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TERRORISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS

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Abstract: The problem of terrorism and extremism as a global social phenomenon covers all countries of the world. Uzbekistan, as an integral part of the world community, is no exception. This article describes the views on terrorism and its manifestations.

Key words: terrorism, international cooperation, prevention of crime, concept of international crime, UN General Assembly, E.G. Lakhov.

Аннотация: Проблема терроризма и экстремизма как глобального социального явления охватывает все страны мира. Узбекистан, как неотъемлемая часть мирового сообщества, не является исключением. В данной статье изложены взгляды на терроризм и его проявления.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, международное сотрудничество, предупреждение преступности, концепция международной преступности, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН, Э.Г. Лахов.

Introduction. In 1970-1980, terrorism, especially international terrorism, was studied in depth. Due to the fact that international terrorism has become a global problem by the last decade of the last century, this topic is not only for scholars dealing with international law, but also for experts in other fields, in particular, scholars and practitioners who study the problems of combating crime by the domestic laws of each country. has become a very complex and controversial topic that needs to be researched by Approaching the

issue based on the experience and scientific work carried out in foreign countries in this direction allows for a deeper analysis of the act, which is considered one of the most serious crimes, the so-called international terrorism.

Materials and Methods. The analysis of foreign experience requires, first of all, to explain "terrorism" as a legal term. Because there is still no consensus on this matter. For example, American experts T.Arnold and M.Kennedy believe that many people agree that terrorism cannot be defined as a concept" [1;13]. One of their compatriots, V. Mallison and S. Mallison, talking about the specific aspects of the crime of terrorism, said that terror is the systematic use of severe violence and the threat of violence to achieve public or political goals [1 ;14], they emphasize.

In fact, by the 90s of the 20th century, new forms of terrorism appeared. In particular, the number of international terrorist groups or criminal organizations that are trying to carry out their criminal activities in several countries at the same time is increasing rapidly in different regions of the world, and the level of social danger of crimes committed by them on a regular basis is increasing. This process, i.e., the mass development of international terrorism, undoubtedly led to the confusion of international relations. As a result, there was a need to develop a set of official international documents reflecting the issues of combating "international terrorism" within the framework of the United Nations

Organization. focused on the study of this extremely serious crime problem, which threatens the security of

It should be noted that in 1950, a committee of experts dealing with crime prevention and delinquency problems was established within the UN Economic and Social Council system, and by 1971, its name was "Crime Prevention and Combating It was changed to "mitisa", and since 1993, it has been called "Crime prevention and justice commission on criminal cases". This commission was entrusted with the responsibility of not only preventing crime, but also developing international rules and standards that would allow for the trial of crimes.

Most importantly, the UN General Assembly tasked this organization with the task of in-depth study of the problems of crime prevention and combating violations, and preparation of specific recommendations and guidelines for the UN Congress every five years regarding their prevention or elimination. So far, a total of 10 congresses of this international organization have been held at the UN. At these congresses, a number of important documents, rules and recommendations related to the prevention of crimes of an international nature and the activities of the bodies fighting against them were prepared and adopted. At this point, it can be pointed out that among the documents related to the fight against crime approved by the UN Congress, several recommendations have been developed for the prevention of terrorism, drug business, and organized crime. In particular, the discussion of the resolutions on "Combating Terrorism" at the VII UN Congress (Milan - 1985) and "Combating Terrorist Activities" at the VIII Congress (Havana - 1990) gained great importance at the international level. In the report at the 5th UN Congress, "Torture and terrorism are the use of force with the aim of forcing people to submit to their opinion by state authorities, certain individuals or groups of individuals under the threat of suffering or death. They are two aspects of the same evil"[2:35-36], of course, it is not for nothing.

Also, E. Arecha, a Western scientist, said, "Terrorism is generally considered one of the criminal acts, because such a criminal act causes confusion and terror in the society, disrupts the public order, and stifles the anti-terror movement by the social forces. It should be defined as actions that are deliberately carried out in order to increase suffering and suffering in society [1; 14]", and listed a number of subjective signs that this act is extremely socially dangerous.

In a number of sources, including Russian dictionaries, the meanings of concepts such as "terror", "terrorism", "terrorist act" are indicated in different ways. For example, in the explanatory dictionary of V.I. Dal, it is stated that the purpose of terrorism is to kill and threaten with the use of force, while in the dictionary compiled by S.I. Ojegov, this concept is slightly clarified, that is, "terror is nothing but the use of physical violence against political opponents up to physical destruction" [3]. In the "Brief Political Dictionary" published in Russian in 1971, it was explained that "terror is a policy of intimidation, use of force and punishment against political opponents up to the point of their physical destruction." According to Ye. G. Lyakhov, the term "terrorist act" should be understood as the infliction of serious bodily injury on an individual in connection with his performance of political duties" [1; 14-15]. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 1981, similar to those mentioned above, that is, "the use of force against a terrorist-political enemy is killing, extermination", "terrorism is the policy and tactics that are combined with terror, the concepts of terrorism"[4:465] are described. The authors of the dictionary defined the legal terms related to terrorism in a very narrow sense under the influence of the historical process related to the struggle of two opposing poles, stuck in the shell of the totalitarian regime policy and communist ideology of the former Soviet Union. , there is every reason to say. In our opinion, they try to define the concept of terrorism only on the basis of important social facts related to the terrorist crimes committed in different

countries except the USSR in the 60s and 80s of the 20th century. The fact that until the eighties of the 20th century, terrorist crimes were almost never investigated by the law enforcement agencies of the former Union can be a proof of our words. Since a unique policy was implemented in the territory of the Union, which was completely separated from foreign countries, it was preferable to describe the act as banditry and subversion rather than describing it as a crime of terrorism in the country of the Soviets. Similarly, by scholars of the former totalitarian regime, terrorism was included as an international crime, and it was connected with politics. They considered that there is no social, political, economic, or moral basis for committing terrorism in our country, therefore, it is a disease characteristic of imperialism, which is considered to be the highest stage of capitalism.

Nevertheless, the problems and scientific views related to terrorism and the main features of this crime have been more or less studied by Russian scientists during the last century. In particular, despite the fact that A. N. Trainin expressed the concept, essence, and characteristics of international crimes in a general way, he did not dwell on each of them separately. In his research, he limited himself to citing the provisions of the "Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism" discussed in 1937[5; 156].

I.I. Karpes, the goal of terrorism is to harm democratic, progressive, social reforms, to harm the property of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and individuals, to frighten people, and fascists against them. racists. that it is an act consisting of the use of violence and physical destruction for the benefit of the reactionary views and ideology of anarchists, chauvinists or military bureaucratic currents, as well as material or other benefits by criminal elements or organizations, groups, individuals who sponsor them [6 ;64-98] recognized.

L.A. Mozharyan raised terrorism to the level of state policy and considered it the most terrible international crime [7; 28].

Results and discussion. Above, we have described the opinions of some contemporary

Russian legal scholars about "terror" or "terrorism". Western and Eastern jurists, as well as American scientists, have expressed their own unique opinions about legal terms such as "state terrorism" and "international terrorism".

In particular, British professor Colin S. Gray recognizes the opinion that terrorism is the use of force or the threat of force to achieve a political goal[1;17].

According to the Indian scientist S. Agravala, "the necessary elements of the crime of international terrorism are the use of force or the threat of using force, which creates dangerous conditions for innocent people or the population in general, as well as the international appearance of the crime" [1 ;17], we consider it very reasonable. Because, although the socially dangerous actions of criminals (groups or organizations) engaged in international terrorism appear to be related to international relations to a certain extent, in fact, the purpose of these criminal subjects is to damage international relations and have absolutely nothing to do with them. It is distinguished by the fact that it is aimed at threatening or endangering the lives of innocent people or the population, as well as threatening a specific state policy. Currently, such actions are increasing so much that in such a dangerous situation, no one can guarantee that "I will not be a victim of such a crime."

Similarly, J. Dugard, a scientist from the Republic of South Africa, stated that international terrorism is a violent act that undermines international relations, aims to bring about political changes, and is considered inconsistent with the acceptable moral norms of the international community. puts special emphasis on the fact that the implementation of such an act is aimed at confusing international relations[1;16].

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be said that terrorism, international terrorist crimes are historically characteristic of different periods, and a general, clear and concise understanding of these terms has not been developed until now. This crime is defined differently in the international law

and in the domestic laws of the states. There are also different approaches in several conventions related to the fight against terrorism. Sometimes even contradictory

concepts are stated in them. All this is ultimately one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the fight against this crime today.

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GLOBAL IQLIM O'ZGARISH DAVRIDA YOSH AVLODNI ONA TABIATGA MEHR MUHABBAT RUHIDA TARBIALASHDA KEKSA AVLOD VAKILLARINING TUTGAN O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Mustaqillika erishganimizdan so'ng davlatimiz tomonidan tabiatni asrashga ham alohida e'tibor qaratila boshlandi. Bunda lmiy ta'limotlar bilan birga milliy qadryatlarimizdan keksa avlod vakillarini o'git va ko'rsatmalariga ham quloq tutildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Hadis, nuroniylar, tabiat, ekologik talim-tarbiya, ekologik muammo, yashil makon, chang-g'ubor.

Аннотация: После обретения независимости наше государство стало уделять особое внимание сохранению природы. Наряду с научными учениями были выслушаны также поучения и наставления представителей старшего поколения по нашим национальным ценностям.

Ключевые слова: Хадисы, светила, природа, экологическое образование, экологическая проблема, зеленые насаждения, пыль.

Annotation: After gaining independence, our state began to pay special attention to the

preservation of nature. Along with the scientific teachings, the teachings and instructions of the representatives of the older generation from our national values were also listened to.

Key words: Hadith, luminaries, nature, ecological education, ecological problem, green space, dust.

XXI asrda butun dunyo bo'yicha vujudga kelayotgan atrof-muhit tozaligi va biz nafas olayotgan atmosfera musaffoligiga rahna solayotgan ko'plab holatlar insoiyat hayotiga tobora jiddiy xavf solmoqda. Ayniqsa, yildan-yilga kuchayib borayotgan iqlim isishi va buning natijasida mavjud global ekologik muvozanatning izdan chiyotgani barcha mamlakatlar xalqlari qatori yurtimiz aholisini ham ogohlik va sergaklikka chaqirmoqda.

Alloh taolo dunyodagi barcha zohiriy va botiniy ne'matlarni mukarram inson zoti uchun yaratdi va unga bo'ysundirib qo'ygan. Haq taolo bu haqda shunday deydi:“(Ey