

Foreign Experience in Preventing Religious Extremism

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ANNOTATION: The importance and relevance of the research topic in this dissertation, the concept and relevance of the organization of prevention of crimes related to religious extremism, as well as the role and functions of the prevention inspector in the organization of general prevention of crimes related to religious extremism, problems and shortcomings and various proposals to address the shortcomings, the cooperation of the inspector of prevention with other services, public associations and citizens' self-government bodies on the organization of the prevention of offenses related to religious extremism, as well as ways to improve this activity using the above. Many countries around the world are currently suffering from the scourge of religious extremism. To date, many innocent people have died prematurely as a result of terrorist attacks. Religious extremism is a horrible and borderless crime that shakes the entire world community. Unfortunately, such crimes are also committed in our country.

We all know that, today, the crime of extremism is one of the most worrying events in the world. The 21st century is the information age, and the most serious threat facing the world in the age of globalization is religious extremism. Today we live in a very intense and complex time, which is changing rapidly, radically different from the times that humanity has experienced so far. It is no secret that no matter what happens on any part of the world today, human beings will immediately find out about it on the other side of the world. Today, various threats such as sabotage, violence and different kinds of other commination pose a huge threat to the world community. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 20, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev put forward the following proposals for the effective organization of the fight against religious extremism:

The growing threat of extremism in the world, especially in recent years, shows that the method of combating them, mainly through the use of force, is not justified. In this respect, in many cases, the fight against their consequences is limited not to the root causes of the threats, but to their consequences.

Although the legal responsibility for crimes committed within extremist and terrorist organizations has been strengthened, special attention is paid to conducting explanatory work with members of extremist organizations and returning them to a healthy lifestyle. One of the important tasks is to provide moral support to the families of extremists who have gone abroad, and to conduct preventive talks with them. Thus, the prevention of extremism, an in-depth scientific study of its criminological features, the study of the characteristics of those who commit crimes of extremism, and the acquisition of specialized knowledge necessary to combat this negative scourge are required. Today, religious extremism has become a factor that poses a serious threat not only to

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the national security of individual countries, but also to the world community. Considering the urgency of the problem, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his 2017 Address to the Oliy Majlis:

At the same time, the turbulent situation in some parts of the world is leading to an increase in population migration, which in turn is leading to the spread of religious extremism and it is becoming one of the global problems. Today One of the main problems is to prevent the infiltration of beliefs that contradict our religious beliefs into our region, to protect traditional, enlightened and moderate Islam from foreign ideas. Complete elimination of the threat of religious extremism and terrorism, which is the plague of the XXI century, also depends on solving this problem.

Uzbekistan's participation in the fight against international religious extremism is also reflected in the activities of regional organizations. The main subjects of international politics include international political or military-political organizations formed by states. These include a number of regional organizations such as the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in agreements aimed at combating and preventing religious extremism is a logical continuation of its domestic and foreign policy.

On June 15, 2001, the Shanghai Convention “on combating religious extremism, separatism and terrorism” was signed. On the Agreement on the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure of June 7, 2002 and the agreement was signed by employees of the Shanghai corporate organization and other documents it is recorded that religious extremism threatens international peace and security, friendly interstate relations and fundamental human rights and freedoms, and therefore all peacekeeping forces must work together to combat it. In the framework of cooperation between the Central Asian states in the fight against religious extremism and terrorism:

- Coordination of the relevant legislation of the countries of the region based on the urgent tasks of regional security, including the tasks set for counter-terrorism activities within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;
- The development and implementation of measures to prevent religious extremism, as well as the comprehensive and multifaceted nature of this area, requires the involvement of not only law enforcement agencies, but also the whole society and government agencies;
- There is a need for a comprehensive, in-depth and systematic study of the problems associated with the negative impact of religious extremism on the life of the region, which will expand the opportunities for developing a coordinated position of countries in the region in addressing security threats.

In 2018, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan hosted an international forum on "Efforts to Prevent Aggressive Extremism and the Role of the Media." Representatives of the Ministries of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, experts from international organizations and the media took part in the forum with their proposals and presentations, and each country shared its experience. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the event, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic Nurlan Kanimetov noted that international religious extremism today has such a complex appearance that the means of combating it need to be improved every second. This issue is not unique to one country, so it is necessary to unite common efforts to prevent the problem. The experience and cooperation of Central Asian countries, which are close to each other in terms of development trends and values, are of particular importance.

Indeed, today religious extremism and terrorism are turning the media into their weapon. Criminals, in particular, are masterfully exploiting cyberspace opportunities. He is expressing his ideas on the Internet through the latest technology. Much remains to be done to develop propaganda weapons against him. The main goal of the forum is to increase the effectiveness of media technologies in the fight against religious extremism and terrorism. Participants noted the low level of religious education among the region's youth, the inadequate quality of education, and the ineffectiveness of propaganda and media coverage in Central Asia. As a regional organization, the Council of Europe has also done a lot to combat and prevent religious extremism. Following the 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Conference of Ministers of Justice began to develop and implement a plan of action to strengthen the legal framework for combating religious extremism and terrorism. The Action Plan, adopted by the Committee of Ministers in November 2001, states that the activities of the Council of Europe should be based on the following principles:

- Improving legal activities in the fight against religious extremism;
- maintaining core values;
- Eliminate the causes of religious extremism.

The joint efforts of the CIS internal affairs agencies are also relevant in this regard. That is, the heads of the CIS states, heads of government, foreign ministers, defense ministers, joint armed forces, border guards, interstate economic, financial and banking councils, economic courts, statistics committees, human rights commissions, and so on. The CIS is committed to the UN's central role in governing international relations, and believes that its role should also be a priority in the development and implementation of a global strategy to combat religious extremism. In this regard, the main directions of the fight against religious extremism have been identified by the member states and their competent authorities, as well as the statutory bodies and sectoral structures of the CIS:

1. Enhancing the counter-terrorism capabilities of the CIS member states and the Commonwealth in general;
2. Warning, reporting, preventing and investigating crimes of a religious extremist nature and minimizing their consequences.
3. The inevitability of punishment for crimes of a religious extremist nature;
4. Improving the legal framework for cooperation in combating religious extremism.
5. Analysis of the factors and conditions influencing the emergence of religious extremism, predicting their development trends and their manifestation in the territory of the CIS member states.
6. Assisting and rehabilitating victims of religious extremism.
7. Eliminate the use of weapons of mass destruction for religious extremist purposes or the risks posed by the supply of radioactive, toxic and other hazardous substances, materials and technologies for their production.
8. Resist the financing of religious extremist activities.
9. Eliminate threats or use of local or global computer systems for religious extremist purposes (combating cyber extremism).
10. Combating the propaganda of religious extremism.

Uzbekistan has made a significant contribution to the fight against international religious extremism by according to a number of regional and international regulations, treaties and conventions.

In the Russian Federation, the Police has the following powers to prevent and combat religious extremist crimes:

- Develops and implements measures to prevent the crime of religious extremism.
- ✓ Religious extremism regulates normative legal acts on crime prevention.
- ✓ Coordinates measures to prevent the crime of religious extremism in bodies and organizations, organizes the activities of departmental coordination bodies in the prevention of this crime.
- ✓ Ensure the relationship between the subjects of crime prevention of religious extremism and those involved in crime prevention.
- ✓ Establishes a federal executive body approved by the Russian Federation and provides official statistics on the prevention of crimes of religious extremism.
- ✓ Religious extremism also exercises other powers provided for in the prevention of crime in the Russian Federation.

Powers of the Police of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- Participates in improving the legal literacy of citizens, studies public opinion on improving the efficiency of law enforcement agencies and law enforcement agencies;
- take measures to prevent crimes of religious extremism, keep preventive records and carry out preventive control;
- Interacts with government agencies and organizations involved in the prevention of crimes against public order and religious extremism, interacts with security entities;
- to inform these bodies about the facts of violations related to religious extremism known to them or identified by other competent law enforcement agencies;
- provides for the organization of special training courses for law enforcement officers on the prevention of crimes of religious extremism;

Another specific system in the field of crimes related to religious extremism in the administrative territories among European countries is located in Germany. In the German system of public administration, the police occupy one of the key positions, including the Federal Police and the Provincial Police. The Provincial Police unconditionally follow the instructions of the Federal Police, while the Provincial Police cannot interfere in the tasks involved in the field of crimes related to religious extremism. The activities of religious extremism-related offenses in the country are mainly carried out by the Federal Police. The system of public order and security in the country is decentralized, and the law enforcement services of the countries differ from the state bodies in the special order. In Germany, the person in charge of a local authority is also the first officer of the police organization in the region. Consequently, the police of some states belong to the state in whole or in part, while others are communal institutions. There are 160,000 to 165,000 police officers in the country.

Among European countries, another unique aspect of the system in the field of offenses related to religious extremism has been formed in France. Historically decentralized like other European countries and subordinated to various institutions of power, the French police today consists of two main central institutions united in the police system - the National Police and the Gendarmerie. It also

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carries out a number of socio-political tasks, such as exercising control over the French Government and ensuring the civil protection of the state. The municipal police of France, which is fully funded by the local budget, maintains public order and security in cities and other residential areas, and in this regard, they work in constant cooperation with the National Police. Japan is one of the countries in Asia with a special system in the field of offenses related to religious extremism. From 1874 to 1947, when the police were established in the country, a whole centralized system was formed and submitted to the commission. In accordance with the Law on Police, adopted in 1954 after the war, the task of directing and overseeing the police forces in the state apparatus was delegated directly to the State Commission for Public Security, which reports directly to the Prime Minister. It is noteworthy that none of the extremist structures can in any way propose a model of building a society that they are "proclaiming".

Experts highlight the impact of the ideological gap and the imbalance manifested in the instability of values targets among the factors that led to the emergence and development of religious extremism. Ideological gaps are often filled with unhealthy ideas that serve to misunderstand the current situation in society, the social environment, the subordination of his will to another person and the formation of aggression in his worldview. This technology, called 'zombification', can only be effective in an environment of poorly formed spirituality, empty will and unhealthy aspirations.

In the international experience of combating religious and political extremism and terrorism in recent years, the promotion of the idea of interreligious tolerance has a special place. Today, dozens of organizations promoting it operate around the world. Among them are prestigious international institutions operating on a global scale, such as UNESCO. Along with strengthening the international political and legal basis of the fight against religious extremism and terrorism, strengthening the spiritual and enlightenment foundations is one of the most pressing tasks facing the world community. Religious extremism and terrorism are successive stages in a single interrelated process. Therefore, in the current context of terrorism on a global scale, the state must develop a balanced strategy, taking into account the influence of internal and external factors in the fight against it.

This strategy for combating religious extremism and terrorism embodies the goals of ensuring the active participation of our country in international cooperation programs, combining the efforts of states in the fight against terrorism. A number of significant steps have been taken in the United States, Russia and European countries to combat religious extremism. In the United States, for example, nearly 40 laws have been enacted to prevent and eliminate religious extremism. In the Russian Federation, laws and regulations for this type of crime have been introduced in practice. Today the bloody wars and massacres that are taking place in the Middle East show that we must live with a clear conclusion, always be ready to protect this great land from any external forces, and live our lives in peace. One of the most important tasks is to protect our citizens, especially young generation, from various alien ideas, from the "attacks of popular culture", especially from the most dangerous religious extremist ideas.

In conclusion, the foreign experience in the fight against religious extremism is a comprehensive phenomenon, the study of which, its exemplary aspects and implementation are equally useful and therefore important for all existing states.

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