

**ASYMMETRIC FEATURES OF SEPARATISM IN CONTEMPORARY CONFLICT
STUDIES**

Kabulov Jahongir Baxodirovich
Urgench State University

Abstract

This article examines the phenomenon of separatism from the perspective of contemporary conflict studies. Separatism does not encompass all elements of a system but emerges through specifically selected components. It is analyzed as a complex, multifaceted, and interconnected systemic phenomenon within political processes. The study explores the historical roots of separatism, its connections to extremism and terrorism, mechanisms of resistance in the state and society, as well as its political and social impacts, all analyzed through a philosophical and political lens.

Keywords

separatism, asymmetric features, conflict, system, extremism, terrorism, political phenomenon, resistance, state, social impact.

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada separatizm hodisasi zamonaviy konfliktologiya nuqtai nazaridan o'rganiladi. Separatizm tizimning barcha elementlarini qamrab olmaydi, balki maxsus tanlangan komponentlar majmuasi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, u siyosiy jarayonlarning murakkab, ko'p qirrali va o'zaro bog'liq tizimli hodisasi sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada separatizmning tarixiy ildizlari, ekstremizm va terrorizm bilan bog'liqligi, davlat va jamiyatdagi qarshilik mexanizmlari, shuningdek, uning siyosiy va ijtimoiy ta'siri chuqur falsafiy va siyosiy tahlil asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

separatizm, assimmetrik xususiyat, konflikt, tizim, ekstremizm, terrorizm, siyosiy hodisa, qarshilik, davlat, ijtimoiy ta'sir.

**АССИМЕТРИЧНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СЕПАРАТИЗМА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ
КОНФЛИКТОЛОГИИ**

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается феномен сепаратизма с позиции современной конфликтологии. Сепаратизм проявляется не через охват всех элементов системы, а через специально отобранные компоненты. При этом он анализируется как сложное, многогранное и взаимосвязанное системное явление политических процессов. В статье подробно освещены исторические корни сепаратизма, его связь с экстремизмом и терроризмом, механизмы сопротивления в государстве и обществе, а также политическое и социальное воздействие на современное общество с философско-политическим анализом.

Ключевые слова

сепаратизм, ассиметричные особенности, конфликт, система, экстремизм, терроризм, политическое явление, сопротивление, государство, социальное воздействие.

Introduction

The problem of combating separatism is indicative of its connection with both the internal and external policies of a state. This, in turn, necessitates highlighting the internal and external aspects of separatism.

In recent years, due to significant changes in the practice of interstate relations, separatism is acquiring characteristics and features of a higher-than-nation (more precisely, higher-than-state) level, i.e., geopolitical and civilizational attributes. Therefore, the external side of separatism is its most important characteristic. This is largely determined by the fact that under current conditions of the world's очередного redistribution and the formation of a new world order, demarcation between various political communities, including within state-organized societies, is being carried out according to the criteria of geopolitical fracture lines.

Such technology of external influence is sufficiently developed in modern political practice. Thus, it is appropriate to consider the fact of NATO's eastward expansion not only as a defense against the alliance's potential aggression but also as a factor in the integration of a number of Eastern European countries into the US-sponsored unified European military-political structure.

In this context, the external side (or external content) of separatism encompasses a range of issues directly related to establishing relations with other states directly or indirectly involved in these processes, as well as providing assistance or resistance to other states in the process of initiating separatism or resisting it.

Literature Review And Methodology

From a methodological and substantive standpoint, this involves: firstly, considering separatism as a socio-political phenomenon with ideological, political, and practical characteristics; secondly, analyzing the nature, manifestations, and consequences of separatism in the context of the current stage of world community development; thirdly, understanding that the problem of separatism should be considered in conjunction with modern conflicts and in accordance with the research objectives. At the same time, the author believes that by subordinating the study of separatism to its interconnection with issues of ensuring national security, the research methodology in this case involves identifying the following problems: the source, primarily considered from a political science perspective with an ethno-political characteristic. Among the authors of works dedicated to perceiving and analyzing the development of separatism are foreign researchers such as Andrea Pin, R. Simeon, D. Elkins, G. Bertrand, T. Andryszewski, G. Kissinger, Z. Brzezinski, Andrea Pin I. Wallerstein, Sh. Garnett, and others.

Results And Discussion

Separatism manifests itself at a specific social time, possesses a certain duration of existence, and a lawful sequence of changes in its states (phases). This circumstance necessitates considering separatism from a chronological perspective, in the dimension of time. Despite different approaches to the temporal forms of political event movement (along a closed circle, spiral, or pendulum principle), scholars agree that the rhythm of movement has a cyclical character. The history of Russia's political development, which experienced the catastrophic processes of separatism twice during the 20th century alone, clearly testifies to this.

The most important peculiarity of separatism is that it is objectively and inherently characteristic of various political and social structures. This is related to the existence of diverse interests and needs, and the contradictions formed on this basis.

In this regard, it is appropriate to highlight the following characteristics of separatism:

firstly, the specificity of its genesis and evolution at certain stages of the historical development of a given statehood;

secondly, the conditions and nature of the specific historical connection of various ethno-confessional groups within a particular state;

thirdly, the character of interrelations and mutual influence of various social groups in the process of achieving political goals [1].

An important characteristic of separatism is its asymmetry, which expresses not the temporary nature of the achieved balance of forces among political game participants, but the impossibility of maintaining it permanently; consequently, it expresses the variability of relations arising in the process of one social group's secession among various social groups of society and the obstruction of this process by the state's official structures [2].

In the evolution of separatism, other socio-political contradictions also objectively exist, which must be taken into account when developing the main directions of combating separatism in the interests of ensuring the national security of the state. In particular, these are:

1. contradictions of a historical-cultural nature;
2. contradictions of legal-territorial demarcation;
3. socio-economic and ethno-demographic contradictions;
4. contradictions in the sphere of ensuring internal security;
5. contradictions of a psychological nature [3].

The contradictions listed above determine the specific characteristics of separatism, as well as the objective patterns of its manifestation in a particular state structure.

Speaking about the evolution of separatism in history, these contradictions played a special role in the intensification of separatist processes and the subsequent separation of a certain part of the political space [4].

For example, contradictions of a historical-cultural nature served as the basis for the formation of a complex called "historical grievances" among representatives of a number of ethnic groups of the country's population. At different times, most ethnic groups were incorporated into Russia in one way or another, including through violence. This, according to representatives of nationalist structures, played a negative role in the history of these ethnic groups [5].

Contradictions in legal-territorial demarcation have been and remain a source of conflict to this day. Although these contradictions are not separatist in their nature and direction, the ethno-political tension they form has a significantly destructive effect on the foundations of Uzbek statehood in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Contradictions in the sphere of ensuring internal security were clearly manifested in the process of activity on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In general, these contradictions played a decisive role in the intensification of general internal political tension in Uzbekistan in 2024, encouraging disintegration, including separatist processes, on its territory.

The forms of process development can be not only stage-by-stage discontinuity, leaps, spiral development from bottom to top, but also the accumulation of simple deviations, non-linearity and avalanche-like nature of processes, self-organization of the system [6]. The characteristics of such a situation are both determinacy and probable randomness, and the factors influencing the process are both objective and lawful trends, as well as micro-level small

influences. Along with dialectics, another conceptual approach is very important in researching the problem of combating separatism - synergetics. The application of the synergetic approach does not diminish the role and significance of dialectics [7]. This is because the causes of society's development, including crisis, are not only the influence of the laws of dialectical development - the unity and struggle of opposites, contradiction, negation of negation, transition of quantity into quality, but also the unevenness, instability, evolution and co-evolution of the political system;

It follows that chance is considered an independent factor of social and political evolution, and its role in processes of self-organization is extremely high. Therefore, it seems necessary to analyze chance not as a secondary, subordinate factor, but as a stable, characteristic feature of the political system, a condition of its existence and development [8]. This means that in analyzing separatism and all political processes developing on its basis, both the dialectical method and the synergetic method should be used.

Conclusion

In general, the combined application of dialectics with a synergetic approach allows considering the problems of separatism and the fight against it from the perspective of understanding them as a result of human activity. In other words, the primary task arises - understanding the cause-and-effect structure of separatism's development as a systemic phenomenon and the mechanisms of its reproduction [8].

Separatism is more dynamic in its development than any other phenomenon of political practice because the nature and content of the processes carried out on its basis largely depend on the specific situation [9]. Methodologically, this implies using the principle of a situational approach. On this basis, the conditions and factors predetermining the emergence and development of separatism, as well as the directions of activity of state authorities in combating it accordingly, can be formulated in a timely and precise manner.

Since social life consists of the process of people's joint activity, it means that everything existing in society is one or another form of human activity. This allows emphasizing that the source and basis of separatism is the activity of social groups aimed at separating themselves from the commonality formed within a single state, with the goal of establishing a sovereign state.

At the level of socio-philosophical understanding of the problem of combating separatism, one of the main research methods is also implemented - the substantial approach [10]. The most important task of the substantial approach is to determine the single source and basis of the system's internal organization, a strict scientific classification of all forms of education existing within the substantial quality [11]. In conclusion, the signs of separatism reflect specific typical and characteristic features inherent in a particular social group that correspond to its historically defined political interests and the claims of a complex organized state community.

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