CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This thesis conclude that US - Kyrgyzstan Counter Terrorism Cooperation in combating terrorism in South Kyrgyzstan had failed to combat terrorism. The ultimate goal of the cooperation The failure of the counter terrorism cooperation can be seen by examining the number of terrorist attacks and events after the counter terrorism cooperation came to force. By observing the terrorist events before and after the cooperation, it is found that the number of terrorist attacks did not shown any significant derivation. The US – Kyrgyzstan counter terrorism cooperation using proactive policies had failed to eliminate the terrorism in South Kyrgyzstan because the cooperation could not eliminate the problems of politic and economy which are caused the individual or group to commit terrorist act. Furthermore the thesis describes three determinant factors which are leading to the failure of the cooperation.

Examining the political context in South Kyrgyzstan, the strength and type of political institutions are important determinants in suppressing or nurturing the political order in general and terrorism in particular. The process of unstable political situation has been triggering terrorism. Democracy as one of political institutions affects the amount of terrorism produced by country because the democratic state provides standard procedure for the legitimate expression of social and political grievances but on the

opportunity for citizens to participate in governing the state and check the power of politicians had decreased. As a result, the probability of terrorism as illegitimate way of expressing grievances and engaging in violent political participation had increased.

In economy context, Russia is still taking control over the economy of Kyrgyzstan after the independence because it is hard for Kyrgyzstan to merely untie from dependency to Russia. Economy welfare is only for particular elites and group especially in northern Kyrgyzstan whereas poverty is a main face of most people especially in South Kyrgyzstan. In short, the open market economy and capitalism are the main reasons of the economy ruthless. Liberalization of economy is viewed as the heart problem of poverty and it pulled out society trust, nothing remains but grievance and rebels. The problem of economy has forced hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Kyrgyzstan mostly young men, to seek out employment elsewhere. The primary destinations are Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. For those left behind, there is no chance for the future life. For those taking the long journey to the north, the difficult working conditions as well as the stereotypes and prejudice, in addition to outright violence, that they face in their countries of destination makes earning money and being removed from their families for many months at a time that much more difficult. With desperate conditions at home and the seeming indifference or outright hostility of their governments toward their plight, growing numbers of people have turned to Islamic political movements as a possible means of salvation.

In conclusion, the US - Kyrgyzstan counterterrorism cooperation for combating

problem with the counterterrorism cooperation is about not getting to the roots of terrorism especially in South Kyrgyzstan where the problems of politic and economy are the causes of aggrieved population. According to the research of Walter Enders and Todd Sandler, these proactive and defensive strategies would not target the core problem of terrorism. Stratey could not get eliminate the roots of terrorism. In other word, the U.S. – Kyrgyzstan counter terrorism cooperation did not address the grievance of terrorists, thereby eliminating their rationale for violence. The strategy fails to consider the basic reasons of people conducting terrorism such as political and