
GLOBAL POLITICAL TECHNOLOGY AS AN IMPORTANT TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the evolution of international terrorism as a global political technology and the terrorist activities carried out using the Internet. The connection of mobile satellite devices to the network has further expanded its scope. This serves to develop relations in the economic, political and social spheres. At the same time, using such opportunities, terrorist organizations are expanding their activities on a global scale and pursuing their own nefarious goals. Today, international terrorist organizations use international communications to facilitate access to information resources to carry out terrorist activities in various parts of the world.

KEYWORDS: *Terrorism, International Terrorism, Global Political Technology, Internet, Social Networks.*

INTRODUCTION

By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, terrorist acts are becoming more active in various parts of the world. In this context, each state must pay great attention to protecting the vital national interests of its people from external and internal threats. There are currently about 500 terrorist organizations in the world, 80 percent of which operate under the guise of Islam. These include ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), Jabha al-Nusra, Ansar al-Sham (Syria), al-Qaeda, al-Jihad al-Islami, al-Takfirva-l-Hijra "(Egypt), " Abu Sayyaf "(Philippines), " Free Achex ", " Lashkari Jihad "(Indonesia), " Armed Islamic Movement "(Algeria), " Boko Haram "(Nigeria), " Islamic Jihad Association", the Taliban (Afghanistan, Pakistan) and others.. Such organizations are pursuing their terrorist goals. At the present time, it has become globally important and has become international terrorism. [1-2]

International terrorism is a politically motivated criminal act that violates the norms of political, national and international law with the help of modern technologies in the pursuit of political goals, aimed at undermining state sovereignty, sustainable development of regions and continents and international security [3; B. B. 22]. The rapid development of modern information and communication technologies has led to the emergence of new forms and manifestations of terrorism. In the context of globalization, the issue of international terrorism has changed significantly in scale and nature, and has emerged as one of the global problems threatening all countries and peoples of the world.

International terrorism has also become a global political technology used to achieve political goals, to influence the international political process using the opportunities of the media. The Internet is an important tool in the escalation of information attacks by international terrorist organizations aimed at capturing the minds of young people. The global Internet has spread to all countries of the world. [4] The connection of mobile satellite devices to the network has further expanded its scope. This serves to develop relations in the economic, political and social spheres. At the same time, using such opportunities, terrorist organizations are expanding their activities on a global scale and pursuing their own nefarious goals. Ronald Dick, assistant director of the U.S.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, told reporters in September 2001 that terrorists were "successfully using" the Internet in 9 out of 11 cases. Over time, international terrorist organizations have come up with more effective ways to use the Internet. According to Doctor of Sociological Sciences E.O. Kubyakin, the Internet is an ideal tool for terrorists to carry out propaganda activities:

- Coverage of a wide audience and a large number of users;
- Possibility of anonymous posting of information in the network;
- Rapid dissemination of information in a short period of time over a wide area;
- The possibility of propaganda without any financial costs;
- There are gaps in the legislation of different countries on the use of the Internet, and these cases are used by terrorists and extremist groups [5; S. 33].

In addition, using the vast opportunities of the Internet, terrorist and religious extremist organizations have been opening their websites and propagating their own biased ideologies. Professor of the University of Haifa, Israel G. Weimann noted that while in 2004 there were about 7,000 sites of such organizations and flows on the Internet, by the end of 2010 their number had exceeded 40,000 [6; B.18.]. Determining the number of sites is becoming increasingly difficult today. It should be noted that young people are turning to the Internet as the main source of information. International terrorist and extremist organizations are actively using social networks to promote their ideas. Currently, terrorist organizations use social networks and Internet messengers (WhatsApp, Viber, Facebook Messenger, Line, WeChat, Telegram, Skype, Snapchat, Kakaotalk, IMO).) actively promotes. They recruited 80% of their new members as a result of virtual promotion. The virtual space has enabled members of terrorist organizations to exchange encrypted information from anywhere in the world using an online method. Decrypting such data is a time-consuming and labor-intensive task. [6]

Terrorist organizations are preparing materials in their media centers, which are used to expand their ranks through social networks. In particular, al-Furqan and al-Itissam media agencies of the Islamic State international terrorist organization were established in 2006 and are the main studios for the production of audio-video and other materials. The organization's al-Ajnad media foundation also focuses on jihadist propaganda, songs that make terrorists heroes, hymns and religious songs. In addition, the Islamic State has established the Amaq News Agency and the Furat Media Centers. The terrorist organization also owned Al-Bayat radio, Islamic State Report, Islamic State News, and Dabiq electronic magazines. In particular, the Central Media Office of this international terrorist organization is subordinated to the media office "al Bayan", the newspaper "al Naba", the newspaper "Zeal press" and the "Primary Media Houses". Al-Hayat Media Center, under the auspices of the General Media House, promotes in English, German, French and Russian. The center published a book on the Internet in Russian entitled "Caliphate. Islamic State "(<http://www.h-center.info/>) has a number of convenient features (news, articles, videos) and direct access to social networks through the site.

Terrorists use the Internet for the following purposes:

- Dissemination of information for propaganda and advocacy purposes;
- Recruitment of new members;
- Collection and use of membership and charitable contributions;
- Organization of networks and branches;
- Training of terrorists, giving instructions;

- Intelligence and information retrieval;
- Planning and management of new terrorist acts [7; B.91].

Researcher J.S. Mukhambetov classified the activities of international terrorist organizations on the Internet as follows:

1. Activity - "legitimate" use of the Internet to promote their ideas, as well as to raise funds and expand their ranks;
2. Hacking - deletion of Internet sites, access to targeted addresses by accessing confidential information, carrying out terrorist acts, etc .;
3. Cyberterrorism is a computer attack designed to cause maximum damage to important information infrastructure objects.

Today, international terrorist organizations use international communications to facilitate access to information resources to carry out terrorist activities in various parts of the world. It is also expanding its ranks through the widespread use of modern telecommunications technologies and the global Internet, through the dissemination of information on terrorism and extremism and the assimilation of its own ideology. On Facebook, members of terrorist organizations use separate accounts to solicit religion under the guise of individual propaganda, mainly to attract young people without religious or secular education, while on Instagram, members of terrorist organizations use photos of "live jihadist processes." is increasing in number. It can be seen that terrorists have used the Internet in a unique way to attract new members to their ranks via Instagram messenger. Initially, Instagram's current member, who is currently in Syria, registered on Instagram, gathering thousands of participants, and holding in his account the individuals posted photos of individuals, happy with their lives, resting more not militants involved in the fighting , "simple life" of the jihadists, the "mercy" shown to children and women, and the "mujahideen". [8]

The emissaries of international terrorist organizations used video and audio materials, as well as groups promoting "jihadist" ideas, to influence people living in the CIS countries on VKontakte and Odnoklassniki social networks. In the content of these video and audio lectures, he uses music and songs that provoke a tendency to existing materials that affect the human psyche, as well as pictures and videos that arouse hatred towards non-Muslims. Based on the above analysis, materials related to terrorism and extremism can be identified on the Internet by considering the following aspects:

1. Incitement to hatred, intolerance or discord among the population on the basis of nationality, race, ethnicity or religion (such as killing, beating or evicting persons of a certain nationality or religion);
2. Information aimed at demonstrating the social, national, racial, religious or linguistic unity or superiority of certain strata or insulting national honor and dignity, insulting the feelings of citizens, depending on their religious beliefs or affiliations;
3. Propaganda of information aimed at causing panic or massacre among the population;
4. Encouraging the public to carry out terrorist activities or to support the ideology of terrorism;
5. Propaganda and public demonstration of the symbols of terrorist and extremist organizations and political symbols leading to the realization of various revolutions;
6. Calls for a forcible change of the constitutional order (ie, revolution, coups, removal of legitimately elected representatives from power, etc.).

Terrorist ideas promoted by radical entities and criminal actions in their implementation can affect

various socio-political institutions, political processes, national security of states, and even global development.

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