



Journal Website:
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

The Ways Of The Uzbek State To Fight Aggression Of Extremism And Terrorism

Hayitmatov Zohidjon Mingodilovich

Senior Lecturer, Andizhan State University, Uzbekistan

Nurmatov Oybek Turdimamatovich

Senior Lecturer, Andizhan State University, Uzbekistan

Sattarov Mukhiddin

Senior Lecturer, Andizhan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article describes the implementation of the aggression of religious extremism and terrorism in the state of Uzbekistan, as well as ways to combat its grave consequences. The article also reveals that young people are exposed to the ideological influence of religious extremism and terrorism, as well as its tragic consequences.

KEYWORDS

Democratic Freedoms, Religious Freedoms, Political Interests, “Justice Union”, “Islamic Armies”, “Young Jihadists”, “Faith”, “Hizb Ut-Tahrir”, “Mosque”, “Otaullohon”, “Companions” And “Tokhta Boyvachcha”, “Akromians”, Religious Extremist Ideas, Terrorism.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the democratic changes that began in the republics of the former Soviet Union in the last decade of the twentieth century, freedom of religion and conscience began to be gradually restored. In Uzbekistan, which has gained its independence, fanatical groups that have begun to use democratic freedoms, especially religious freedoms, for

their own political interests have, for the first time in many years, come out with open demands. Consequently, the rise of transparency has led some clerics to become embroiled in controversy among Muslims. In the Ferghana Valley, illegal groups such as the Union of Justice, Islamic Army, Young Jihadists, Iman, and Hizb ut-Tahrir have openly

challenged the current government to replace law enforcement agencies and enforce Islamic Sharia law. began to propose the introduction [1, p.69]. Since 1991, within the framework of the mosques “Mosque” in Andizhan, “Otaullakhon” in Namangan, “Sahabalar” and “Tokhta Boyvachcha” in Tashkent, by means of very sharp and non-contradictory methods, “non-believers”, the population of the Hanafi sect, Wahhabis, who have declared jihad against non-believers, have formed a religious-political movement based on ideas such as the establishment of an Islamic state in Uzbekistan, making various calls against the country’s constitutional order [2, p.58].

METHODS

Religious fanatics began to carry out their religious extremist activities, taking advantage of the socio-economic and political situation in Uzbekistan in the early days of independence. The real goal is to forcibly change the existing constitutional order, to abandon the constitutional government and to establish a caliphate carried out their actions. The first attacks of extremist groups on Uzbekistan On February 16, 1999, six powerful explosions in various parts of Tashkent, including Mustaqillik Square, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Bank, killed 16 people and injured more than 100 others [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In August 1999, members of an extremist group that seized an apartment in Poytuk, Izbaskan District, Andizhan Province, attempted to carry out an act of terrorism in various parts of the region. Upon learning of this, law enforcement officials offered to surrender, and the militants began firing at them. The shootings lasted for some time. Bahodir Hoshimov, a police colonel and deputy head of the public order service of the regional

police department, who went to the terrorists unarmed to talk to them face to face and call for their surrender, was killed by enemy bullets. The militants, who had undergone special training at the training grounds of extremist organizations in foreign countries and carried secret weapons against their homeland and people, were annihilated on the spot. However, religious extremist and terrorist acts have also taken place in the southern regions of the country. In particular, in 2000, as a result of the invasion of Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions by a group of armed militants of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in Sariosiya and Uzun districts, the brave children of our country were killed in the battles against these terrorists. The fact that in 2004 the mind of N. Razzakov, a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Romitan district of Bukhara region, was turned into a warehouse for weapons and explosives, proves that Hizb ut-Tahrir’s political struggle without the use of force is a fake mask. This organization is recognized as a terrorist organization in Germany, Russia, Uzbekistan and other countries [4].

In May 2005, a terrorist attack was carried out in Andijan by evil forces who could not see the peace and tranquility of our country. Members of the Akromiyya religious extremist group took up arms against the constitutional order during the riots. Their goal was to overthrow the constitutional government elected by the people and establish a caliphate state in its place. Among the militants were those who had infiltrated from neighboring countries. It is impossible to carry out such a terrorist act on its own without financial assistance from abroad.

On the night of May 12-13, well-prepared armed militants stormed the territory of a post-patrol service battalion in the city and shot dead four guards. The group was led by a former police

officer, a member of the Akromiya religious extremist group.

For foreign media on the consequences of the terrorist attack in Andizhan by the Akromians. Islam Karimov, the first President of Uzbekistan, commented on the statement and reporters' questions at the press conference:

"... On the night of May 12-13, at 00.30, a group of armed criminals - I think that's a more accurate term for them - attacked a patrol service area of a police battalion maintaining public order in the city. As it was midnight, the militants stormed the battalion area, shot four police officers on duty, destroyed a weapons depot, and seized dozens of submachine guns, pistols, grenades, and other weapons because the guards were not vigilant. He then proceeded to the area where the 34th Military Unit of the Ministry of Defense is located. It was about one o'clock in the morning when they approached the military unit. The militants here, too, first shot four or five people on duty and seized a large number of machine guns and other weapons.

They then drove a ZIL-130 truck from the military unit to the pre-trial detention center. They used this car to knock down the prison gates and enter, and almost all the prisoners - about 600 people - were released "[5, p.307].

Among them were 23 members of the Akromiya religious extremist movement. The assailants seized cars belonging to civilians, opened fire on the buildings of the provincial government, the National Security Service and the regional departments of internal affairs. The raid killed 169 people. The violators committed crimes under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on terrorism, aggression against the constitutional order, premeditated murder of two or more persons, organization of organized criminal groups,

organizing riots, hostage-taking, illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices. In Andizhan, 81 criminals involved in the aggression were detained. Fifty of the arrested and killed criminals were not Uzbek citizens, and five of them were Kyrgyz citizens. The criminals were armed with assault rifles, pistols and sniper rifles made abroad. The terrorists seized a total of 305 weapons, including 205 submachine guns and 100 pistols, 261 grenades and other weapons [6]. Civilians do not follow terrorists who hope for the help and support of the local population. Unable to achieve their goal, the terrorists use the hostages as a living shield and march towards the village of Teshiktash. Innocent people who want to break away from the gang are brutally shot in order to save their lives along the way. When they reach the village of Teshiktash, they cross the border into the Suzak region of Kyrgyzstan.

Similar terrorist acts took place on May 25-26, 2009 in the cities of Khanabad and Andizhan in the Andijan region. On the night of May 25-26, 2009, a group of 2-3 armed assailants attacked a police checkpoint at the entrance to the city of Khanabad, Andizhan Province, using explosive devices. One police officer and one of the assailants were injured in the shooting. The invaders managed to hide in the dark of night as a result of the blow. On May 26, between 13.45 and 14.00, an unidentified man blew himself up on Fitrat Street in Andizhan, killing one police officer and injuring several others. According to preliminary data, the group of invaders entered the territory of Andizhan region from the neighboring Kyrgyz Republic.

As a result of such religious extremist and terrorist acts in the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with many defenders of the Motherland, civilians were killed. Today, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating

Extremism”, adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 31, 2018, clarifies the concept of “extremism” and all related concepts. In Article 3 of the Law, they are expressed as follows:

Extremism is an expression of violent forms of actions aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation, forcibly changing the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan, seizing power by force and seizing its powers, inciting national, racial, ethnic or religious hatred;

Extremist activity - includes: forcible change of the foundations of the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan, violation of its territorial integrity and sovereignty, seizure or misappropriation of powers;

To form or participate in illegal armed formations;

To carry out terrorist activities;

Inciting national, racial, ethnic or religious hatred in connection with the public incitement to violence or the use of force;

To prepare, store, distribute or display materials threatening public safety and public order, as well as to prepare, store, distribute or display the attributes or symbols of extremist organizations;

To carry out mass riots due to political, ideological, racial, national, ethnic or religious hatred or enmity towards any social group;

Activities related to the planning, organization, preparation or execution of actions aimed at public incitement to carry out the actions specified in paragraphs four to ten of this article;

Financing of extremism - to ensure the existence and operation of extremist activities, travel abroad or movement through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to participate in extremist activities, to provide any funds or resources directly or indirectly to extremist organizations or persons assisting or participating in extremist activities; activities aimed at collection, other services;

extremist - a person involved in the implementation of extremist activities, as well as going abroad to participate in extremist activities or moving through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Extremist group - two or more persons who conspire to commit extremist activity or attempt to commit it;

Extremist material - a document intended for distribution or other information in any medium that openly encourages or justifies the need to carry out such activities;

An extremist organization is an organization that has entered into force on the grounds provided by law for termination or prohibition of its activities as a result of carrying out extremist activities [7].

Any enemy will try to mislead young people who do not know black and white in the way of their intentions. That is why in our country the upbringing of young people, their behavior has become a special responsibility. In Uzbekistan, where 54% of the population is under the age of 30, many reforms are underway to build a democratic state based on the rule of law and a just civil society. Sadly, the majority of those who become participants in religious extremist and terrorist movements, which are becoming a borderless threat today, are young people between the ages of 14 and 30. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev warned the

world from the UN rostrum that protecting young people from all kinds of global problems, global and threatening religious extremism and terrorism from any criminal and radical manifestations is an urgent task today. The following comments were made at the session. “The growing threat of terrorism in the world, especially in recent years, shows that the method of combating them, mainly through the use of force, is not justified”, he said.

CONCLUSION

In this regard, in many cases, the fight against their consequences is limited to the root causes, not to the threats. I believe that the root of international terrorism and extremism is ignorance and intolerance, among other factors. In this regard, the most important task is to form and educate people, first of all, the consciousness of young people on the basis of enlightenment.

The majority of crimes related to extremist activity and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30. The youth of the world today are the largest generation in the history of mankind in terms of numbers, as they number 2 billion people.

The future and well-being of our planet depends on how our children grow up to be human beings.

Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential, to prevent the spread of the “virus” of the idea of violence.

We believe that this requires the development of multilateral cooperation in the field of social support of the younger generation, protection of their rights and interests.

In this regard, in the current context of globalization and rapid development of information and communication technologies, Uzbekistan proposes to develop a generalized international legal instrument for the formation and implementation of youth policy - the UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In our view, the signatories of this document should make a firm commitment to raise this area to one of the main and important vital priorities of their social policy [8, p.252-252].

Indeed, the only way to fully support young people under the age of 30, who make up the world's two billion people today, to protect their rights and interests politically and socially, and to prevent young people from falling victim to religious extremism and terrorism is to address youth issues.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov J. Enlightenment against ignorance. Study guide. – Tashkent, 2001.
2. Hayitmatov Z. Extremism and terrorism are a threat to humanity. - Tashkent. Yangi asr avlodi, 2013.
3. <https://qalampir.uz/news/16-fevral-voealariga-20-yil-tldi-292>
4. Dostmurodov J., Oltiboev M. Spiritual and educational foundations of the fight against religious extremism and terrorism // <https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-62037-1.html?page=4>
5. Karimov I.A. The Uzbek people will never depend on anyone. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2006.
6. Aliev B., Khoshimov T., Yuldoshev O. Theory and practice of building a democratic society in Uzbekistan. Textbook. // <https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-71574-1.html>

7. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Extremism”. July 31, 2018 // <http://xs.uz/uzkr/post/qonun489>.
8. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The consent of our people is the highest value given to our activities. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2018.