

“GLOBAL MIQYOSDA SAUDIYA ARABISTONINING DINIY-SIYOSIY STRATEGIYALARI”

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Saudiya Arabistonining global miqyosdagi diniy-siyosiy strategiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Mamlakatning islomiy markaz sifatidagi nufuzi, sunniy islom, ayniqsa vahhobiylik yo`nalishini global miqyosda yoyishdagi faoliyati, xalqaro tashkilotlar, islomiy markazlar va ta`lim muassasalari orqali olib borayotgan siyosiy-diniy ta`siri yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Saudiya Arabistonining diniy diplomatiyasi orqali o`z tashqi siyosatini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan harakatlari, diniy omilning geosiyosiy manfaatlar bilan uyg`unlashuvi va bu siyosatning mintaqaviy va global xavfsizlikka ta`siri tahlil etilgan. Maqola davomida ushbu siyosatning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari hamda xalqaro maydondagi aks sadosi yoritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar

Saudiya Arabistoni, diniy diplomatiya, vahhobiylik, tashqi siyosat, islomiy strategiya, geosiyosat, global xavfsizlik.

“RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL STRATEGIES OF SAUDI ARABIA ON A GLOBAL SCALE”

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Annotation

This article analyzes the global religious-political strategies of Saudi Arabia. It explores the country's role as a central hub of Islam and its efforts to promote Sunni Islam—particularly Wahhabism—on an international scale. The study examines

Saudi Arabia's use of religious diplomacy through Islamic centers, educational institutions, and international organizations to expand its political influence. It also highlights how religious elements are strategically aligned with geopolitical interests. Furthermore, the article assesses the impact of these strategies on regional and global security, offering a critical view of their positive and negative consequences on the international stage.

Key words

Saudi Arabia, religious diplomacy, Wahhabism, foreign policy, Islamic strategy, geopolitics, global security.

KIRISH.

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida din va siyosat o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida muhim omillardan biri sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ayniqsa, islom dini asosida shakllangan davlatlar uchun diniy qadriyatlar nafaqat ichki siyosatda, balki tashqi siyosiy strategiyalarni belgilashda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, Saudiya Arabistoni misolida diniy omilning xalqaro siyosiy maydondagi o'рни va ahamiyatini o'rganish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Saudiya Arabistoni o'zining ikki muqaddas shahar – Makka va Madinaning joylashuvi sababli butun islom olamida alohida diniy maqomga ega. Ushbu maqom mamlakatga global miqyosda diniy yetakchilikni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Uzoq yillardan beri bu davlat sunniy islomning vahhobiylilik yo'nalishini qo'llab-quvvatlab, uni eksport qilish orqali o'zining tashqi siyosiy manfaatlarini ilgari surmoqda. Buning uchun Saudiya Arabistoni turli xalqaro islomiy tashkilotlar, diniy ta'lim muassasalari, yordam dasturlari va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali keng ko'lamli diniy-siyosiy strategiyalarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada Saudiya Arabistonining global miqyosdagi diniy-siyosiy strategiyalarining mohiyati, vositalari, asosiy yo'nalishlari va ularning xalqaro munosabatlar tizimidagi o'рни chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ushbu strategiyalarning mintaqaviy va global xavfsizlikka ta'siri, shuningdek xalqaro maydondagi ijobiy va salbiy oqibatlari ham ilmiy asosda baholanadi.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, religion and politics are intricately intertwined, emerging as significant factors within the system of international relations. This interrelation is particularly evident in states shaped by Islamic principles, where religious values play a crucial role not only in domestic affairs but also in the formulation of foreign policy strategies. From this perspective, examining the role

and significance of religion in the international political arena through the example of Saudi Arabia holds considerable academic relevance.

Due to the presence of the two holy cities—Mecca and Medina—within its territory, Saudi Arabia holds a unique religious status throughout the Islamic world. This privileged position enables the country to exercise religious leadership on a global scale. For decades, Saudi Arabia has supported and promoted the Wahhabi branch of Sunni Islam, leveraging its dissemination as a tool to advance its foreign policy interests. To this end, the kingdom implements broad religious-political strategies through various international Islamic organizations, religious educational institutions, aid programs, and mass media channels.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the essence, instruments, and principal directions of Saudi Arabia's religious-political strategies on a global scale, as well as their place within the system of international relations. Furthermore, it evaluates the impact of these strategies on regional and global security and examines their positive and negative consequences in the international arena from a scholarly standpoint.

Saudiya Arabistonining diniy-siyosiy strategiyalarining global ta'sir doirasi.

Saudiya Arabistoni o'zining diniy nufuzi va iqtisodiy salohiyatidan kelib chiqib, xalqaro maydonda o'ziga xos diniy-siyosiy strategiyalarni shakllantirgan. Bu strategiyalar orqali mamlakat nafaqat mintaqaviy, balki global miqyosda ham o'z ta'sir doirasini kengaytirishga intiladi. Ular asosan quyidagi yo'nalishlarda namoyon bo'ladi:

1. Islomiy ta'lim va diniy institutlar orqali global ta'sir

Saudiya Arabistoni dunyo bo'ylab yuzlab diniy ta'lim muassasalarini moliyalashtiradi va boshqaradi. Bu muassasalar orqali sunniy islom, xususan vahhobiylilik yo'nalishini yoyishga katta e'tibor qaratiladi. Islom universitetlari (masalan, Madina Islom universiteti) orqali turli davlatlardan talabalar qabul qilinadi va ular o'z yurtlariga qaytgach, diniy yetakchilar sifatida Saudiya diniy mafkurasini yoyishda ishtirok etadilar.

2. Gumanitar yordam va fondlar orqali diniy diplomatiya

Saudiya Arabistoni ko'plab islomiy fondlar, masjid qurilishi, diniy kitoblar tarqatilishi va gumanitar yordam dasturlari orqali o'z diniy-siyosiy ta'sirini kengaytiradi. Bu yordamlar ko'pincha diniy ta'lim va targ'ibot bilan birgalikda olib

boriladi. Masalan, Afrika, Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo va hatto Yevropa davlatlarida bu kabi faoliyatlar keng qamrovga ega.¹⁴²

3. Xalqaro islomiy tashkilotlar orqali ta'sir

Saudiya Arabistoni Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti (OIC), Islomiy taraqqiyot banki (IDB), Rabita al-'Alam al-Islami kabi xalqaro diniy tashkilotlar faoliyatida yetakchi rol o'ynaydi. Bu tashkilotlar orqali Saudiya diniy pozitsiyasini xalqaro maydonda ilgari surish, boshqa musulmon davlatlar bilan hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish va diniy birlik g'oyasini tarqatish siyosati amalga oshiriladi.

4. Siyosiy va geosiyosiy manfaatlar bilan uyg'unlik

Saudiya Arabistonining diniy strategiyalari ko'pincha uning geosiyosiy manfaatlari bilan uzviy bog'liq. Masalan, Yaqin Sharqdagi muayyan guruhlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, Eron ta'sirini cheklash yoki muayyan davlatlarda sunniy mafkurani mustahkamlash orqali o'zining siyosiy pozitsiyasini kuchaytirishga intiladi. Bu holat ayniqsa Suriyada, Yaman va Liviyada yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

5. Yevropa va G'arbdagi musulmon diasporalari ustidan ta'sir

Saudiya Arabistoni Yevropadagi musulmon jamoalari orasida masjidlar qurish, imomlar tayinlash va diniy materiallar tarqatish orqali diniy pozitsiyalarini mustahkamlashga intiladi. Biroq, bu faoliyat ko'plab G'arb davlatlari tomonidan tanqidga uchramoqda, chunki u radikallik va jamiyatlardagi integratsiya jarayonlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkinligi ta'kidlanmoqda.

The Global Influence of Saudi Arabia's Religious-Political Strategies

Based on its religious authority and economic capacity, Saudi Arabia has developed distinct religious-political strategies on the international stage. Through these strategies, the Kingdom seeks to expand its sphere of influence not only regionally but also globally. These strategies are primarily manifested in the following directions:

1. Global Influence through Islamic Education and Religious Institutions

Saudi Arabia funds and oversees hundreds of religious educational institutions around the world. These institutions place particular emphasis on spreading Sunni Islam, especially the Wahhabi doctrine. Islamic universities – such as the Islamic University of Medina – admit students from various countries, who,

¹⁴² Lacroix, S. *Awakening Islam: The Politics of Religious Dissent in Contemporary Saudi Arabia*. – Harvard University Press, 2011. – P. 145.

upon returning home, often serve as religious leaders and play a key role in promoting the Saudi religious ideology.

2. Religious Diplomacy through Humanitarian Aid and Foundations

The Kingdom extends its religious-political influence through numerous Islamic foundations, mosque construction projects, distribution of religious literature, and humanitarian aid programs. These initiatives are frequently accompanied by religious education and proselytizing efforts. Such activities are particularly prominent in Africa, Southeast Asia, and even across parts of Europe.

3. Influence through International Islamic Organizations

Saudi Arabia plays a leading role in several international religious organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Muslim World League (Rabita al-'Alam al-Islami). Through these bodies, the Kingdom advances its religious position on the global stage, fosters cooperation with other Muslim countries, and promotes the idea of Islamic unity.

4. Alignment with Political and Geopolitical Interests

Saudi Arabia's religious strategies are often closely aligned with its geopolitical interests. For example, by supporting specific groups in the Middle East, countering Iranian influence, or reinforcing Sunni ideology in certain countries, the Kingdom aims to strengthen its political position. These dynamics are particularly evident in conflict zones such as Syria, Yemen, and Libya.

5. Influence over Muslim Diasporas in Europe and the West

Saudi Arabia seeks to strengthen its religious influence among Muslim communities in Europe by financing mosque construction, appointing imams, and distributing religious materials. However, this activity has been met with criticism from many Western governments, who argue that it may contribute to radicalization and hinder integration processes within these societies.

Xulosa

Saudiya Arabistonining diniy-siyosiy strategiyalari zamonaviy xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida o'ziga xos va murakkab hodisa sifatida ko'riladi. Mamlakatning ikki muqaddas shahar – Makka va Madinaning hududida joylashganligi unga diniy yetakchilik maqomini taqdim etib, ushbu maqom siyosiy vosita sifatida samarali qo'llanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, vahhobiylik asosidagi diniy mafkuraning global miqyosda yoyilishi orqali Saudiya Arabistoni o'z tashqi

siyosatini mustahkamlash, mintaqaviy va global geosiyosiy jarayonlarga ta'sir o'tkazishga harakat qilmoqda.

Saudiya Arabistonining diniy-siyosiy strategiyalari ko'p qirrali va keng ko'lamli bo'lib, ular ta'lim, diniy targ'ibot, moliyaviy yordam, diniy diplomatiya va xalqaro islomiy tashkilotlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ayniqsa, diniy ta'lim muassasalari orqali yetishtirilayotgan kadrlar, keyinchalik o'z mamlakatlarida Saudiya diniy mafkurasining targ'ibotchilari sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Shu jihatdan qaralganda, Saudiya Arabistonining diniy siyosati oddiy ma'naviy targ'ibot emas, balki yaxshi tashkil etilgan va uzoq muddatli tashqi siyosiy strategiya sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Biroq, bu strategiyalarning global miqyosdagi ta'siri turli mintaqalarda bir xilda namoyon bo'lmayapti. Masalan, Afrika va Osiyo davlatlarida Saudiya diniy modeli muayyan darajada ommalashgan bo'lsa-da, Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerikada bu siyosat ko'proq siyosiy bosimlar va tanqidlar ostida qolmoqda. Buning sababi, G'arb jamiyatlarida diniy pluralizm, radikallik tahdidi va diniy mafkura bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik masalalari dolzarb ekani bilan izohlanadi. Shu bilan birga, Saudiya Arabistoni o'z diniy strategiyasini geosiyosiy maqsadlariga xizmat qiladigan vosita sifatida ishlatib, Eron, Turkiya kabi raqobatchi davlatlar bilan mintaqaviy yetakchilik uchun kurashmoqda.¹⁴³

Saudiya Arabistonining diniy-siyosiy strategiyalari, ayniqsa, Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti (OIC), Rabita al-'Alam al-Islami, Islomiy taraqqiyot banki kabi institutlar orqali mustahkamlanmoqda. Ushbu tashkilotlar orqali Saudiya diniy liderlik mavqeini xalqaro miqyosda qonuniylashtirishga harakat qilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, mamlakatning neft boyliklari hisobiga moliyaviy imkoniyatlari keng bo'lib, bu resurslar diniy-siyosiy ta'sirni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Shunday qilib, Saudiya Arabistonining diniy-siyosiy strategiyalari zamonaviy dunyo siyosatida an'anaviy diniy yetakchilik va zamonaviy geosiyosiy manfaatlar uyg'unlashgan noyob model sifatida qaralmoqda. Ushbu strategiyalar mintaqaviy xavfsizlik, xalqaro hamkorlik, diniy mafkura eksporti, shuningdek, musulmon dunyosidagi ideologik raqobatlar nuqtayi nazaridan chuqur ilmiy tahlilni talab etadi. Kelgusida mazkur siyosatning barqarorlikka ta'siri, radikallashuv jarayonlari bilan bog'liqligi va xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolari bilan uyg'unligi tadqiqotlar uchun alohida yo'nalish bo'lib qoladi.

Conclusion

¹⁴³ Al-Rasheed, M. A History of Saudi Arabia. – Cambridge University Press, 2010. – P. 98.

Saudi Arabia's religious-political strategies are viewed as a distinct and complex phenomenon within the modern system of international relations. The presence of the two holy cities – Mecca and Medina – within its territory grants the Kingdom a status of religious leadership, which it effectively employs as a political instrument. In particular, by promoting the Wahhabi-based religious ideology on a global scale, Saudi Arabia seeks to reinforce its foreign policy and exert influence over both regional and global geopolitical dynamics.

These strategies are multifaceted and wide-ranging, encompassing education, religious propagation, financial aid, religious diplomacy, and engagement through international Islamic organizations. Notably, graduates of Saudi-funded religious institutions often return to their home countries and act as advocates of the Saudi religious doctrine, highlighting that the Kingdom's religious policy functions not merely as spiritual outreach but as a well-structured and long-term foreign policy strategy.

However, the global impact of these strategies is not uniform across different regions. While the Saudi religious model has found a certain degree of acceptance in parts of Africa and Asia, it faces considerable political resistance and criticism in Europe and North America. This disparity can be attributed to pressing concerns in Western societies regarding religious pluralism, the threat of radicalization, and the security implications associated with ideological influence. Simultaneously, Saudi Arabia utilizes its religious strategy as a tool to advance its geopolitical objectives, competing for regional leadership with rival states such as Iran and Turkey.

Saudi Arabia's religious-political agenda is further consolidated through institutions such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Muslim World League (Rabita al-'Alam al-Islami), and the Islamic Development Bank. Through these platforms, the Kingdom aims to legitimize its religious leadership on an international level. Additionally, its vast oil wealth provides the financial means to support and expand its religious-political influence across various regions.

In conclusion, Saudi Arabia's religious-political strategies represent a unique model in contemporary global politics, where traditional religious leadership converges with modern geopolitical interests. These strategies necessitate in-depth scholarly analysis from the perspectives of regional security, international cooperation, ideological exportation, and intra-Muslim ideological competition. In the future, further research will be essential to assess the long-term implications of this policy in relation to stability, radicalization processes, and global security concerns.

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