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**Counteraction terrorist manifestations as a priority task of
the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

Abstract: International terrorism is one of the most dangerous phenomena in the world, representing the primary global danger. Terrorism is one of the most difficult predictable phenomena of our time, which is acquiring increasingly diverse forms of manifestation, scale and consequences. Terrorist acts most often bring massive human casualties, entail the destruction of material and spiritual values that cannot sometimes be restored, spread hostility between states, provoke wars, mistrust and hatred between social and national groups, which sometimes cannot be overcome during the lifetime of a generation.

Keywords: terrorism; fundamentalism; religious fanatics; counter-terrorism measures; extremism; public policy.

Undoubtedly, in each country the terrorist threat is assessed in different ways. So, after gaining independence and sovereignty, Kazakhstan chose the path of democracy, progress and market economy. Thanks to the wise and neutral policy of the President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev and competently conducted social, economic and political reforms, the economic growth and growth of the people's well-being, social and political stability, civil peace and consent in the society were achieved. Nevertheless, in Kazakhstan, bordering on countries already facing terrorism, the task of preventing it is a priority for special and law

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enforcement agencies. Previously, terrorism was 'embedded' in the armed national liberation struggle that took place against the background of the geopolitical confrontation - the 'cold war', but now the situation has fundamentally changed. Due to the fact that religious fanatics-terrorists use for their own purposes directions in Islam, today in the ordinary consciousness of people terrorism is associated with Islamic fundamentalism and radicalism. This leads to enormous social tension in the society, since many terrorists are associated with Islam only in the domestic context and purely ceremonial, without the slightest idea of the culture, values and great aspirations of religion, of which they are formally representatives.

Terrorists, often posing as 'freedom fighters', make it difficult to assess objectively the criminal acts they commit, because ideological attitudes, religious guidelines used by terrorists are one of the most powerful means of manipulating the consciousness of people and distracting the public from the true goals of the organizers of terrorist acts. This is an effective way to bring radical young people out of outcasts of society and direct its energy to false goals. Proclaiming 'sublime motives', young people, due to their mental and moral immaturity, easily yield to radical national, social and religious ideas.

At the same time, social ground of terrorism is strengthened, first of all, by poverty, unemployment, lack of education of the population, lack of social prospects for young people and unpreparedness for modern types of work; secondly, the formation of whole generations in the atmosphere of incessant armed clashes; a painful aggravation of religious and national feelings, a heat of despair and hatred [3, p. 46].

In this connection, the events of the last third of the XX and beginning of the XXI centuries urgently require explanations for the emergence and spread in the public life of the phenomenon of terrorism - a process that leads to huge antisocial consequences. At the same time, the success of the fight against modern terrorism



largely depends on knowledge of the causes, conditions and prerequisites for its emergence and activation.

In order to successfully counter 'the enemy', it is necessary to study it well, and when modern, technically and militarily international terrorism, whose subjects do not limit themselves to any moral and moral framework, plays the role of 'enemy', the importance of science for building an adequate and effective system of anti-terrorist measures is difficult to overestimate. Heads of states and influential politicians tirelessly urge each other to close cooperation in countering terrorist threats.

For Kazakhstan, as for other countries, the system of confrontation with terrorism must have a national basis and accumulate in itself coordinated actions of state authorities, the business community, scientific and educational centers, and civil society institutions. Now there is a dangerous tendency to unite informal extremist associations among themselves and ideologically close political organizations. There is an active strengthening of interregional ties, efforts are being made not only to develop common strategies, but also to agree on issues of tactics of behavior.

Along with the use of the electoral resource of extremist organizations, legally acting political parties are trying to create new political parties from such organizations. There is a worsening of the situation with the spread of extremist ideologies, the media and, especially, the Internet, which is an opportunity for many extremist-minded individuals and structures to openly and practically uncontrolled propagate their views and ideas, became a specific medium for the manifestation of extremism [1, p. 36].

Under such conditions, we also need to promptly change the legal basis for countering this phenomenon, and law enforcement practice, the form of organization of work and interagency cooperation. To effectively counter modern terrorist and extremist manifestations, consolidated efforts of all state authorities,



local self-government, as well as public organizations, civil society and religious associations are needed. It is important not only to identify and suppress crimes of an extremist nature, but also to warn them. In our opinion, a special and important aspect of countering extremism is the elimination of the ideological foundations of its existence and spread.

Extremism cannot exist in a vacuum, it constantly needs to be fueled by new cadres who are infected with hate-hating ideas through a religious, educational, cultural and charitable environment. It is the systematic work of state bodies and civil society institutions that can play a significant role in this [2, p. 167].

The prevention of terrorism is a component of the state policy in the field of countering terrorism, which affects the political, social, economic, spiritual, cultural and other spheres. The key directions of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of the prevention of terrorism, in our opinion, are:

- counteraction (preventive, preventive methods) of threats to international and transnational terrorism;
- improvement and formation of qualitatively new socio-political and socio-economic conditions for resolving the contradictions of social development;
- maintenance of norms and rules of public behavior, excluding the use of extremist and terrorist methods of solving problems of social and personal life;
- comprehensive support to the anti-terrorist preventive activities of public authorities, civil society institutions and the business community.

It is necessary to realize that the complex of preventive measures is created by us in conditions of unprecedented activity of terrorist centers in the development and application of constantly updated propaganda, technological and organizational methods and approaches. An important prerequisite for the successful implementation of practical measures for the prevention of terrorism is their scientific study. In connection with this, recently, the problems of scientific research in the field. From the right choice of priorities in these scientific studies,



the development of adequate scientific models and approaches will largely depend on effective state policy in the field of the prevention of terrorism.

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