Scientific And Theoretical Approaches To Factors Contributing To The Emergence And Development Of Extremism

Mavlyanov Murod Abduraximovich

The independent researcher of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article highlights views and approaches regarding factors contributing to the emergence and development of extremism, in particular, the results of research in this area by international organizations and scientists.

A number of studies have been conducted by international organizations, intellectual centers, and scientists to study the factors and conditions that influence the emergence and development of extremism and radicalization.

Paragraph 33 of the United Nations "Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism" notes that "over the past decade and a half, research has focused on factors contributing to violent extremism". However, there is no reliable statistical data on the factors leading to the radicalization of individuals. Despite the presence of certain trends and behaviors, there is currently a consensus between scientists and researchers only on certain aspects" [1]. We partially agree with these opinions. In particular, we believe that identifying the factors and conditions that contribute to the radicalization of individuals is a difficult task, and it is impossible to predict who will be radicalized and when. We will look at this issue in detail in our next study. After all, there is a possibility of a comprehensive in-depth study of the factors allowing the development of crimes of extremism in a certain territory, identifying its ideological and organizational sources.

The above given report mentions lack of socio-economic opportunities, marginalization and discrimination, poor governance, violations of human rights and principles, rule of law, protracted and unresolved disputes, and radicalization in prisons as conditions conducive to violent extremism [2]. Of course, these factors that allowed extremism were not determined by the specifics of the territory, but by a general characteristic.

For example, in Uzbekistan, there are no cases when conditions for the development of extremism were created in penitentiary institutions, on the contrary, systematic work is being carried out in penitentiary institutions to transfer persons who have committed these categories of crimes to the right path of so-called "mental recovery."

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's analytical bulletin "Preventing Violent Extremism through Education in Central Asia" notes that "the roots of violent extremism and the causes of

radicalization leading to violence are diverse and multi-layered.

There is no single indication that someone is in danger, with a certain degree of certainty. Traditionally, the causes of violent extremism are divided into two categories: "push factors" and "pull factors" [3].

In particular, "contributing factors" include the factors mentioned in the UN report, while "constraining" factors include 1) the origin of a personality, 2) public opinion and views, 3) beliefs, political ideology, prevention of ethnic and cultural differences, 4) Charismatic leadership, participation of society and social networks.

In many studies on this topic, scientists have studied the factors that allow extremism, however, the factors that negatively affect or "curb" its development have not been studied.

From this point of view, agreeing with the above opinion of the experts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, We consider it necessary to divide the factors influencing extremism into the categories of "push factors" and "pull factors", as well as to increase and strengthen the role of pull factors.

Russian scientist Sorokin A. notes that "we consider it necessary to know what factors contribute to its occurrence in order to successfully act in the field of deradicalization and re-socialization of supporters of extremist ideology" [4].

He also points out that the emergence of extremism among young people is caused by 7 factors: 1) changing values and attitudes, 2) social tension (pressure), 3) criminalization of public life, 4) religious factors, 5) nationalism, 6) illegal arms trafficking, 7) using the Internet.

As a researcher, I think that we can agree with the opinion of Sorokin A. that it is precisely changes in the values or views of young people, as well as religion that are the main causes of extremism, especially among young people.

The spiritual emptiness in society or in the minds of young people, interest in religion, religious fanaticism, and the natural demand to fill the void lead them to participate in the ranks of various religious movements and organizations.

At the same time, considering that extremism is largely related to psychology and personal views, we believe that the presence of illegal arms trafficking cannot be the only reason for the emergence of extremism.

Crimean scientists Chunosov M. and Taranin M. divide the factors influencing and shaping the spread of extremist ideology into groups of social, cultural and communicative factors, which "We include in the social group of factors: increasing social tension, difficulties in the labor market, problems of social inequality, etc. Among the cultural factors, the following can be listed: deformation of value orientation, the introduction of destructive values into the sphere of traditional culture, radicalization of religious movements, strengthening of nationalist sentiments, etc. It is advisable to classify the use of the Internet as a group of communicative factors for promoting extremist ideas, behaviors, etc." [5] - they noted.

They also divide the reasons for the formation of a person's behavior while committing crimes related to extremism into socio-political, socio-demographic, socio-cultural and socio-psychological groups.

At the same time, "socio-political factors include: crisis of public confidence in politicians; misunderstanding, denial of the political orientation of the state; separatist tendencies manifested in the desire to create an independent theocratic state of religious orientation; financial support of foreign organizations; propaganda of the ideology of violence through the Internet and others.

It is advisable to include among the socio-psychological reasons: the inability of an individual to achieve high status goals in a group; improper socialization; presence of certain social restrictions; social loneliness; rejection of the individual by society; not sharing the views of the individual by society; the negative influence of the immediate environment, adult intervention in extremist activities, peer recruitment, and others".

The researcher partially agrees with these points, however from the point of view of eliminating the factor, it is advisable to group them. Therefore, the researcher considers it advisable to group the factors as socio-

economic, spirit-ideological, politico-legal, international, religious and psychological.

The Russian scientist Yahyaev M. divided the factors provoking extremism in Russian society, including those provoking the willingness and ability of social groups and individuals to participate in extremist activities, into 4 main groups, to which he attributed "socio-economic, political, ideological, psychological. Along with these factors, the scientist emphasized the main reason for the emergence of extremism – "the introduction by developed countries of extremist ideological and political domination over other states". The scientist gave a general description of the factors contributing to the emergence of extremism, without fully highlighting the composition of the grouped factors. In my opinion, it is advisable to fully systematize and characterize the factors that allowed extremism in the context of groups.

S.N. Fridinsky, a Moscow scientist, notes in his research paper that the causes of the growth of extremism are due to the influence of three main groups of factors. In particular, «1) economic, these include: economic crisis, followed by mass unemployment, with a significant part of the population becoming impoverished; criminalization of a certain part of the economy, the emergence of a large social stratification in society, the presence of natural resources in a certain territory or a favorable geographical location, which can lead to increased separatist sentiments; 2) socio-political, these include: the weakening of the State power and the passivity of its security forces; a high level of corruption among officials; criminalization of society; assistance to former extremists from representatives of foreign public organizations that send funds to finance extremist activities; 3) ideological, which implies the absence of a generally accepted ideological concept in the state» [5]. As a researcher, I partially agree with the opinions of S.N. Fridinsky.

Economic, socio-political, and ideological factors play a central role in the emergence and development of extremism. However, on the other hand, why don't all citizens who have lived in these conditions or experienced these difficulties (economic, social, political) join extremist groups? Only some of them fall under the influence of extremist ideologies. In our opinion, it is necessary to determine which other conditions, apart from the above factors, or in combination with them, lead to the development of extremism.

Given that crimes related to religious extremism are mainly committed in Uzbekistan, it is important to study the factors that contributed to extremism in countries where the population professes Islam. In this regard, the studies conducted in this direction were examined.

In particular, the Uzbek scientist-orientalist Evkachev S. cited religious extremism among the population in Egypt as the main factors in the development of religious extremism: «rising youth unemployment, especially among university graduates, the low standard of living of the population, the discrepancy between wages and prices in the market, as well as limited access to education and healthcare»[8].

Uzbek scientist M.Muhammadsidikov links the development of extremism in Arab countries with their level of education of the population, emphasizing that it is the uneducated category of the population that extremists focus on.

In particular, "Although today it seems that the wave of extremism disguised as Islam that rose in Arab countries in the early 90s of the last century and gave rise to a chain of violence has somewhat subsided, religious radicalism remains a real threat. In particular, it is necessary to note the propaganda activities of radical Islamic organizations aimed at inciting interethnic and interfaith differences among the population, especially among its uneducated strata [9],– he notes. We also believe that the mainstay of extremism and its "feeding source" is illiteracy, low secular and religious education of the population.

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Predicting the time or conditions of a person's radicalization is a difficult task, and only on the basis of an analysis of crimes committed in a particular territory can the

factors and conditions contributing to the emergence and development of extremism be determined.

2. The factors of the emergence and development of extremism can be divided into different groups depending on the signs, nature and other aspects. In particular, depending on the result of exposure, it can be divided into "accompanying" and "tightening", depending on the effect on the "primary" and "secondary", depending on the creation of the conditions "internal" and "external", depending on the branches of "socio-economic", "political and legal", "spiritual and ideological", international, religious, psychological.

3. Not only measures to eliminate "push factors" are effective in combating extremism, but also raising the role of "pull factors" in society.

4. The main internal factors of extremism development include: religious fanaticism as a result of the strengthening of the religious factor in the lifestyle of the population, the lack of an early warning mechanism for the spread of radical ideas via the Internet, untimely identification of persons spreading radical ideas among the population, a low level of public control in society, lack of an effective mechanism between the population and the State in identifying and re-educating people exposed to radical ideas, the presence of persons who have previously committed crimes related to extremism and terrorism.

5. The main external factors in the development of extremism include: the isolation of citizens from public control for a long time after their departure abroad, the presence of territories where extremist and terrorist organizations operate, in particular, hotbeds of military operations involving extremists, heterogeneity of approaches to the detection and elimination of crimes related to extremism and terrorism, the development of extremism in the recipient countries of migrant labor.

The lack of a continuous analysis of all the factors contributing to the emergence and development of extremism, as well as a system for developing measures to prevent it, pose real threats to national security. The systematization

of such factors and targeted development of measures to eliminate them makes it possible to set specific tasks for the responsible ministries and departments of the state.

Intensive reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan in this direction, and great attention is being paid to preventing the commission of this type of offense by eliminating the factors that allow extremism.

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