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INFORMATION TERRORISM AND SOCIO-POLITICAL FEATURES OF ITS PREVENTION

Submission Date: August 11, 2022, Accepted Date: August 21, 2022,

Published Date: August 26, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume02Issue08-04>

Bahadir T. Makhmudboev

PhD student, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, socio-political features of information terrorism and its prevention are analyzed from a scientific and practical point of view. In addition, the prevention of information terrorism is becoming more and more important to study this dangerous phenomenon from a deep scientific point of view, which is increasingly changing, complicated and improving, and information terrorism is a large-scale negative factor of a social, political, legal, economic, criminal nature, as well as in inter-national and inter-confessional relations. It is scientifically proven that it manifests itself as a product of the constant interaction of painful processes.

KEYWORDS

Information, information terrorism, information war, international terrorism, information-psychological war, information-ideological threat, psycho-intellectual influence.

INTRODUCTION

Humanity has faced terrorist manifestations for a long time, but until today there is no general view of terrorism. Terrorism is usually seen as a conflict between the rich and the poor, an expression of jealousy, an expression of the contradictions between

modern and traditional societies. It is also seen as a conflict between religious radicalism and extremism. According to some political scientists, new technologies - literacy has led to an unprecedented increase in the political thinking of large sections of

society, as a result of which humanity has become very sensitive to nationalism. In other words, the world has begun to understand inequality politically. Poverty in economically developing countries is considered by many as one of the reasons for the spread of terrorism. However, the 9/11 planners came from relatively wealthy families.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Terrorism is a dangerous land and cold judgment is more important to approach than its level of development. There is a view that terrorism has always accompanied humanity throughout its history. Terrorism as a political outpost was created at the same time as explosives and telecommunications. Explosives, although less likely to be detected at the same time, caused more damage, and telecommunications allowed terrorists to transmit information faster in space, allowing terrorists to be known, make their actions a big show, and gather large numbers of fearful spectators.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are cases where a terrorist has different qualifications by different people: for one he is a terrorist, for another he is a liberator. But this is a false definition, to call each thing by its name. Often in the 21st century, terrorists try to use it for political purposes. In the case of New Zealand, Erdogan often tried to point out that it was aimed first at Turkey and then at Muslims. He also used those videos in his political campaign, which is very reprehensible, it should not be covered like this, it should be used for its own benefit. The same was used against the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. But it mainly depends on the behavior of the person, his mental state that controls such actions. Most of the terrorist organizations

currently registered in the world originate from the Middle East. But their manifestation is mainly observed outside the Middle East. Such terrorists operating in developed countries, but registered in such organizations, are mostly registered in those countries, they are educated youth. But the exact reasons for their actions are not yet clear. And it has not yet been studied by anti-terrorist forces. Of course, there are many reasons, such as religious. What is happening in the Middle East, what is being promoted by the forces there, is showing these young people as anti-Islamic movements and thus encouraging the young people in the Western countries that are carrying out airstrikes in the Middle East to do the same. At the meeting, Shavkat Mirziyoyev suggested that Uzbekistan develop a generalized international legal document - the UN International Convention on the Rights of Youth - aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in today's conditions of rapid development of globalization and information and communication technologies. stressed that he must make a firm commitment to upgrade to one of his most important life priorities [1].

In the example of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Al Qaeda was blamed for the attack on the United States; At that time, the international coalition against terrorism followed the following principle: They were looking for structures-leaders. Now, for example, the "Islamic State" is no longer a structure, but a movement with serious ideological influence. And the presence of leaders, in general, does not change anything, whether there are leaders or not, in fact, that spark has been given, that is, it has already been pushed into activity. Therefore, the concept of this struggle must change. That is, there is no need to look for the structure hidden in those parts of the Agwan-Pakistan border at that time. (This structure was in Syria-Iraq), unlike Osama bin Laden, the leaders seem

to be hiding now. Here we need to be closely interested in an event or change. That is, we will have to work separately with the local population, ethnic-religious communities, effectively using the means of solving the problems of education, migration, working with refugees, as well as communication of civilizations, what is going on in the mind of every young Muslim, what motivates him to terrorism.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The phenomenon of “terrorism” usually contradicts the international regulations and the world order. And the United States is the main guarantor of the modern world order, so the United States must take a clear stand against international terrorism.

Globalism, designed to unite two opposing geopolitical burdens, actually began to serve purely Atlantic (thalassocracy) interests. Indeed, the “land” (the East) was defeated in the cold war. Two approaches were put forward to interpret the new global situation: These include Huntington’s theory of the clash of civilizations and Fukuyama’s theory of the end of history. These include Huntington’s theory [2] of the clash of civilizations and Fukuyama’s theory of the end of history. However, Russia was not completely defeated, nor was the US position fully established in the rest of the world. The United States is gradually approaching the imperative of world domination. Things went well under Russian President Boris Yeltsin (Russia was moving westward), but things changed under Vladimir Putin. At that time, both Russia and the United States were the main targets of terrorists, and the United States tried to use this situation to achieve its goals. This period was the most terrible event in the history of international terrorism, on September 11, 2001, terrorists managed to carry out large-scale operations. Two civilian planes crashed into two

buildings of the World Trade Center in New York, and another into the Pentagon in Washington. 2977 people died, about 6300 were injured. In doing so, terrorism has revealed itself as an institution capable of terrorizing even the citizens of a leading superpower [3]. It is highly doubtful that the US supersonic forces were able to control the chaotic flight of three civilian aircraft at the same time. A number of details of the organization of a real terrorist act were dubious and could not be carried out without the permission of the higher echelons. At that time, the whole world, including the Russian Federation, supported the United States and expressed its readiness to cooperate against the enemy of mankind. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack, and its leader, Osama bin Laden, was named the number 1 terrorist. In fact, the US achieved its goal by conducting a tough foreign policy in the name of fighting terrorism, its first strike was against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan (2001). The war against the Taliban continues to this day, and NATO troops are still in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a key and extremely important country of strategic importance. The implementation of the Anaconda plan proposed by Mehen, in this case, would allow Russia to drown in the ring. In 2003, another missing element of the ring was added: Iraq, today only two parts remain: Syria and Iran. It is clear that the civil war in Syria is sponsored by the US and Western civilization, and readiness for active military action against Iran is only on the agenda of Israel, a lifelong friend of the US.

Indeed, after the collapse of the USSR, it took the United States more than a decade to fundamentally transition to a new strategic concept. In September 2002, the George W. Bush administration presented an elaborate ‘National Security Strategy’ that reaffirmed the United States’ intent to become a global “hegemon.” The doctrine of deterrence and deterrence, which served the United States effectively

in the nuclear age, was decided to be less effective in protecting the country from asymmetric threats posed by non-state political actors for “irrational” or ideological reasons. The new doctrine confirmed that the United States now acts unilaterally with “imperial arrogance” to protect its interests. The United States reserves the right to suspend or change political regimes in adversary countries to address perceived threats [4]. An even more brutal imperial position was that the United States would prevent the growth of any military capacity in the world comparable to that of the United States. This was the doctrine of “sovereignty” and reflected the direction of the United States to act independently without the help of allies, known as the “new American empire” ideology.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The world order, which is the most important problem of the United States in the era of globalization, is fundamentally changing in world politics. Professor S. Otamuratov said: “Globalization is the enlargement of parts, becoming a whole. More precisely, under the strong pressure of highly developed countries, it is a manifestation of the unity of nations, countries and regions in all areas [5]. According to B.Umarov’s conclusion: “...the process of globalization, along with giving mankind great opportunities in terms of mutual information exchange, strengthening of relations, expansion of production speed, has also begun to reveal problems that have been growing for years and centuries” [6].

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