

WORLD EXPERIENCE IN REINTEGRATING RADICALIZED INDIVIDUALS INTO A HEALTHY SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Nodir T. Shomirzayev*

*Researcher,
Committee on Religious Affairs,
Department of the General Specialist Information,
Analysis and Propaganda Activities,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: nshomirzaev074@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights discusses the pressing issues of rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people involved in the ranks of some pseudo-religious groups, as well as important tasks posed to psychologists, islamic studies and religious scholars. At the same time, some aspects are described that need to be paid attention to when educating people who are influenced by destructive ideas.

KEYWORDS: *Religious Rehabilitation, "Basic Rehabilitation Programs", "Advanced Rehabilitation Programs", "Legal Rehabilitation", "Medical Rehabilitation", "Social Rehabilitation", Psychological Therapy, Deradicalization.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the issue of re-adapting individuals who have joined the ranks of various disruptive currents into society is becoming more important. The process of rehabilitation of radicalized persons is carried out by the countries of the world based on different approaches. However, they can be broadly divided into two groups:

- I. "Basic rehabilitation programs".
- II. "Advanced Rehabilitation Programs".

Currently, in a number of countries, the rehabilitation system "Basic rehabilitation programs" has been established.

I. "Basic rehabilitation programs" consist of 3 components, which include religious, social and psychological rehabilitation approaches. In this process, a program, training, professional skills and practical measures are developed for a person who has experienced ideological and bloody trials.

1. Religious rehabilitation program. This includes dialogue, discussion and conversation on religious topics. Statistics show that most terrorists will have absolutely no religious knowledge or a very shallow level of knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out religious rehabilitation in order to discredit the theoretical and ideological foundations of various interpretations that have been embedded in the minds of terrorists.

The process of religious rehabilitation of radical individuals requires systematic work and professional Islamic and theological experts. Their work can be organized as follows:

- a) It is explained that the destructive ideology instilled in the mind of a radical person is negative and that he, his family, society and the state will be harmed as a result;
- b) The place of discredited negative ideology is filled with the right. In this process, a fanatical person is shown that his consciousness is poisoned by extremists on the basis of systematic manipulation technologies, and religious factors are masterfully used in this process;
- c) The holy concepts and slogans of Islam are explained correctly. Religious scholars teach that Islam is a religion of creativity, and that the concepts of jihad, takfir, and caliphate have been interpreted by extremists for their own interests.
- d) It is filled with verses and hadiths that it is correct to live in a society where representatives of many nationalities and religions. In this process, dialogue, debate and discussion on dogmatic, jurisprudential and other religious topics are conducted.

2. Social rehabilitation program. The role of social rehabilitation programs is incomparable in ensuring the smooth reintegration of people who have become victims of radical ideas into society. This process allows the fanatical person to engage in dialogue at the community level and to develop his thoughts in terms of family, future and peace building.

In the process of resocialization, a number of factors are taken into account:

- a) Family relationships. It is important to preserve the family of persons arrested or influenced by fanaticism and to exert influence with the help of their support. This process focuses on strengthening family unity;
- b) Restoration of social relations. The person participating in the rehabilitation program will be restored with the support and advice of experts, relations between the state, society and friends;
- c) Social support. In this case, the person is provided medical (for treatment), material (money, household appliances, etc.) and spiritual (education and support of specialists) aspects;
- d) Help to improve scientific and professional skills. Problems of employment and ensuring employment after release are also part of the social rehabilitation program.

1. Psychological rehabilitation program. Psychologists regularly meet radical persons undergoing rehabilitation, give them psychological counseling and study their mental state in prison. In doing so, they determine their ability to cope with stress, their tendency to hatred and violence, and their susceptibility to the influence of radical ideas (with the help of special tests and programs). Psychologists also study the success rate and cognitive aspects of inmate rehabilitation.

In addition, physical and psychological problems that prevent prisoners from fully participating in rehabilitation programs are identified in advance and classified according to their condition. Psychological testing, treatment, and a deradicalization program with the participation of qualified psychologists are important in this regard.

Psychological therapy courses are required for radical persons undergoing psychological rehabilitation. Prisoner during psychological therapy operations:

- * Change behavior;
- * Formation of psycho physiological adaptation skills;
- * Decision making;
- * Improvement of social relations;
- * Self-respect;
- * Motivation to increase mental capacity and development;
- * Self-knowledge and understanding;
- * Change perception and mentality for a corrected lifestyle;
- * Emotional control and overcoming confusing concepts;
- * learns attitudes such as critical thinking and problem solving skills.

Treating rehabilitation program subjects well and seeing them as human beings is the first step in building positive relationships. Psychological treatment methods should be carried out based on the principle of continuity.

In the process of psychological rehabilitation, the prisoner's mental state, emotional experiences, level of hatred, tendency to violence and radicalization are constantly evaluated. At the same time, changes in behavior are monitored and the need to treat events realistically rather than emotionally is formed.

In Conclusion, it should be noted that no one claims that rehabilitation is an easy process. It is a combination of continuous and continuous mechanisms. A successful rehabilitation program requires the necessary conditions. Also, this program is implemented using the practice of religious, psychological, social and family rehabilitation. At the same time, local and national conditions are also taken into account. After their release, support programs will be launched. Such program mechanisms are interdependent, and the absence of one leads to a violation of the actions of others.

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