cooperation in combating terrorism, political and religious extremism, international organized crime and eliminating threats to countries in the region". The signing of this agreement was an important event and a promising step based on the situation in Central Asia.

On June 21, 2000, at the summit of the CIS leaders in Moscow, it was decided to establish a center for combating terrorism.

In June 2001, at the summit of the leaders of the CIS countries, which took place in Minsk, the issue of the need to fight together against various forms of crime, terrorism and extremism was discussed.

On June 14-15, 2001, a convention against terrorism, separatism and extremism was signed at the

summit of the leaders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Unfortunately, the world community does not pay enough attention to Uzbekistan's warnings about the real threat of international terrorism. Only after the tragic events of September 11, 2001 in New York and Washington, the leading countries of the world, led by the United States, began large-scale actions against the threat of terrorism.

Having personally faced the ugly face of terrorism, Uzbekistan has been struggling with this scourge for a long time and has condemned the terrorist acts committed in the USA. Uzbekistan was one of the first to accept the US offer to fight terrorism together and supported their anti-terrorist efforts. The attitude of our country to this issue was clearly defined in the address of the First President Islam Karimov on October 5, 2001 and in his interview with the reporter of the National News Agency of Uzbekistan. In order to liberate the territory of Afghanistan from the Taliban forces and finally eliminate terrorism, Uzbekistan provided one of its air bases to a limited contingent of the US Armed Forces to provide humanitarian aid to the Afghan people and conduct search and rescue operations.

Since 2001, when the US-led coalition forces overthrew the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, they were believed to be seeking refuge mainly in the semi-autonomous Waziristan region of Pakistan. The whereabouts of the leadership and members of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan remained unknown in the context of the ongoing large-scale military operations of the Pakistan Armed Forces in the North Waziristan region in June last year. In a statement last September, when the movement declared its allegiance to the Islamic State group, it stated that they were still in North Waziristan, but in a desperate situation. It should be noted that the latest statement is being observed in the context of reports that members of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan have been able to reactivate throughout Afghanistan. In recent months, it is said that hundreds of Uzbek fighters with their families are coming from Pakistan and settling in the south and southeast of Afghanistan, as well as in the northern and northeastern regions directly adjacent to Central Asia. New statement In his latest statement, the leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan complains that it is not easy for them in Afghanistan, that their families and children have been detained at security checkpoints. Meanwhile, in one of Afghanistan's attacks in the north-eastern Badakhshan province directly bordering Tajikistan, they were "betrayed", as a result of which 80 people, mostly women and children, froze to death in the mountains, and the rest were captured. does not hide In February of this year, officials of the Badakhshan region said that dozens of Central Asian militants were killed in one operation, and all but four of the 25 militants were citizens of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. It is clear from the words of the leader of the movement, Mujahid Usman Ghazi, that in response to this, "Shia Hazaras needed by the government were seized" in the southern Zabul region. An incident related to the abduction of more than thirty Shia Hazaras while they were returning from Iran took place in February of this year in the Southern Zabul region, and until now, no group has officially claimed responsibility for this incident. In order to free the captives, the Afghan government launched large-scale military operations, and our correspondent in the region said that the militants who were the targets of these attacks were members of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, who had settled in Zabul region from Pakistan in recent months. It should be noted that, despite several days of military operations, the efforts of the Afghan military did not work, and the fate of the hostages still remains unclear. Meanwhile, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan released the first video of the beheading of an Afghan soldier, allegedly shot in the southern Zabul province, and demanded the release of its fighters captured in Takhar and Badakhshan earlier this year in exchange for Hazara prisoners. Their demands were categorically rejected by the Afghan

government, and these days, in addition to Zabul, they announced that they are planning to organize new military operations in the eastern Ghazni region, where hundreds of foreign fighters, most of whom are Uzbeks, are said to have taken refuge.

It is clear from the words of the leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Mujahid Usman Ghazi, that during the military operations in Zabul, the forces of the Afghan government suffered serious losses, "hospitals in the city were filled with their wounded, and the remaining soldiers they hardly took it. What else does Usman Ghazi say? Mujahideen Usman Ghazi, on his part, calls on his comrades to help them transition from guerrilla warfare to open warfare, telling them to "start occupying posts and regions in Afghanistan." He also encourages local people in Afghanistan to "put aside farming and horticulture and take up arms." At the end of last month, the leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Mujahid Usman Ghazi, released an audio statement, stating that they had distanced themselves from the leader of the Afghan Taliban, Mullah Muhammad Omar, and welcomed the Islamic State group in the Middle East. It is worth mentioning that the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan was a close ally of the Al-Qaeda network and the Taliban movement of Pakistan and Afghanistan until the end of last year. International analysts, while evaluating the movement's decision to abandon its long-time close allies in the region and pledge allegiance to the Islamic State group, their reputation, position, human and financial resources of the Islamic State, which is now considered the most powerful militant group in the world in all aspects, they said that they want to use their resources and reactivate. However, it should be noted that after the past 13 years of military operations by the Western-led coalition forces and the battles in North Waziristan, the exact and official numbers of the members of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan today are not known. Estimated numbers of the movement's militants are said to range from a few hundred to a few thousand these days.

Conclusion.

As can be seen from the above, it can be said that religious extremism in the region has gone through stages such as conducting propaganda and carrying out the above-mentioned subversive attacks during the covert and later open propaganda and active actions based on violence.

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