

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICAL DERADICALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In the article, Singapore, Denmark, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, in order to prevent the factors that lead to extremism and radicalization, to strengthen de-radicalization, to increase the number of people convicted for acts based on radical Islamic ideology, to de-radicalize adherents of radical ideology in socially isolated areas, and to develop social rehabilitation programs. It is scientifically explained on the example of the experience of Arabia.

KEYWORDS: Security, Threat, Extremism, Radicalization, Terrorism, International Terrorism, Political Radicalism, Deradicalization, Prisoner Deradicalization Programs, Migration, Idea, Ideology, People, State, Society, Threat, Ignorance, Enlightenment.

INTRODUCTION

In today's information society, the issues of continuous improvement of mechanisms for preventing religious extremism and terrorism, deradicalization and socialization of supporters of destructive ideologies and ideas are not only the responsibility of the state, but also of civil institutions and educational institutions, as well as the entire society.

According to the researchers, radicalism is the last stage leading to extremism and terrorism, and currently threatens the international community, especially Uzbekistan. After all, this is not only a local or regional problem, but it has become a global phenomenon in terms of its emergence and development characteristics, goals, tasks, organizational structure, activities, psychological and social forms.

In such a situation, the situation in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism requires a careful study of the factors and root causes of them, or the extraordinary characteristics of destructive forces that encourage people to commit radical acts. It should be noted here that the results of the study of this problem show that the factors of violent extremism that lead to radicalization and terrorism are similar at the local, national, regional and international levels, and that they sometimes appear unintentionally and sometimes as a result of different external influences in different countries and regions.

In this regard, the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 gives priority to the formation of effective mechanisms for combating extremism and terrorism, the

improvement and implementation of preventive mechanisms aimed at preventing the factors that cause them¹.

After all, the priority strategic direction of the development of the state is to ensure the stable development of the country and the free and prosperous life of its citizens. At this point, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev addressed the issue of radicalism and extremism in his address to the Parliament and said, "We will not allow any kind of radicalization in our society, poisoning the minds of our youth with destructive foreign ideas, using religion for political purposes, ignorance replacing enlightenment." "For this, not only responsible organizations, but all of us should work together to reveal the humanitarian essence of our holy religion, to educate our children in the spirit of national and universal values in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions" is the basis of the solution to this problem².

It is no exaggeration to say that de-radicalization is a practical action aimed at uniting radicalized individuals in the society and preventing their radicalization³.

Based on this, when discussing the issue of deradicalization, the causes of radicalization are first studied. The fact that such situations arise mainly under the influence of non-religious circumstances in the social environment has been proven in the studies of Southeast Asian research centers.

For example, A. Bosit, an analyst at the "International Center for the Study of Political Violence and Terrorism" in Singapore, said that the role of extremist "religious figures" in radicalizing young people and recruiting them to militant groups has increased, and the most valuable feelings in the human heart have changed through human psychology and religious views. he hired various extremist groups⁴.

When paying attention to the above issues in the socialization of a person to the society, the main factor is the prevention of cases of the population showing sympathy for radicalism, especially among the youth, due to political, economic and ideological problems.

Because the fact that a person is not influenced by radical ideas does not allow him to be de-radicalized. In these cases, all the responsible organizations should work together to eliminate the problems that may arise, and it will create a basis for further strengthening of the state's peace and tranquility.

Also, issues such as prevention of extremism and terrorism, deterring supporters of destructive ideologies and ideas from radicalization, and socialization are the main tasks not only of the state, but also of civil institutions, educational institutions, and the entire society. This, in turn, creates the need to develop modern methods of preventing the above-mentioned negative events, to create scientifically based technologies for working with radical movements. Informing the general public about the destructive goals of religious currents through mass media, as well as conversations with representatives of radical currents aimed at eliminating the problem, are effective means of implementing targeted measures.

At this point, the creation of relevant national programs, constantly updated, methodologically enriched, and its consistent implementation are of great importance in preventing the negative consequences of the accelerated consciousness industry of the information society. For example, as an example of foreign experience, the Department of Corrections in the Danish state

implemented a project to prevent radicalization of prisoners serving a sentence, based on the program called "Deradicalization – Back in track" (Deradicalization – Back in track) aimed at preventing radicals or prisoners of religious extremist movements from radicalization⁵.

Since 2012, within the framework of this project, the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration together with the penitentiary service has developed and tested the "coaching institute" project. The mentoring method is particularly aimed at prisoners who have been accused or convicted of crimes committed because of strong hatred because of their nationality or political views⁶. In 2013, the Secret Service developed and implemented a manual for prison officials with recommendations for identifying extremists among inmates, which also serves as a theoretical basis for deradicalization.

For example, the government of Saudi Arabia has opened a center that receives citizens of dozens of countries suspected of extremism. The center's rehabilitation program is comprehensive and includes psychological support, religious education, as well as reintegration into society and family reunification. Prisoners in Saudi Arabia learn about the Islamic Jihad theory, the rules of exclusion from the Muslim community, and the treatment of non-Muslims in this program.

It was also announced that the government plans to build 7 large centers for the rehabilitation of radicals. After being released from such centers, ex-militants receive help from the government to get an education, find a job, buy a house and a car. The method can be effective, but is extremely expensive and difficult to implement in a country with many extremists⁷.

In Sweden, there are two main directions for identifying persons prone to radicalization.

The first line deals with those who spread radical ideas before being imprisoned, while the second line involves measures to work directly with prisoners who are at risk of being influenced by religious extremism.

The main aspect of identifying dangerous prisoners is the collection of information on all newly admitted prisoners to prisons (analysis of their criminal history and convictions, sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies, etc.). In addition, special educational programs are widely used to determine the level of radicalization of prisoners. The de-radicalization program is called a "flexible security system" and consists of constant monitoring of the behavior of "clients" - inmates - by prison staff. An important part of this work is the careful monitoring of all the prisoners' communication with the outside world: letters, telephone conversations, meetings with visitors, etc. Prison officers in the country are trained in methods of determining the degree of radicalization of prisoners⁸.

The analysis of the practice of foreign countries in this field showed that some of them have sufficient experience in the re-socialization of prisoners serving prison sentences⁹. Foreign penitentiary systems in their activities are based on the requirements that have a direct impact on the international legal documents defining the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as on the rules of treatment of prisoners¹⁰.

In the implementation of this task, the foreign experience is of special interest, because its analysis allows to determine the promising directions of repelling the radicalization of prisoners in the penitentiary institution. At the same time, when it comes to penitentiary work with

supporters of radical Islam among convicts, it should be noted that in foreign practice, great importance is attached to changing their minds that violence is the only way to restore order in the world on the basis of enlightened religious beliefs.

In conclusion, it can be noted that reforming legal norms on the prevention of terrorism and extremism ideology, developing critical thinking skills, increasing trust in those implementing preventive measures, encouraging open discussions and debates, involving independent public figures and representatives of civil society in events, in this regard it is important to create comfortable and modern conditions for young people to realize their identity and actively participate in political and social life.

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