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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADICAL ISLAMISM IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

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Abstract: The issue of the growing threat of the spread of extremist, especially Wahhabi, ideology, which can radically change the religious landscape of the region today and exacerbate social conflicts in the future, remains on the agenda. The likelihood of strengthening radical trends is fueled by a number of socio-economic and political factors that ensure the long-term nature of the threat.

Keywords: *terrorism, anti-terrorist measures, extremism, radical Islamist groups, international and regional players, political regimes, Central Asia.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the issue of increasing the threat of radical and extremist trends, in particular fundamentalist and Wahhabi ideas, which can radically transform the religious situation in the region in the long term in the direction of escalating this conflict among society, remains on the agenda. It is worth noting the positive progress of the anti-terrorist activities carried out in Afghanistan in the field of countering extremist groups operating in the Central Asian region. Radical Islamist groups have suffered significant, difficult to regenerate damage. However, Islamist groups continue to conduct active political and propaganda activities within the Central Asian region, despite the resistance provided by the security forces of the states. The high potential for strengthening radical trends is fueled by a number of socio-economic and political factors that ensure the long-term nature of the threat. This category of circumstances of the likely spread of radical Islamism is closely related, first of all, to the formation of modernization actions, as well as to a number of factors in the development of the socio-political situation in the context of the permissible replacement of socio-political leaders in the Central Asian states [1].

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The article uses methods - data analysis, theoretical and comparative analyses, the method of expert assessments of the books Nekless A.I. «Comprehension of the new world» , Mamytova E. «Islamic fundamentalism and extremism in the countries of Central Asia».

MAIN PART

The tendency to maintain a strategic balance of players in the Central Asian region remains the current short-term development outlook for states. International and regional players with their own interests in the region will guarantee the security of the area, in order to promote their own practical circles of interest. In the medium term, the Central Asian republics and France will need to face the massive impact of global socio-political modifications. The established foundations of political regimes in Central Asia will hinder the development of appropriate solutions to the latest realities. Also in the first priority will be the following questions: related to internal content calls. As a consequence, the aspirations of all Central Asian States should focus on such goals. As the formation of a state for the purpose of subsequent socio-political social modernization. The primary task of ensuring security in the Central Asian region remains to reduce the level of radical sentiments. This will be facilitated by effectively addressing pressing social and economic issues, reducing corruption, implementing reforms in the education policy, and freer informative communication. It is possible to identify the following prospects for the development of this issue, within the framework of the studied problem: in the course of the socio-political struggle, the Islamist theme will again be in demand, as well as from the socio-political elite or counter-elites, in particular, radicalism will be appropriate among various opposition companies. In the circumstances of the accelerated course of re-Islamization of communities in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and to a certain extent in Kyrgyzstan, the need to use an important religious resource during the coming to power, to legitimize one's own stay in Muslim communities, is considered a natural fact. Thus, the use of the Islamist theme, the manipulation of religion for socio-political purposes, also demonstrates the recent experience of certain countries in the region, inevitably leads to a sudden round of activities of various spiritual, socio-political forces, in particular constructive orientation:

-the period of objective decline of socio-political elites, due to the permissible redistribution of power in the circumstances of unavailability of stability and order of municipal institutions, will be perceived by the constructive Islamist opposition as a

suitable condition for maintaining personal positions and the basis for an intensive phase of their work[2];

- the offensive of the newest power elite in a number of Central Asian states can hypothetically cause sudden strategic changes in their political activities.

- it is absolutely obvious that the subsequent formation of the problem of the spread of so-called "radical" Islam in the Central Asian region depends on a number of difficult to predict external conditions.

- in general, it is extremely difficult to say about any particular line of formation, a specific ending of the situation, there is a rationality of performing various options for considering the development of the condition in the context of the problem under study.

By conducting a comparative analysis of religious situations in a number of countries in the region, it is possible to predict some types of scenarios for promoting or reducing the role of extremist and radical movements among society in the region. The key lines of development include the following:

The Algerian-Egyptian line of political development is one of the extreme scenarios in which the country's security forces are engaged in a long-term confrontation with the radical Islamist opposition, which is accompanied by numerous victims on the part of state citizens. The political situation in the country is extremely unstable and shaky, despite the control of the situation by the authorities;

Turkish-Tunisian line of political development – in this scenario, there is a relatively peaceful coexistence of two political regimes: the secular government and the Islamic opposition. However, the Islamic opposition is taking a number of measures to strengthen its power and weaken the secular form of power, which significantly increases the risks of instability of political power in the country [3];

The Iranian line of political development– implementation of constructive reforms on the part of the secular authorities-undermining the socio-political situation – the rise to power of Islamist fundamentalist forces with the help of a government coup, as well as the actual implementation of the construction of an Islamic state.

Central Asian line of political development – this option is most successful for international and regional cooperation, within the framework of the International organization for countering the threats of terrorism, extremism and radicalism. Cooperation will be conditioned by interaction with modern centers of world politics,

such as the United States, China and Russia, which are active in eliminating new security threats, acting as a "global policeman". All this implies the effective work of law enforcement and state structures in Central Asia, acceleration of transformations in the post-Soviet space, and rapprochement within the framework of integration processes in the region.

The similarity of the development of Islamic fundamentalism in the Islamic community and comparing these trends with changes in Central Asia, we can state that the probability of the development of any of the above scenarios is more or less in the region [4].

The first scenario. The Algerian-Egyptian project is based on preserving the existing socio-political and financial trends in a number of countries, and also takes into account their development in the form of gradational conservation of the critical state, accompanied by increased impoverishment of the main part of the population, strengthening corruption and community relations. According to this scenario, the key struggle for power and influence, for the opportunity to implement their values in a number of Central Asian states, primarily in Uzbekistan, will unfold between the secular authorities and the Islamist opposition represented by radical Islamist organizations.

Also, the above scenario may go in a different direction. The political elite of the Central Asian states, which is in power virtually permanently, will strive for a soft transformation of the political and socio-economic system in order to preserve the levers of power with its "painless" transfer. Thus, in the absence of objective results of internal political transformation in various areas of state policy, the most likely growth of the protest potential of a number of citizens, a certain proportion of whom will be inclined to solve these problems through Islam (mainly in rural areas). Islamic radical movements are becoming a part of the socio-political life of citizens of Central Asian states, having a high level of popularization in society. Popularization of religious and radical views among the general population leads to countering not small extremist groups, but the fight against mass discontent with the majority of the country's population. As a result of this confrontation, a new contingent of people is involved and the conflict forms the ideology of terrorism. For the political activity of the country, terror takes on a familiar, routine color, passing under the revolutionary protest actions among the recruited population. Over time, and in the world, the principle of "a just goal justifies violence" creates not only a tolerant, but, in some cases, an approving attitude towards acts of socio-political terror. Similar countries of Islamic society, such as Algeria, Palestine, Libya, Egypt-the above definitions are inherent [5].

The second scenario. The peaceful existence, to some extent a symbiosis, of the secular political regime of power with the Islamic opposition, which seeks to get its share of power, underlies the second development option-the Turkish-Tunisian version of political development. The second version may have been considered a continuation of the first, but it does not contain the key requirement of the first – a violent component: a tough confrontation between the administration and society with a significant activation of constructive Islamist associations.

The ruling political regimes of the countries of the region are trying to cut down on the root of the manifestation of anti-government, rebellious activities and radical Islamist speeches. There is also widespread democratization in the countries, the electoral system is being liberalized and expanded, there is freedom of speech in the media and various mass media, where open debates about political Islam and its role are possible. In the socio-economic field, the Government is implementing effective and efficient reforms. Along with suitable internal conditions, the situation is normalizing along the entire external perimeter of the Central Asian region, primarily in Afghanistan and Pakistan. All of these requirements, without exception, combine to significantly reduce the growing influence of constructive Islamists in the countries of the region. Despite the difficulties of radical Islamism in the region, to a lesser extent, it has a local character, a minor focus and does not act as a real threat to the security of the Central Asian states.

The main candidates for the Iranian scheme from among the countries of the region have all the chances to be in the long term Uzbekistan and, to a lesser extent, Tajikistan. The arrival of the newest dictatorial leaders, for example, can lead to sudden strategic changes in their political activities, the essence of which will be a gradual "reform from above", inconsistent, narrow, objectively contributing to the growth and deep manifestation of a radically protesting socio-political potential. The latest socio-political elites, in order to significantly improve the socio-economic situation, encourage the implementation of rapid, constructive reforms. There is no doubt that the initial period of reform, which can take a prolonged character, threatens serious socio-political destabilization in the state. Constructive reforms will inevitably require deep social and socio-political conflicts, destabilization of the socio-political situation and an offensive on the wave of ethnic assistance to the government of Islamist leaders.

The fourth scenario - under the implementation of the plan of this scenario, it is assumed to support existing directions in the domestic and foreign policy areas in each individual state, as well as in the region.

Successful implementation of this scenario implies a number of factors, such as a peaceful foreign policy environment, the predominance of conservative (traditional) ideas among citizens and political leaders, and, importantly, a painless and peaceful mechanism for the transfer of political power in the countries of the Central Asian region. The latter point is seen as crucial for the implementation of this scenario, provided that the new leaders keep both domestic and foreign policies unchanged. The geopolitical situation in the region does not tolerate significant changes. Adherence to the ideas of a multi-vector / multi-level foreign and domestic policy contributes to maintaining the balance of power between major powers that have a direct interest in the political life of the region. Each country within the region independently determines to whom to give an advantage in a certain period of time and with whom to maintain the closest relations, and with whom to bargain. Close cooperation within the region will remain pragmatic. The countries of the region will participate in integration associations as conflict situations increase and grow. Regional cooperation organizations such as the SCO and CSTO will continue to play an attributive role. Integration associations of an economic nature will be less relevant and their role will soon be noticeably shaken. The focus on increasing national (ethnic) statehood in the region will be fully strengthened. Problems of a socio-economic nature in the region will be solved independently, without using external borrowing, as the level of economic development of the countries will allow.

CONCLUSION

Today, the existing economic and socio-political conditions in a number of countries in the region are such that the "demand for Islam", as well as for alternative Islam of a radical kind, will definitely increase in the shortest twenty years and in the most distant future. This fact is confirmed by the deep systemic decline of the state system of the region, the lack of faith in its speedy overcoming, the accompanying unemployment, corruption, crime, and internal decline. General depression encourages us to look for options for the current world order. In the context of considering the possibilities of forming the threat of radical Islamism, the states of the region can be divided into 2 categories. A sectarian armed conflict involving Islamic radicals in one of the Central Asian states will have an impact on the security sphere among other countries in the region.

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ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ӨНІРІНДЕ РАДИКАЛДЫ ИСЛАМИЗМНІҢ ДАМУ МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ

Аннотация: Бүгінгі күннің діни ландшафтын түбегейлі өзгертуге және болашақта әлеуметтік қақтығыстарды жандандыруға қабілетті экстремистік, әсіресе ваххаби идеологиясының таралу қаупінің артуы күн тәртібінде тұр. Радикалды ағымдардың күшеюі - қауіптің ұзақ мерзімді сипатын қамтамасыз ететін бірқатар әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси факторлармен тікелей байланысты.

Түйінді сөздер: терроризм, терроризмге қарсы іс-шаралар, экстремизм, радикалды исламистік топтар, халықаралық және аймақтық ойыншылар, саяси режимдер, Орталық Азия.

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РАДИКАЛЬНОГО ИСЛАМИЗМА В РЕГИОНЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация: На повестке дня остается вопрос о растущей угрозе распространения экстремистской, особенно ваххабитской, идеологии, которая способна кардинально изменить религиозный ландшафт региона сегодня и обострить социальные конфликты в будущем. Вероятность усиления радикальных течений подпитывается рядом социально-экономических и политических факторов, которые обеспечивают долгосрочный характер угрозы.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, антитеррористических мероприятия, экстремизм, радикальные исламистские группировки, международные и региональные игроки, политические режимы, Центральная Азия.