

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM AND PREVENTION OF CIVIL PROTECTION

Bozorov Umidjon Negboyevich

Teacher of the Life Activity Safety Training Center of FVB Navai region.

Abstract: The article provides information on prevention of terrorism and prevention of civil protection.

Keywords: Extremism, terrorism, civil protection, fanatics, UN, ideology, confession, social evil.

Extremism and terrorism have become one of the most dangerous social evils that entered the 21st century together with humanity. extremism undermines the country's development and inter-civilian solidarity by rejecting tolerance, diversity and common-mindedness.

Fanatics not only harm the political, economic or cultural spheres of social life, but also exert psychological pressure on the society in a massive way and spread the ideology of violence and aggression in the most terrible forms. From this point of view, one of the vital issues facing the state and society is to prevent religious conflicts in the society, to prevent any movement aimed at derailing the social stability in the country through the politicization and falsification of religion.

Today, extremism and terrorism have become a serious threat to the national security of individual countries and the world community as a whole. It is a fact recognized by most countries that extremism and terrorism, which have become a universal problem, can be overcome by the world community only by working together, renouncing various narrow geopolitical interests.

Terrorism (lat. terror — fear, terror) — acts of violence (harassment, vandalism, hostage-taking, murder, explosion, etc.) aimed at killing or intimidating political opponents, opponents, and causing panic and chaos among the population. Terrorism is divided into individual and group terrorism (such as the actions of extremist political gangs). The concept of state terrorism is also used in political science (repressions by dictatorial and totalitarian regimes).

Terrorism has existed in all regions and countries since the Middle Ages. But since the end of the last century, its new manifestations have appeared (killing or kidnapping the leaders of foreign countries and governments, their diplomatic representatives, blowing up embassies, missions, buildings of international organizations, bombing airports and train stations, hijacking airplanes, taking people hostage, etc.). International terrorism has become widespread, and terrorism has become openly political. There have been cases where terrorists receive support from the government of some countries and structures close to it. The level of social danger

of crimes committed by them has increased. The danger of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons falling into the hands of terrorists has increased, and electronic terrorism has appeared. In many cases, terrorism is connected with religious extremism, drug business, and separatism.

Today, 2,238 religious organizations belonging to 16 religious denominations are operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 2,064 are Islamic, 157 are Christian, 8 are Jewish, 6 are Baha'i communities, and one each is a Krishna Consciousness Society and a Buddhist temple. In addition to these, the interdenominational Bible society is also active. Religious organizations have the same right to operate, regardless of which denomination they belong to. The safe and free operation of these religious organizations is a practical expression of the prevailing religious tolerance in our country.

Uzbekistan has been actively participating in the implementation of agreements aimed at combating extremism and terrorism adopted within the framework of a number of regional organizations. Political and legal documents related to the fight against terrorism and its elimination were signed within the framework of the UN, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Currently, Uzbekistan has ratified 13 main UN documents aimed at preventing and combating terrorism. The UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee highly appreciates Uzbekistan's international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. In the activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, cooperation in the fight against the "three evil forces", that is, "terrorism", "separatism" and "extremism" development has a special place. Since 2004, the regional anti-terrorist structure of the SCO has been operating in Tashkent. In September 2010, at the high-level plenary session of the UN General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, our country's president Islam Karimov spoke about the joint fight against terrorism, extremism, separatism and drug trafficking, as well as the fight against Afghanistan. Also focused on the topic of stabilizing the situation. In addition, Uzbekistan has been effectively cooperating with a number of countries such as the USA, Russia, China, Central Asian republics in the fight against international terrorism. On the other hand, the ideology of religious extremism and terrorism in our society Systematically increasing the level and effectiveness of preventive and explanatory work to prevent the spread of the virus has become a vital issue today. Today, effective cooperation between the state and civil society in the fight against religious extremism and terrorism has been established in our republic. The state will identify and put an end to the activities of anti-constitutional groups in violation of our existing laws.

Civil protection is one of the national defense policies, which is of great importance in the protection of citizens and national economic sectors in any emergency, ensuring

their continuous operation, and performing rescue and recovery works. training in the field of protection is carried out in all organizations, regardless of departmental affiliation and organizational-legal form, during working hours and at places of residence. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out methodical guidance, coordination and control of measures to prepare the population to act in emergency situations and in the field of civil protection.

To ensure the implementation of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Civil Protection" and "On Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Disasters" and the fulfillment of the main duties of the citizen protection, citizen is inextricably linked with the protection plan. Civil protection plan means a set of protection measures that help to successfully fulfill the assigned task. These activities include: preventing emergency situations, protecting the population and the territory, increasing the stability of economic sectors, preparing forces and means for rescue and restoration work, and reducing the extent of damage and losses. Civil protection plan will be developed on a nationwide scale. Measures to protect the population and the territory from emergency situations are prepared in advance, and they are prepared separately from the republic scale to the facility level. Planning is developed separately for any FVs (peacetime or wartime).

Civil protection plans in FV are developed by the Ministry of Emergencies on a republican scale, in regions by local state authorities, and plans for the protection of social objects are drawn up by the heads of enterprises, organizations and institutions. The general management of civil protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the moment, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of the FM of the country. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Emergency Situations is responsible for planning the activities of the state system for preventing and acting in emergency situations and managing the FM. In Article 7 of the Law "On Protection of Citizens" of the Republic of Uzbekistan The following powers are defined in the field of FM: • approves the civil protection plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan; • approves the main directions of planning and improvement of civil protection; • determines the procedure for transferring the civil protection system to wartime conditions, carrying out evacuation measures; • confirms the classification of emergency situations and determines the level of participation of executive authorities in their elimination; • civil protection is organized according to the territorial-production principle in accordance with the administrative territorial structure of the republic and covers all branches of the national economy; • determines the procedure for the construction of protective structures and other objects of civil protection, as well as the conditions for collecting, storing and using stocks of personal protective equipment, food, medical and other equipment; • supervises the activities of state bodies and organizations in

the field of civil protection. In conclusion, it should be noted that despite the complexity of the situation in the region and the world as a whole, in the period of new reforms and development of our country, due to the rational domestic and foreign policy implemented under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as well as the strong will, hard work, tolerance and enlightenment of our people, there is peace in our country and stability is being ensured.

References:

1. Fuqaro muhofazasi asoslari T.B. Tuychiev Toshkent 2003.
2. YOCHQBT dasturi 2005.
3. Zashita naseleniya i territoriy ot CHS. Uchebnoe posobidelya rukovoditeley. Tashkent 2003 g.
4. «Grajdanskaya oborona» uchebnik dlya pedagogicheskix institutov.
5. «Grajdanskaya oborona» A.M. Kostrov.
6. Z. Islamov. Diniy ekstremizm va terrorizm ga qarshi kurashning ma'naviy-ma'rifiy asoslari.