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PROBLEMS OF RELIGIOUS RADICALIZATION IN TAJIKISTAN-TALIBAN CONFLICTS AND ITS EFFECT ON UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Security issues in Uzbekistan are directly related to the political situation in neighboring countries. In this, the problem of religious radicalism has a special place. The article discusses the impact of religious radicalization problems on the security of Uzbekistan in the Tajikistan-Taliban conflict.

KEYWORDS

Taliban, government, extremist groups, state security.

INTRODUCTION

Since the Taliban came to power (August 2021), the conflict in relations with neighboring Tajikistan continues. The official Dushanbe announced that the Taliban did not fulfill the requirements of inclusiveness, that is, they did not take into account the rights of the ethnic people – Tajiks, who are in the main place after the Pashtuns in the country in terms of numbers, and that they do not recognize the legitimacy of the new government in Kabul, because they are pursuing a policy against human rights. Against the background of tension for three years, both sides have made threatening statements and provoked actions in the border area to aggravate the situation.

Taliban is introducing the system of Islamic Emirate based on poetic rules in Afghanistan. Despite the fact that the Taliban often repeat that they are taking drastic measures against the activities of terrorist groups in the country, they maintain secret relations with some terrorist groups (such as Al-Qaeda, Ansarullah Jamaat, and Tahrike Taliban Tajikistan). The Taliban's strict Sharia rule and secret cooperation with terrorist groups consisting of regional militants, whose goal is to create an Islamic state, cause the spread of religious radicalism in the countries of Central Asia. Taliban can use this tendency to actively recruit Tajik youth prone to religious radicalism to



terrorist groups in Afghanistan, to use terrorist groups whose composition is against the official authorities in Dushanbe, consisting mainly of Tajiks, and to deploy them in the border areas with Tajiks.

In recent years, the Taliban government has banned women and girls from getting an education after the 6th grade, turning higher education institutions into religious institutions, prohibiting women from walking in the street without a mahram, looking at men's faces, and speaking loudly so religious radicalization is systematic in the country. indicates that it is being organized. Also, the fact that citizens of Tajikistan are mentioned as the main culprits in several terrorist attacks in "Crocus City Hall", in Russia, in the city of Kerman in Iran, and in Turkey indicates that the cases of religious radicalization have increased in the country.

The leadership of The Taliban is interested not only in the country but also in the region, in the radicalization of young people and the development of the idea of building a society in a poetic order. The Taliban can gather groups with such an idea in Afghanistan and provide them with constant support:

1. Ensuring internal security

- maintaining internal security by strengthening one's power, controlling the forces that are in opposition to one's own, fighting against one's internal enemies;

2. Strengthening regional influence

- To influence existing extremist movements in countries such as Central Asia, China, Iran, and Russia, to strengthen its role in regional games by supporting extremist groups in these countries, and to increase its influence in negotiations with these countries;

3. Providing financial resources

- providing financial resources from black market trade, drug trade, and illegal economic activities;

4. A tool of pressure in negotiations

- as a means of pressure in negotiations with neighboring countries, in particular, controlling extremist groups in Tajikistan or Uzbekistan and obtaining political or economic benefits from these countries;

5. Ideological cooperation and support

- Taliban support radical movements in Afghanistan and the region in spreading their ideology, thereby strengthening the ideological foundations of their rule.

The Taliban's efforts to spread its radical Islamic ideology to Tajikistan pose a great threat to regional security and stability. This can cause great political and social problems not only for Tajikistan but also for Central Asia. Against the background of bilateral tensions, observing that the Taliban deployed the militant groups of "Ansarullah Jamaat" and "Tahrike Taliban Tajikistan" on the border of Tajikistan, and that the Taliban used the above-mentioned "countermeasures" in their statements that "without the support of Russia, the Taliban will occupy Tajikistan in a week" possible.

The process of religious radicalization under the rule of the Taliban is also very worrying for neighboring Uzbekistan, which has a long border with Afghanistan. The rise of extremist groups in Tajikistan and their influence may spread to Uzbekistan. Persons prone to religious radicalization in Uzbekistan, in particular, some young people, may be influenced by the "society based on the religious rule in Afghanistan". Although the Uzbek government is taking various measures to combat radicalization, it may become necessary to monitor the situation in Afghanistan and negotiate



with the Taliban. Also, the increase in religious radicalization in Central Asia threatens stability in the region.

In general, against the background of the current conflict between the "Taliban" and Tajikistan, the process of Danish radicalization is rapidly spreading to the region, fact that the Taliban are determined to create a poetic society based on the rules of the Islamic Emirate in Afghanistan, and maintain secret cooperation with other terrorist groups in the country. can further activate the trend..

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