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## **THE REASONS OF CENTRAL ASIAN YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST AND EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS**

Terrorism has become one of the factors of socio-political life, it has become one of the main threats to security in the world. Never before have terrorist attacks brought so many victims and devastations of a huge scale at one time, were not so professionally prepared and coordinated, did not attract such heavy moral, material, financial, political and environmental consequences. However, the problem of terrorism and extremism in modern society is worsened by the fact that more and more terrorist organizations involve young people in their activities. Through the influence of various factors, such as: social, political, economic, the most vulnerable to the ideological influence of young people, replenishes the ranks of extremist and terrorist groups, whose leaders use and manipulate them for their own purposes. Young people become a focal group for terrorists, as the impact on the immature psyche requires less work and gives more success. As a result, they simply become victims, in view of their insolvency and social, material insecurity. The young generation, by its very nature, age and position in society, has those features and features of thinking and behavior that, in certain socio-psychological conditions and purposeful influences, shape extremist personalities. Today there are about 500 illegal terrorist organizations in the world and the activities of extremist individuals, groups and organizations are increasing every day. A distinctive feature of modern international terrorism is globalization, which is based on extremist ideology. The world community is concerned about the growth of terrorist activity which is caused by numerous victims and huge material damage. The conducted research allows to consider the main reasons for participation of young people living in the countries of Central Asia in the activities of terrorist and extremist organizations. The materials of the article can be useful in a comprehensive study of the problem of terrorism and extremism in the territory of the Central Asian region.

**Key words:** terrorism, extremism, youth, Central Asia, antiterrorist activity, recruitment, reasons for involvement.

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### **Орталық Азия жастарының лаңкестік және экстремистік ұйымдарға тартылу себептері**

Терроризм қоғамдық-саяси өмір факторларының, сондай-ақ, қауіпсіздіктің негізгі қауіп-қатерінің бірі болып табылады. Бұрын ешқашан террористік шабуылдар осыншама үлкен ауқымда құрбандыққа және бүлінушілікке әкелген жоқ, осыншама кәсіби дайындалып, ұйымдастырылмаған, ауыр моральді, қаржылық, саяси және экологиялық салдарларға әкелмеген еді. Алайда, террористік ұйымдардағы жастар санының өсуі бүгінгі қоғамдағы терроризм мен

экстремизм проблемасын күрделендіріп отыр. Осындай, әлеуметтік, саяси, экономикалық әртүрлі факторлардың ықпалына, жастардың идеологиялық ықпалына ең осал көшбасшылары пайдаланылатын және өз мақсаттары үшін айналы экстремистік және террористік топтардың қатарын толықтырады. Жастар лаңкестердің фокус-топтарына айналады, өйткені жетілмеген психикаға әсер ету аз жұмысты қажет етеді және көп табысқа қол жеткізеді. Нәтижесінде, олар төлем қабілетсіздігіне, әлеуметтік және материалдық белгісіздікке байланысты зардап шегеді. Жас ұрпақтың өз табиғаты, жасы мен қоғамдағы орны бойынша, белгілі бір әлеуметтік-психологиялық жағдайларда және экстремистік тұлғалардың қалыптасуына мақсатты түрде әсер ететін ойлау мен мінез-құлықтың ерекшеліктері бар. Бүгінде әлемде 500-ге жуық заңсыз террористік ұйым бар, экстремистік топтар мен ұйымдардың қызметі күн сайын артып келеді. Қазіргі заманғы халықаралық терроризмнің айрықша ерекшелігі экстремистік идеологияға негізделген жаһандану болып табылады. Әлемдік қауымдастық көптеген құрбандар мен зор материалдық залал келтірген террористік белсенділіктің өсуіне алаңдайды. Зерттеулер бізге террористік және экстремистік ұйымдардың іс-қимылы Орталық Азия елдерінде жастарды тартудың негізгі себептерін қарастыруға мүмкіндік береді. Мақаладағы мәліметтер Орталық Азия аймағының аумағында терроризм мен экстремизмнің проблемасын жан-жақты зерттеу үшін пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

**Түйін сөздер:** терроризм, экстремизм, жастар, Орталық Азия, терроризмге қарсы іс-қимыл, жалдау, тартылу себептері.

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### **Причины вовлечения молодёжи Центральной Азии в террористические и экстремистские организации**

Терроризм стал одним из факторов социально-политической жизни, он стал одной из основных угроз безопасности в мире. Никогда прежде террористические атаки не приносили столько жертв и разрушений огромного масштаба за один раз, не были настолько профессионально подготовлены и скоординированы, не привлекали таких тяжелых моральных, материальных, финансовых, политических и экологических последствий. Однако проблема терроризма и экстремизма в современном обществе усугубляется тем фактом, что все больше террористических организаций привлекают молодежь к своей деятельности. Благодаря влиянию различных факторов, таких как: социальный, политический, экономический, наиболее уязвимый для идеологического влияния молодежи, пополняется ряды экстремистских и террористических групп, руководители которых используют и манипулируют ими в своих целях. Молодые люди становятся фокус-группой для террористов, поскольку воздействие на незрелую психику требует меньше работы и дает больше успеха. В результате они просто становятся жертвами ввиду их несостоятельности, социальной и материальной неуверенности. Молодое поколение по самой своей природе, возрасту и положению в обществе обладает теми чертами и особенностями мышления и поведения, которые в определенных социально-психологических условиях и целенаправленно влияют на формирование экстремистских личностей. Сегодня в мире насчитывается около 500 незаконных террористических организаций, и деятельность экстремистских людей, групп и организаций растет с каждым днем. Отличительной чертой современного международного терроризма является глобализация, основанная на экстремистской идеологии. Мировое сообщество обеспокоено ростом террористической деятельности, вызванной многочисленными жертвами и огромным материальным ущербом. Проведенные исследования позволяют рассмотреть основные причины участия молодежи в странах Центральной Азии в деятельности террористических и экстремистских организаций. Материалы статьи могут быть полезны при всестороннем изучении проблемы терроризма и экстремизма на территории центральноазиатского региона.

**Ключевые слова:** терроризм, экстремизм, молодёжь, Центральная Азия, антитеррористическая деятельность, вербовка, причины вовлечения.

## Introduction

The relevance of the article is reinforced by the fact that at the turn of the 20-th and 21-st centuries the problems of terrorism, religious extremism and counteraction to these phenomena have become one of the most important for both individual states and the world community as a whole. In the period under review, since the early 1990s, there have been major political and cultural changes in the countries of Central Asia, that is, the formation of independent states, a gradual departure from Soviet ideology, and the strengthening of the role of religion in society. It was period, which was the starting point for the formation of extremist and terrorist ideas in the Central Asian society. The present youth has grown under the influence of transitional moments, instability and the desire to change the existing system.

The problem of extremism and terrorism, in view of its relevance, is studied throughout the independence of Central Asian countries, but after the events of September 11, 2001, as well as the situation in Afghanistan, the researchers began to pay more attention to this problem. When analyzing the degree of study of the topic, the author of the thesis used a problem-country approach. This is due to the scale and nature of recent terrorist actions, which indicate that they, having changed their essence, have become a universal and general planetary phenomenon. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify the reasons for involving young people of Central Asian countries in terrorist and extremist groups in order to develop adequate methods for overcoming these phenomena, to find ways to prevent them, and mechanisms for overcoming and eradicating them.

In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the factors that generate terrorism and religious extremism among young people. In the future, based on the identified reasons, you can create a portrait of a young man who has become a part of terrorist organizations. This will make it possible to identify young people susceptible to joining terrorist and extremist organizations at an early stage and to take appropriate rehabilitation measures.

## Methods and theoretical approaches

The problem of extremism and terrorism due to global, multidimensional and special political significance is the subject of research in different areas of science. A systematic approach to research provides an opportunity to improve the process of developing effective social technologies aimed

at minimizing the impact of terrorism on modern society. In parallel, in modern studies of the psychology of terrorism, the method of comparative analysis is used, which allowed in the study of theoretical and empirical material to correlate in the description of the phenomenon studied various theoretical approaches based on their initial bases (Ruby, Post, 2015).

Terrorism changes over time and develops quantitatively and qualitatively. Comparative analysis allows us to trace the beginning of terrorist aggression, to predict its direction and development. The appeal to D. Hardman's concept allowed to formulate the definition of terrorism as a social phenomenon. Scholars and policymakers are stuck in their efforts to outline the criteria for distinguishing terrorism from other state and non-state violence. While some researchers argue that setting globally acceptable criteria for knowing and identifying terrorist acts is important, others believe that such criteria should be relative depending on the situation, location, motivations, and national policies (Peters, Michael, 2005).

The interdisciplinary nature of the problem has led to the application of a complex of different research methods based on a combination of socio-cultural, socio-psychological and comparative approaches. To achieve this goal and achieve the stated objectives, a wide range of general scientific and special methods of qualitative and quantitative research were used. Collection and analysis of information, classification. Situational analysis contributed to an understanding of the specifics of youth participation in terrorist and extremist organizations. A great influence on the study of the causes of the spread of extremist ideas among young people was provided by the sociological method, which involves elucidating the all-round dependence of youth on society, on its socioeconomic status (Решетняк, 2016). This method makes it possible to understand the social orientation of young people's participation in terrorist organizations, and also shows the regularity of youth's connections with all spheres of society's life.

## Results

Results expected after the studying are expressed in the following theses: (a) the reasons for involving the youth of Central Asia are complex; (b) terrorist and extremist organizations use modern technologies for recruitment; (c) the countries of Central Asia conduct anti-terrorist measures based on the experience of foreign countries.

The subject of our study is the reasons for the participation of young people of Central Asian countries in terrorist and extremist organizations.

### Discussion

Discussion in the context of studying the problems of the involvement young people of Central Asia into the terrorist and extremist organization.

The problem of terrorism and extremism in the Central Asia attracts wide attention of researchers from the states having interests in this region. The Western researchers working on the problem of terrorism is presented quite widely. The main topics of research are the problem of terrorism in general, the question of the definition of terrorism, its origins, as well as the causes of its spread. It is worth mentioning the work of B. Hoffman «Terrorism – a view from within», since in his study the American analyst B. Hoffman considers terrorism in all its manifestations (Хоффман, 2003). The fact that there are multiple causes of terrorism, and because of the disagreement over what constitutes terrorism, it is difficult to know for sure what the overall solutions to terrorism should be (Sageman, 2014). However, it is possible to identify specific solutions to terrorist actions based on the identifiable patterns, locations, known causes, and dynamics. Newman argue that radicalization and its extreme outcome – terrorism – could be explained from the perspective of the social cleavage theory through the dynamics of existing intergroup conflict (Newman, 2006). People tend to identify with their own group and do everything possible to defend their group. For them, what is branded «terrorism» is nothing but a defense mechanism in solidarity with the group people identify with (Schmid, 2005).

Another important direction in the writings of Western scholars is the psychological portrait of a terrorist. In this matter, John Horgan's «Psychology of Terrorism» will be interesting, where he reveals the main factors contributing to the involvement of people in terrorist organizations. Horgan identified several factors that, in his opinion, can be considered «risk factors», «each member of the terrorist cell had a personal experience of persecution, real or imagined. A potential recruit enjoys joining to such a structure, he experiences an emotional upsurge and realizes the meaning of his life, he fully identifies himself with the ideology of the group. In addition, for a person to wish to become a member of a terrorist organization, a certain social experience is required, he can be received in the family, among

friends or in an educational institution» (Horgan, 2003).

Randy Borum, author of the book «Psychology of Terrorism» cites a different hypothesis in opposition to the theory of Horgan. From his point of view, terrorists, as a rule, suffer from «traumas of narcissism» (Borum, 2004), that is, from serious damage that has been inflicted for a long time on their representation of themselves as individuals. This damage is so strong that it forces them to seek a new, «positive» identity and regain their self-respect and sense of significance through belonging to a terrorist group. The problem of terrorism can be solved only after a thorough analysis of the psyche, behavior and social status of a person in society (Lake, 2002).

The most recent view of the problem of the spread of terrorism and extremism is presented in the book by Jarold Post «The Mind of the Terrorist: The Psychology of Terrorism from the IRA to al-Qaeda». Gerald Post believes that terrorism is a purely psychological phenomenon, and therefore, it is necessary to fight it not with weapons, but with psychological methods (Post, 2007). However, due to a different approach in determining the appearance of a terrorist, there is no exact and generalized portrait of a person involved in terrorist and extremist organizations. Imperative that any solutions to terrorism should display «greater clarity in the objectives and terms of reference utilized» (Irwin, 2015).

Among Western researchers there are no works devoted specifically to the participation of Central Asian youth in terrorist and extremist organizations. There are no new works concerning the level of the terrorist threat in the countries of Central Asia. This issue for Western analysts was relevant during the events in Afghanistan. Western researchers adhere to an integrated approach to the study of terrorism. In their works they present a general picture of the concept of terrorism, and also explain this phenomenon from the standpoint of psychology (Crenshaw, 1992). First, it is believed that the emergence of ISIL from the Middle East as an international terrorist network accounts for the rapid spread of terrorism related violence in the western countries through its affiliates in many countries and its re-cruitment of lone wolves on social media (King and Taylor, 2011). Second, the militarized engagement of Boko Haram in the northeastern part of Nigeria by the Nigerian military forced Boko Haram members to flee to neighboring countries of Niger, Cameroon, and Chad, from where the group re-cruited more members and intensified its violent

acts against the local populations, government facilities, and the law enforcement (Lentini, 2008). The third factor is the regrouping and rebranding of Al-Qaeda after the killing of Osama bin Laden on May 1, 2011 in Pakistan, and the death of Muammar Gaddafi on October 20, 2011 which created a vacuum for the activities of terrorists in Libya. Fourth, Al-Shabaab's continuous activities in East Africa, particularly in Somalia and Kenya, and its collaboration with other terrorist networks make the global counterterrorism efforts more difficult in that region (Moghadam, 2006). The fifth factor is that against the counterterrorism measures and the war on terror by the United States and its allies, the Taliban intensified its terror attacks and war in Pakistan and Afghanistan, with a 29 percent increase in terrorism related deaths and 34 percent increase in battlefield deaths, making it a total of 19,502 deaths in 2015 (Global Terrorism Index, 2016). Without neglecting the other factors that are not mentioned here, the sixth point is the unpredictable nature of the transnationally connected but domestically executed terrorism related attacks by home-grown lone-wolves in the Western countries (Ahmed, Forst, 2005). The transnational nature of the terrorist attacks that occurred in Western countries, for example, the terrorist attacks in Boston, San Bernardino, Orlando, Paris, Brussels, Ankara, London, Berlin, and so on, show that terrorism is no longer a Middle Eastern, Asian or African problem. Terrorism poses a serious threat to the national security of Western countries, and the world at large (Miller, 2006). There are no specifically dedicated works on terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, however, these works fit well in Central Asia and can be useful in analyzing the situation in Central Asia (Сундиев, 2008).

A number of articles are devoted to the influence of Afghanistan on the level of terrorist threat in the countries of Central Asia. V.V. Naumkin in his work «Islamic radicalism in the mirror of new concepts», «the process of formation of radical extremist groups in the territory of Central Asia, a special place is given to the terrorist group «Hizbut-Tahrir» and the participation of unemployed youth in it» (Наумкин, 2005). This topic is relevant for Russian researchers due to the territorial proximity of Russia and Central Asia. Another important topic is cooperation in the framework of the CSTO and the SCO in combating terrorism and extremism in all its manifestations (Cornell, 2005).

Cooperation within the framework of regional organizations is an effective tool for combating terrorism and extremism (Рахмонов, 2016). Russian

scientists began to consider one of the first terrorism as not only a political state, but also as a social one, having its roots (Исаев, 2007). There is a sufficient number of interdisciplinary works devoted to the causes of the spread of terrorism, but they dealt with issues of terrorism in general, terrorist organizations in the territory of Central Asia, without focusing on the participation of Central Asian youth in terrorist and extremist organizations (Анто-ненко, Шкеля, 2015).

An important direction in the issue of terrorism and extremism in the countries of Central Asia is NATO's participation in security issues. So, in the work of N.M. Omarov «NATO and Central Asia: regional and national security and strategic partnership» singles out the role of international organizations in the fight against international terrorism (Омаров, 2003). A feature of Central Asian historiography is that basically all the works are tied to certain events, such as the Andijan events of 2005, terrorist acts in Kazakhstan in 2011-2017, terrorist acts in Uzbekistan in 2009. «The problem comprehensively, clearly systematizing the external and internal factors of involving new members in the ISIS series, first of all, from the active student environment» (Sandler, 2015). The article presents various points of view on the degree of solving the problem today, as well as expert forecasts of future developments. The main forms of preventive work for combating the recruitment of the ISIS of our citizens are works with young people through NGO (Enders, Sandler, 2006).

One of the most serious works devoted to the history of the penetration of the extremist group «Soldiers of the Caliphate» into Kazakhstan is Yerlan Karin's book «Soldiers of the Caliphate: Myth and Reality», where a rather interesting study was presented that showed the role of young people in large terrorist organizations (Карин, 2014).

Feature of another book by E. T. Karin «Between ISIS and Al-Qaeda: Central Asian militants in the Syrian War» is that the risk factors for the Central Asian countries related to the activities of large terrorist organizations were analyzed, since ISIS and Al – Qaida. It is important to note that it is in this work that the prerequisites for the formation of non-traditional religious groups in the countries of Central Asia are revealed. The main channels of recruitment come from family ties, when relatives call for them to Syria (Карин, 2016).

## Conclusion

The spread of terrorist and extremist ideas among the youth of Central Asia is a serious problem not

only for the entire CAR, but also for neighboring states such as Russia and China. With the development of information technologies and the growth of communication methods, it is easier for territorial groups to engage in the recruitment of young people. They use various methods, ranging from direct contact with a recruit using psychological tricks, ending with the possibilities of the Internet and other information resources. The Internet attracts terrorist organizations in that everyone can gain access, lack of strict government control, and the speed and cheapness of disseminating information make the Internet one of the simplest and most effective methods of recruiting to date. One of the reasons why young people come to these sites, start discussions in communities, is to search for answers to religion questions, that is, young people try to independently study religious canons and foundations, not taking into account the fact that most of the religious information on the Internet is wrong or interpreted in favor of radical terrorist organizations.

Thus, the process of involving young people of Central Asia in extremist and terrorist organizations provides for a comprehensive use of special psychological techniques, manipulating the consciousness of vulnerable groups of the population, and using all the possibilities of the Internet and modern technologies to expand the number of recruits among young people. Recruiters use an individual approach, since every case and recruit has its own characteristics.

In matters of radicalization of young people, it is very important to determine the similar features and indicators that individuals involved in terrorist and extremist organizations have in order to create a portrait of a person capable of radical extremist actions. There are a number of characteristics of each representative of a terrorist group, but still an analysis of the biography, psychological portraits of participants in terrorist groups allows us to identify a number of similar issues.

The reasons for involving the youth of Central Asia can be divided into ideological, psychological, socio-economic and political. If we talk about ideological reasons, it is necessary to single out the desire to create an «ideal» society or state. Thus, among the motives that encourage young Muslims to go to jihad in Syria, to move to live in the «Caliphate», experts note the desire to participate in the creation of an ideal state in the canons of Islam with the goal of creating a just society of Muslims.

An analysis of the causes of the spread of extremist ideas among young people shows that it is necessary to begin the fight against extremism and terrorism from the society where the personality of people is being formed. It is quite difficult to take into account psychological reasons in view of the individuality of each case, but without considering all the components of the process of radicalization, it is impossible to give an objective decision on countering terrorism in the countries of Central Asia.

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