

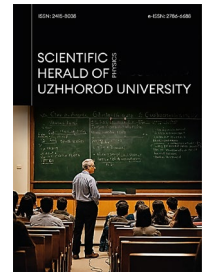
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International terrorism and extremism in Central Asia: Regional specific features

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Abstract

Relevance. The relevance of the published study is due to the large-scale and consistent conceptualization of the problems of regional specific features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia over the past decades.

Purpose. This publication is aimed at a thorough analysis of the current situation and the probable future of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, taking into account regional peculiarities.

Methodology. The methodology for investigating regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia was to refer to the most represented scientific databases, first of all Cochrane Library, Campbell Collaboration, ERIC, JSTOR, NCJRS, ProQuest, PsycInfo, SCOPUS, ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, Web of Science. The selection of valid studies and surveys was carried out using the method of snowball.

Results. The key findings highlight the historical context and current challenges posed by international terrorist organizations in Central Asia. The data underscores the threat of extremism and terrorism in the region, emphasizing the return of foreign fighters from conflict zones and the complex dynamics of radicalization and recruitment within Central Asian countries. Additionally, the repatriation efforts by governments showcase the ongoing struggle to address the risks associated with terrorism and extremism in the region.

Conclusions. The conclusion of the research article emphasizes the threat of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, exacerbated by the support of radical movements by the local population, and highlights the challenges of identifying common drivers of radicalization while calling for further in-depth research into the regional characteristics of terrorism and extremism.

Keywords: radicalization of society; security hazard; regional situation; endopathic causes; political power; foreign fighters.

Introduction

Regional peculiarities of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia are of special research interest due to the absence of well-established democratic institutions and public consciousness in the Central Asian

countries [1], this makes the countries of the region vulnerable to the many absolute systemic crises of corruption, political clannishness and tribalism, the pursuit of authoritarianism leading to miscarriage of justice, economic decline and a general decline in living standards.

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The systemic crises of the Central Asian countries listed entail political instability, social and economic upheavals and threats to security, regional authoritarianism, restrictions on freedoms, inequality and injustice.

In the context of economic difficulties in Central Asian society, it is not surprising that the public is disappointed in the values of the democratic system and in the secular nature of the state. The domination of traditional values in society and the State seems to be acceptable, if not the only alternative, in the eyes of the population of the Central Asian countries [2; 3]. The 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran is an example of such a social movement seeking an alternative to secular development. An important factor in the radicalization of the Central Asian region is the impact of the fragile situation in Afghanistan and the resulting terrorist threat to the Central Asian States.

The relevance of the published study is due to the fact that, despite the fact that the problem of regional peculiarities of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia is not a new topic, it has been widely and consistently conceptualized in recent decades. However, despite the abundance of studies [4], many questions about the growing role of Central Asian countries in the field of international terrorism and extremism remain unanswered, and any search for answers is complicated by several factors. First of all, the extent to which various parts, including the political forces of Central Asian countries, have manipulated and exaggerated the terrorist threat. According to the US State Department [5], Uzbekistan regularly cites security concerns related to terrorism as a pretext for detaining religious activists and political dissidents [6]. Furthermore, militant extremists acting alone or in small groups are often radicalized outside the public domain [7], which makes them very difficult to identify. For example, the terrorists at the 2013 Boston Marathon [8] were ethnic Chechens who spent part of their childhood in Kyrgyzstan. In the light of these limitations, it is important to recognize the limitations of what is actually known about the transnational threat emanating from Central Asia.

The purpose of this publication is to conduct a thorough analysis of the current state and possible prospects of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, taking into account regional peculiarities. To this end, databases on the regional features of international terrorism and extremism in the Central Asian region were studied. The study focuses on relevant open-access scientific databases on terrorist events on a global scale, which have been integrated through a common research methodology.

The novelty of the study lies in the fact that, with the development of information and communication technologies, communications applications have become the main space for the promotion of religious messages, including radical ones. At the same time, the information space is used not only as a tool for the promotion of ideology and the recruitment of followers, but also as an information platform for the coordination of radical activities [9-11]. There are significant studies on the prevention of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia [12], however, the driving forces of radicalization have not yet been sufficiently explored and understood. Accordingly, the body of theoretical and

methodological developments aimed at effectively countering international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia is insufficient. It is expected that the results of the research will help to reveal the factors that force the population of the Central Asian republics, in particular Tajikistan, which has a common border with Afghanistan and closely related Tajik and Dari languages, strive for international extremism and terrorism.

Materials and Methods

The methodology for finding regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia was to refer to the most relevant scientific databases, first of all Cochrane Library, Campbell Collaboration, ERIC, JSTOR, NCJRS, ProQuest, PsycInfo, SCOPUS, ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, Web of Science. Since the listed databases often do not contain systematic reviews of the full range of relevant studies of regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia [13], the search was also accessed on the websites and databases on radicalization and extremism, including primarily the Global Terrorism Database. Among the available studies and reviews, a snowball search was carried out. Internet searches were also conducted using relevant keywords. When there was insufficient data to calculate the size of the effect, attempts were made to contact the authors for more information. Despite all the efforts made, some studies still had to be excluded, as it was not possible to calculate the magnitude of the effect. The methodological choice made by the researchers resulted in the selection and detailed analysis of 158 theses and 72 reports among about fourteen thousand potentially relevant texts, which met not very strict selection criteria. The publications were considered in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA-ScR) guidelines.

Based on the above statistics, the values of measured Coen for all studies have been calculated. In those cases, where studies reported different types of effects, they were translated into a common metric. The integration of statistical data on regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia was done with the help of IBM SPSS Statistics 24 with macros for meta-analysis from Wilson. The Global Terrorism Database is the most comprehensive and detailed publicly available data set on terrorist events on a global scale, which is maintained by the START Research Center. Information is collected from various open sources. Events must meet certain criteria for inclusion in the database. These criteria are divided into two different levels.

The first level criteria are three and must all be checked. It concerns the premeditation of the incident, the existence of violence or imminent threat of violence in the incident and the subnational character of the terrorist entities [14]. The second level criteria are three, and at least two of them must be met. The second level criteria relate to the specific political, economic, religious or social purpose of each action, evidence of intent to coerce, intimidate or communicate to a wider audience than the direct victims. In addition to the information noted on the basis of the present study, other variables were used, including group attributes related to terrorist activities, such as ideology, mortality rate and number of target countries. The ideology

of each group was compared using the existing information presented in the two open access datasets Big Allied and Dangerous.

Results

Facts and historical events in the countries of Central Asia related to international terrorism and extremism shed light on the influence of international terrorist organizations in Central Asia. The most serious terrorist threat to the region in the early 2000s was the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and its offshoot the Union of Islamic Jihad [15]. After they failed, they retreated to Afghanistan, where they suffered heavy casualties from the United States. While it is true that Central Asians have been involved in transnational movements, most of the terrorist attacks that have occurred in the region since 2008 appear to be only limited to groups outside Central Asia. While the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and the Union of Islamic Jihad had real resources to coordinate attacks from their bases outside Uzbekistan until 2004, the ability of outside groups to organize attacks in the region remained weak. In particular, the Kazakhstan's group of Jund al-Khalifa, based in Afghanistan, which claimed responsibility for two attacks in Kazakhstan in 2011 [16], faced scepticism, for it is obvious that the organization was trying to benefit from terrorist attacks, not to direct them.

Several external groups have succeeded in carrying out terrorist attacks in the region, in particular, the Uigur group Islamic Movement of East Turkestan organized an attack on the Chinese Embassy in Bishkek in September 2016. Terrorist acts in the region mainly continue to be sporadic, brief and poorly organized. Few of the attackers make specific demands or clearly state their objectives.

The changing nature of the global threat of terrorism is in many cases inextricably linked to aggressive separatism, extremism and organized crime. The proximity of the Central Asian region to the unstable region of the Middle East makes the threats of international terrorism, religious extremism and radicalism much more relevant. The Central Asian region is currently attracting wide international interest. Central Asia's security is threatened by increasing strategic competition among major external powers for political and economic influence. The threat of international terrorism in Central Asia is exacerbated by the support of radical movements by the local population, especially among young people. The terrorist organizations of Al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Jund al-Khalifa, Hizb ut-Tahrir, Ansar Dine, Tablighi Jamaat, the Islamic Party of Turkestan and Jamaat Ansarullah, they are a direct threat to the security of the countries of the region and have extensive instruments for propaganda and recruitment. These groups have become attractive to foreign terrorist fighters [17], who make up 40% of their forces.

The phenomenon of foreign fighters is old, but conceptual studies of foreign fighters have gained momentum in connection with their unprecedented involvement in the Syrian and Iraqi conflicts. Better reflects the different roles played by foreign nationals in conflict zones, the term transnational activist rather than foreign combatant [18; 19]. The term transnational fighters

defines foreign terrorists as non-citizens of conflicting states who join the insurgency during a civil conflict.

The UN monitoring team estimates that more than 13000 foreign terrorist fighters from more than 80 UN member states have joined ISIL. Among them, thousands of citizens, including women and children, from Central Asia [20]. In this regard, prospects for the future are bleak, as the worst consequence of this situation for the countries of the region is that, sooner or later, the militias will return home with the experience of war and engage in terrorist activities at home. Statistics on exposure to international terrorism and extremism in the context of terrorist organizations in Central Asia, according to the latest official estimates [21], show that up to 5650 fighters and their dependents, wives and children from the region went to Syria and Iraq to join various jihadist groups fighting there. The regional distribution is uneven, partly due to varying reporting levels and differences in local models and radicalization factors. It is also worth noting that children born in Syria and Iraq to Central Asian citizens may not be reflected in the total. Of the total number of persons registered, 2000 are Tajikistan citizens, 2000 are Uzbekistan citizens, 850 are Kyrgyzstan citizens and 800 are Kazakh citizens.

A number of reports by foreign media and international non-governmental organizations [22; 23] suggested the involvement of Turkmen citizens in the Syrian conflict. However, the Turkmen authorities prefer to refrain from making official comments on issues related to foreign terrorists. They chose to remain silent even when Syria's Grand Mufti Ahmad Badreddin Hassun in October 2013 made a sensational statement that 360 Turkmen citizens may have fought on the side of the militants.

Given the brutality and scale of the conflict in Syria and Iraq, there are strong indications that many adult Islamic State fighters have been killed on the battlefield. According to the authorities of the States of the Central Asian region, at least 1633 fighters, or 29 per cent of the total number of fighters from the region, were killed during the fighting, including 260 Kazakhs, 200 Kyrgyz, 1000 Tajiks and 173 Uzbeks. The lack of updated data for some countries means that the actual number of deaths currently may be higher than reported. All these figures, of course, cannot be independently confirmed, but they give some indication of the magnitude of the problem faced by the Central Asian countries.

Following the territorial collapse of the Islamic State, at least 2220 Central Asians, or 39 per cent of the total registered population, mostly women and children, were captured and detained in Syria and Iraq. In addition, a significant number of Central Asians continue to be involved in active hostilities, especially within the fighting forces of Katibat at-Tawhid Wal Jihad and Katibat al-Imam Bukhari. According to published United Nations figures, under the aegis of the Al-Qaeda-affiliated jihadist alliance, Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, Katibat at-Tawhid Wal Jihad and Katibat al-Imam Bukhari, there are at least 720 fighters.

There is a degree of precision regarding the proportion of foreign fighters and their dependents who have been killed, imprisoned, or continue to participate in active hostilities in Syria. With the intensification of counter-terrorism efforts in Central Asia, in recent years many

terrorists have returned to countries in the region, such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. However, the number, fate and whereabouts of those who fled the Syrian conflict remain largely unknown. The lack of information is mainly due to the clandestine and cross-border nature of their movements.

Statistics on the level of recruitment in the Central Asian countries show that foreign extremist forces not only promote extremist political ideas in Central Asia, but also provide funds and weapons to extremist organizations in Central Asia, help establish military training camps, train new members, and cooperate with extremist organizations in Central Asia in attempts to create various types of terrorist incidents. Data show that in the first half of 2019, the Government of Kazakhstan repatriated 595 Kazakh terrorists and their family members from Syria. Also in 2019, the government of Uzbekistan repatriated 220 families of foreign terrorists from Iraq and Syria. Most of them are women and children. The Government of Tajikistan repatriated 95 persons. More than 300 foreign terrorists suspected of terrorism were repatriated to Kyrgyzstan. Uzbekistan's assessment of the risks of terrorism and extremism has clearly indicated that the return of Islamic Emirate fighters from Iraq and Syria, in addition to the radicalization of terrorism involving Uzbeks abroad, is fraught with a serious increase in terrorist risks.

Discussion

The research polemics, turning to the problems of regional peculiarities of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, demand to take into account the fact that the political regimes in Central Asia are trying to harmonize secular traditions and traditional communities in the context of the region's accelerated integration into the global market of goods, capital, ideas and people. There is a heated debate today about whether terrorist organizations are really Islamic [24]. The question of how the radical group of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has distorted age-old theological concepts into a real threat, through the creation of special socio-psychological factors, seems determinative that motivate recruits to kill.

The terrorist threat in Central Asia is a credible reality that cannot be ignored. The manipulation of the terrorist threat cannot be discounted. Certain Central Asian political forces are full of contradictory desires, on the one hand, to use the terrorist and extremist threat to justify repression against other opposition groups, as happened in Tajikistan, and, on the other hand, to downplay the problem of terrorism and extremism in order to demonstrate the ability to maintain stability and control a situation fraught with a terrorist threat, as in the case of Uzbekistan [25; 26]. As a result, such efforts to combat extremism and terrorism could cause far more casualties than terrorism itself. The topic of regional peculiarities of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia is politicized, which is impossible to ignore the presence of virtual limits, that experts and the public are indeed aware of the causes and extent of the transnational terrorist threat emanating from Central Asia.

The polemic vector of discussions on the regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia does not pass over the significance and scope

of the conflict potential in the modern Fergana Valley. H. A. Bulkeley, A. K. Chaturvedi, A. Conker, G. Edwards, M. Henry, B. Hogan, H. Hussein, M. Russell, E. Weinthal [27] and many other experts have long depicted it as the site of a hidden inter-ethnic conflict involving three major ethnic groups, namely Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Tajik. For example, when the Soviet Union collapsed and new independent States began to emerge, these alternative new States were unable to define their territorial boundaries in a short time. As of today, along all the inter-state borders in Central Asia there are territories that do not have strict demarcation, because it is very difficult to establish a border by leading it through multinational villages, Because of the phenomena of dense living and a large number of enclaves. The lack of effective regional cohesion in Central Asia makes it a reality that the Governments of the five States of the region tend to take into account only their own interests and are reluctant to engage in mutual international cooperation.

The northern border of Tajikistan with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan hides a source of tension between the three countries due to the fact that the cornerstone of border disputes in the modern Fergana Valley was laid during the Soviet period. The civil war of 1992-1997 in Tajikistan greatly alarmed the governments of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, because the rise of religious revival in the Central Asian region, which began with the founding of the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan in 1991. During the 1992-1997 civil war, it developed into an obsession with the growth of extremist organizations in the Central Asian republics, such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and its offshoot, the Union of Islamic Jihad. For many of these reasons, political processes were initiated that led to massive movements of ethnic Tajiks from Uzbek to the Tajik part of the Fergana valley, where refugee camps were established for them [28-30].

As a direct consequence of the activities of international terrorist and extremist organizations in the Central Asian region, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the Islamic Liberation Party, the Islamic Movement of East Turkestan, the organization of the liberation of East Turkestan, in a reputable research controversy involving J.P. De Berry, B. Petrini, S. King, F. Lösel, I. Jugl, D. Bender, B. Doosje, F.M. Moghaddam, A.W. Kruglanski, A. de Wolf, L. Mann, A.R. Feddes and others [31], the results of which are widely recognized by the scientific and research community, to date is considered such odious phenomena, as multiple terrorist incidents along with the preservation of areas with the greatest security risks along the border between South Central Asia and Afghanistan, with the Fergana Valley in the center, as well as in West Kazakhstan.

According to the global terrorism index [32] published by the Australian Institute of Economics & Peace in 2020, among the countries of the Central Asian region, the deterioration was recorded only in Tajikistan. One attack was recorded, resulting in the death of 32 people. The attack took place in a prison where prisoners associated with ISIL provoked riots, stabbing guards and prisoners, and taking other prisoners hostage. Of the 32 dead, 24 were suspected ISIL members. Turkmenistan received zero points in 2020, which means that no terrorist acts have

been recorded in this neutral Republic of Central Asia in the past five years.

In the research context of the controversy directed to the problems of regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, the development trends [33] described by a number of researchers, primarily K. J. Strom, are of particular interest J.S. Hollywood, M.W. Pope, G. LaFree, M.A. Jensen, P.A. James, A. Safer-Lichtenstein, and other experts. For example, the Central Asian countries continue to improve their legal systems by clearly clarifying in legislation the concepts of traditional religion, non-traditional religion, destructive organization and destructive activities. These measures undoubtedly make the fight against terrorism much more effective. In particular, neither Kyrgyzstan nor Turkmenistan reported any terrorist incidents in 2019. This shows that terrorist activities in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan are largely stabilized and controlled by the authorities.

However, another aspect that cannot be ignored is that continuous improvement in the level of counter-terrorism legislation and measures will encourage terrorists to engage in illegal activities in a more covert manner, which, in turn, will further complicate the fight against terrorism and extremism. For example, terrorists will turn to the use of non-proscribed and non-explosive materials to carry out terrorist acts. The intruders will do everything possible to find loopholes in border control and resume their criminal activities in the region, as the countries of Central Asia face border control problems. Terrorists enter and leave Central Asian countries relatively freely. Moreover, in response to active measures to combat terrorism and extremism, the approach of terrorists has become inactive. This means that terrorists are now lurking in social groups in search of opportunities, that terrorist organizations are using social networks to interactively penetrate online and offline, gradually forming jihadi groups, using applications containing hard and extreme content to carry out cyberterrorist activities [34; 35]. Moreover, they propagate terrorism and extremism in prisons and detention centers, inciting prisoners to carry out terrorist activities.

Summing up the results of the study, it is necessary to note the importance of scientific polemics on the issues of regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia. First, political conflicts caused by religious and ethnic conflicts are endogenous factors in the spread of terrorism and extremism in Central Asia. Some scholars have noted that terrorism in Central Asia is primarily a political problem, and is largely a problem of ethnic conflict. With the growing influence of distorted religious values on aspects of social and political life in Central Asia, they become increasingly important in determining the causes and conditions of the growth of political extremism. Political instability and conflicts in the Central Asian region provide opportunities for extremism and terrorism to survive and develop. Central Asia lies at the heart of the Eurasian continent and is the epicenter of international politics. The special geographical position and abundant resources have made the Central Asian region the center of various political forces in the international political arena. It is not far from the truth that the one who rules Central Asia makes the world go round.

Conflicts of interest between various external forces, as well as internal problems of the Central Asian region

continue to hamper integration in the military and political fields, and coordination of policies of the countries of the region and the international community in the collective fight against international terrorism. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Central Asian countries underwent a period of social, political and economic transformation. In Kyrgyzstan, this has been accompanied by frequent changes in political power. In these circumstances, State borders and ethnic differences could not be fully reconciled, which poses a threat to ethnic disputes, leading to dangerous instability in the regional situation.

The geopolitical situation has led to a complex anti-terrorist situation. International practice in countering extremism has proved that, in a complex and volatile international environment, geopolitical factors can be described as a catalyst for the spread of extremism. Extremist forces in Central Asia are no longer purely criminal organizations. They are pawns in geopolitical competition, which the major Powers sometimes indulge by providing external support. Second, terrorism and extremism around the world are closely linked to the local underdeveloped economic situation. Initially, the five independent Central Asian countries were one of the least developed regions. In the face of the pandemic, the economic situation of the Central Asian countries has deteriorated. Fragile economies, coupled with corruption, had exacerbated social poverty, unemployment had increased, comprehensive economic indicators had fallen sharply, and the gap between rich and poor had widened. The economic situation has led to many social problems, which have led to an increase in crime and social conflicts and the deterioration of inter-ethnic relations. Poverty and political upheaval have created a social basis for Central Asian terrorism. The socio-economic problems of the countries of Central Asia create a social ground for the propagation and development of terrorism and extremism.

Conclusions

The study aimed at conducting a thorough analysis of the current state and possible prospects of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, taking into account regional peculiarities. To this end, databases on the regional features of international terrorism and extremism in the Central Asian region were studied. It has been scientifically established that, despite the fact that Central Asians have participated in transnational movements, however, most of the terrorist attacks that have occurred in the region since 2008, seems to be only to a limited extent related to groups outside Central Asia. It has been found that the security of Central Asia is threatened by increasing strategic competition among major external powers for political and economic influence. The threat of international terrorism in Central Asia is exacerbated by the support of radical movements by the local population, especially among young people.

The study presented is limited by the difficulty of identifying common drivers of radicalization, as radicalization results from a combination of many factors and causes, such as socio-political and economic relations. In addition, the variables studied in this publication are often related to several theoretical perspectives, which limits the research capacity to interpret the results.

Another limitation of the presented study is quite obvious, because the regional features of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia are not studied directly, by addressing mainly the dynamics of radicalization and mobilization. It seems that, in the field of radicalization research, the research goal should be seen as reaching consensus. Nevertheless, the results of studies on the regional characteristics of international terrorism and extremism in Central Asia either confirm or diminish the validity of conceptualization and operationalization, despite the generally accepted notion that that supporting terrorism is a result that reflects radicalization.

The published study seems to be an important decisive step towards the development of predictability of regional features of international terrorism and extremism in

Central Asia. The publication opens the way for further in-depth research into cognitive radicalization, manifested in the cumulative and interactive risk factors that determine when an attitude turns into behavior. It is not primarily about creating a situation in which the definitions chosen by researchers are imposed, but about the desire to reach the highest level of specificity of research.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Міжнародний тероризм та екстремізм у Центральній Азії: Регіональні особливості

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Анотація

Актуальність. Актуальність опублікованого дослідження зумовлена масштабною і послідовною концептуалізацією проблематики регіональних особливостей міжнародного тероризму та екстремізму в Центральній Азії протягом останніх десятиліть.

Мета. Ця публікація має на меті ґрунтовний аналіз поточної ситуації та ймовірного майбутнього міжнародного тероризму та екстремізму в Центральній Азії з урахуванням регіональних особливостей.

Методологія. Методологія дослідження регіональних особливостей міжнародного тероризму та екстремізму в Центральній Азії полягала у зверненні до найбільш представлених наукових баз даних, насамперед Cochrane Library, Campbell Collaboration, ERIC, JSTOR, NCJRS, ProQuest, PsycInfo, SCOPUS, ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, Web of Science. Відбір валідних досліджень та опитувань здійснювався методом снігової кулі.

Результати. Основні висновки висвітлюють історичний контекст і сучасні виклики, що постають перед міжнародними терористичними організаціями в Центральній Азії. Дані підкреслюють загрозу екстремізму і тероризму в регіоні, наголошуючи на поверненні іноземних бойовиків із зон конфліктів і складній динаміці радикалізації та вербування в країнах Центральної Азії. Крім того, зусилля урядів щодо репатріації свідчать про постійну боротьбу з ризиками, пов'язаними з тероризмом і екстремізмом у регіоні.

Висновки. У висновках наукової статті підкреслюється загроза міжнародного тероризму та екстремізму в Центральній Азії, що посилюється підтримкою радикальних рухів місцевим населенням, а також наголошується на труднощах виявлення загальних чинників радикалізації та закликається до подальших поглиблених досліджень регіональних особливостей тероризму та екстремізму.

Ключові слова: радикалізація суспільства; загроза безпеці; регіональна ситуація; ендопатичні причини; політична влада; іноземні бойовики.