SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Counter action against the extremist organizations in Central Asia.

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Relevance of the research issue: The problem of security in Central Asia has a complex geopolitical, economic and social nature. Its complexity lies in the multi-leveled influence of internal and external factors on the security situation in the region. Central Asia has significant conflict potential. There are internal and external security threats. The internal challenges include socio-economic and environmental problems, contributing to the development of the political instability. External factors include the threat of international terrorism, religious extremism, drug industry, geo-economic and geopolitical influence.

In this regard, it is particularly important to analyze the interaction of internal and external factors on regional security in Central Asia, their interaction, changing the ratio between them and the impact of this change on the spread of extremism and the most extreme forms of its manifestations which is the terrorism in the region.

The studying of problems of military-political and economic cooperation is also important, as the analysis shows, it allows to predict and to adjust further development of the relations. The question of countering security threats has a particular importance, which means that the creation of an effective integrated security system is capable to provide with the sovereignty of the states in the region.

The particular relevance of the research topic makes the fact that the processes occurring in Central Asia have a great importance for the Russian Federation, as this region is located on the southern strategic direction of its national interests, so that is why making recommendations has a particular practical importance.

Thus, the arguments that have been given and the issue have scientific and practical importance which, strictly speaking, led to the selection of the topic.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the peculiarities of regional security in Central Asia in the proliferation of extremist organizations there.

Research objectives:

- to identify extremism as a form of political activities;
- to consider extremist organizations as a factor in modern international relations;
- to analyze contemporary regional security system in Central Asia;
- to examine domestic and foreign policy of Central Asian countries on combating extremism;
- to identify the likely external and internal factors that can affect the sociopolitical situation in the region;
• to explore the process of military integration within Central Asia, given the geopolitical changes;
• to consider regional and international cooperation in the fight against extremist organizations in the region.

**Structure.** The work consists of introduction, two chapters, consisting of five paragraphs, conclusion and a bibliographic list which includes the used references.

**Summary.** In the research process, extremism is considered a form of political activity. The theoretical part of this radical perspective is being studied in ideological, political, legal and socioeconomic terms. The widespread acclamation of this fanatic viewpoint in the age of modern globalization and technological information systems is not being disregarded. The activities of extremist organizations as a factor of modern international relations are being studied. The analysis of demographic and religious data, the volume of the economies of Central Asia countries, the political system of the countries of the region are being explored. The modern security system in Central Asia and interests of foreign states to this region, in particular Russia, USA, China, Turkey and Iran are being examined in this research. The analysis of the history of extremist organizations and their subsequent spread in the region is being discussed. Organizations such as the «United Tajik Opposition», «the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan», «SarkeTurkestani» (whose members are representatives of the Uighur Diaspora in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), «HizbUtTahrir» (a religious and political organization which is prohibited in many countries), and the newly emerging Afghan ISIS/ISIL are being explored. The internal and external factors that can affect the sociopolitical situation in the region are being revealed as well as regional and international cooperation in the fight against extremist organizations in the region, in particular such organizations as the CIS, CSTO, SCO and the UN.

The main results of the study include the fact that today on the territory of Central Asian countries, we are watching a steady strengthening of the position of pseudo-terrorist groups. Rapid growth of the influence of the ideology of the extremists is especially noticeable among young people of Central Asia. The region is fertile ground for radical Islamic groups. Despite serious measures taken by the international community, extremist organizations and their activities continue to pose a real threat to the preservation of peace on the planet. Extremist organizations are gradually becoming similar to their traditional counterparts with their own methodical notions in the implementation of their radical policies. For example ISIS/ISIL and previously Al-Qaeda began to show different kinds of
pressure inherent in previously exclusive to the States. As well as the utilization of «soft» power (active propaganda and TV networking technology).

The recommendations which have been developed in the course of the study:

- At the present stage we need to intensify the diplomatic, economic, political (as dictated by military action) sociocultural efforts to strengthen positions of the Russian Federation in the region.
- One of the most important elements in the fight against extremism and terrorism is the necessity of strengthening advocacy for anti-terrorism and anti-extremism.
- To increase the effectiveness of combating international extremism, a nation must formulate an effective system of security in its region which not only can maintain internal operation but external operations as well. With this specific objective it is deemed necessary to attract and rally large numbers of participants to assist with this process.