

IMPROVING THE INTERROGATION OF CRIMES RELATED TO EXTREMISM BY THE BODIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Abstract

The article analyzes the concept of distributing information and materials in any form, inspired by the ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fanaticism, inciting extermination or forced displacement of citizens, or aimed at creating panic among the population, as well as their role and importance in criminal legislation. In addition, the author's opinion concerning the actions of people who are engaged in prohibited religious extremist activities using computer networks, deviating from the scope of the established rights and obligations, trying to violate the rules of the existing law in the society, the characteristics of the use of criminalistic ally important information in the fight against extremism in the bodies of internal affairs are expressed.

Keywords: social network, criminal prosecution, protection, security, religious extremism, separatism, bigotry, immunity, flyer, manual.

Introduction

Recently, the investigative units of the internal affairs bodies have been working intensively to improve measures to combat terrorism and extremism committed by a group of people.

It should be noted that today the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, focusing on the priority tasks facing law enforcement agencies, noted: "In order to further bring the internal affairs bodies closer to the whole people, with each family, we will consistently continue the reforms initiated to turn this system into a truly people's structure. Henceforth, the main criterion for assessing the activities of the internal affairs bodies is the effectiveness of solving the problems of the population and working with citizens' appeals. Most importantly, the operational services are also implementing reforms aimed at radically updating the activities of preventive services.

Among the tasks set, the timely disclosure, investigation and prevention of crimes related to terrorism and extremism committed by a group of persons is of particular importance, including the issue of establishing the conditions that caused and contributed to their commission.

Among the population of our country, in particular, among young people, regular large-scale propaganda, agitation and explanatory events are carried out aimed at highlighting the devastating consequences and harm caused to humanity by religious extremism and terrorism. It should be noted the effectiveness of the measures taken aimed at cooperation between the internal affairs bodies and the population in the name of fulfilling the requirements set by the government of our republic for conducting mass propaganda events and sports competitions, ensuring the employment of young people with socially useful work and, in general, employment of the population. The relationship and cooperation between the mahalla and law enforcement agencies is being strengthened to strengthen the precaution and vigilance of the population on the ground. Special attention should also be paid to the fact that on the basis of the Concept of "Safe City - Safe Country", put forward by our President, large-scale measures are being taken to ensure and preserve public order.

Members of society, in particular the younger generation, must not only be confident in the reliability, truthfulness and security of information disseminated on the Internet, but also be able to distinguish information flows from each other. Modern society is concerned about the fact that in many cases representatives of the younger generation perceive any disseminated information as truthful.¹

One of the most important tasks of the operational units of the internal affairs bodies in the fight against extremism is the detection and timely suppression of crimes within the country. For the proper organization of this activity and increasing its effectiveness, it is necessary to identify and suppress not extremist crimes that can be committed, but persons who have plans to commit these crimes, and for this purpose it is especially important to create conditions for ensuring, in accordance with the established procedure, the inevitability of punishment, reliable protection of citizens' rights, and the successful implementation of state and public security and justice policies.

On this issue, the Russian scientist, Professor V.A. Lukashov spoke as follows: "The disclosure of crimes is the activity of the subjects of criminal proceedings (court, prosecutor's office, investigator, body of inquiry) to ensure the principles of inevitability of punishment through the implementation of operational-search, procedural and other actions aimed at solving and investigating crimes within their competence; activities to identify the perpetrators and punish them in accordance with the legislation in force".²

In view of the fact that propaganda carried out through the Internet and pages on social networks today differs sharply in its effectiveness from other types of similar activities, preachers of extremist ideas, in order to quickly and easily gain the trust of the younger generation, carry out their propaganda according to a carefully developed strategy by creating

¹ Abdurasulova K.R. Some reflections on the struggle of the state with crime // Problems of improving criminal legislation: Collection of material on the scientific and practical conference. – Tashkent: tdui, 2010. –Page. 44.

² Lukashov V.A. *On the question of the concept of disclosure of crimes* // Theory and practice of disclosure of crimes by operational-search apparatus of internal affairs bodies: Proceedings of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, 1986. – P.14 – 6.

virtual communities. For example, 11 years ago, at the beginning of 2011, We have seen the negative effects of the unrest, coordinated through social media, when "Twitter revolutions" took place in a number of Arab countries. In particular, external forces, through the social networks Facebook, Twitter and proxy IP services at a distance, controlled and coordinated the course of mass events in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Iran³, and Syria. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the bloody clashes that shattered human minds and souls did not arise spontaneously, specific targeted information attacks were carried out against these countries for many years. Another example is riots that occurred in Iran at the end of December 2017 and in January 2018. ⁴This example clearly shows that the masterful use by propagandists of the Telegram and Instagram networks to spread various destructive ideas against the state system at great speed led to the fact that they achieved their goals to a certain extent.

At present, in various regions of the world, numerous religious-political groups, whose existence is supported with the assistance of their "sponsors", are trying to intensify their negative activities. Among them are the religious extremist society of "akramists" and other organizations supporting their ideas, which together created the "Uzbek Islamic Movement". Members of this movement, using the concepts of "freedom", "freedom of belief", "human rights" that are attractive to humans, in various ways, including through the Internet, are trying to lure mainly representatives of the youth of our country into their ranks, and this fact is noted in numerous media.

A person who has fallen under the influence of a religious extremist movement can be identified by its characteristics and through information about the structure of this group⁵. The external signs of this person change - behavior, lifestyle, clothing, vocabulary, personal interests, there is an unconventional and repetitive proof of any established facts, the loss of interest in family, friends, profession or study, a change in the routine of eating.

It is very important, in order to establish the fact that a person joins a religious extremist movement, to attach serious importance and make a correct analysis of his behavior, meal schedule, sleep schedule, communication with loved ones, and in general, the degree of changes taking place in his personal life. In any case, it is advisable to act in consultation with the competent authorities or responsible officials.⁶

Persons carrying out their activities with the use of prohibited religious materials and extremist sources are subject to investigative actions and are subject to articles 2441, 2 and 3 of the Criminal Code, which establish liability for the dissemination in any form of information and materials containing ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fundamentalism, calls for pogroms or forcible eviction of citizens or aimed at creating panic

³ https://uza.uz/uz/posts/arab-bahori-urushlarga-va-boshboshdoqlikka-sabab-boldimi_196529.
155 <https://>

⁴ <https://zamin.uz/dunyo/29937-erondagi-tartibsizliklar-natijasida-halok-bulganlar-soni-15-kishiga-etdi.html>.

⁵ Vyzhutovich, V.A. The concept of extremism needs to be given a clear definition / V.A. Vyzhutovich // Rossiyskaya gazeta, 2006. - №4231. - P. 10

⁶ **Extremism and terrorism are the enemy of progress:** A training manual for employees (inspectors for prevention) of internal affairs bodies / Editors-in-chief: Z. Islomov, Sh. Ikramov. – T.: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 105-106 p.

among the population, as well as the use of religion for the purpose of violating civil harmony, disseminating slanderous, destabilizing fabrications and committing other acts directed against the established rules of conduct in society and public safety, as well as for the illegal manufacture, storage, import for the purpose of distributing or distributing materials of religious content, committed after the application of administrative penalties for the same acts.

The object of these crimes is public security and public order. From an objective point of view, the crime provided for in Article 244.1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be carried out in two forms: 1) the production of information and materials containing ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fundamentalism, calls for pogroms or forcible eviction of citizens or aimed at creating panic among the population; 2) storage of such materials for the purpose of distribution.

The production of materials that pose a threat to public safety and public order should be understood as the production of such materials and information in any existing way and in any form. By the term "materials" investigators should mean leaflets, posters, videotapes and other media. Construction of Part 1 of Article 244.1 The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has its own administrative prejudice, according to which the production of materials that pose a threat to public security and public order is considered to be carried out from the moment of the beginning and completion of the production of one copy, regardless of distribution or storage for the purpose of distribution.

When qualifying the crimes provided for in Article 244.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan related to the creation, leadership and participation in religious extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other prohibited organizations, the investigator takes into account public security and public order as the object of the crime. From an objective point of view, the crime is expressed in the creation, leadership and participation in religious extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other banned organizations.

The term "creation of religious-extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other banned organizations" should be understood as the recruitment and placement of members of these organizations, the establishment of its structure and plan of activity. The term "management of this organization" should be understood as any actions aimed at ensuring the implementation of the organization's activities (distribution of responsibilities among members of the organization, giving instructions and recommendations, requiring their reports, etc.). The term "participation" should mean consent to cooperate with this organization in any form (orally or in writing) of a person who is knowingly informed and recognized the illegality of the existence of this organization. Separatism is the desire for separation, separation; actions to secede a part of the state and create a new state on its territory, or actions aimed at granting it autonomy.

Extremism is a commitment to extreme and radical views and methods of action (in politics and everyday life). This current, with its sense of confidence in its undoubted rightness, in the fact that only it possesses the truth, underlies the emergence of religious extremism, characterized by a tendency to resort to the most extreme violent actions. In this case, a specific person can be chosen as the object of influence, or a social group of another religion,

or representatives of another trend of this religion, rejected by their own members. The creation, leadership and participation in religious-extremist, separatist, fundamentalist or other banned organizations is considered to have been carried out from the moment of their creation.

On the subjective side, the crime is committed intentionally. For qualification, the motive and purpose of the crime do not matter. The subject of the crime may be a sane person who has reached the age of 16.

Modern conditions of the fight against crime and its organized forms require the expansion of the evidence base in criminal cases and the active participation of citizens in criminal proceedings, and in these conditions the legal regulation of the mechanism for providing as evidence and using information obtained as a result of the operational search activities of criminal proceedings is of no small importance.

The main purpose of any operational-search activity is to search for and obtain reliable operational information aimed at identifying, preventing and disclosing criminal activity. As you know, the criterion of objectivity of proof is the compliance of the methods obtained from various sources with the methods of obtaining and accumulating information in the process of proof, as well as the identity of operational and procedural information.⁷

Traditionally, procedural actions are understood as any actions of the participants in the process during the activities within the framework of criminal proceedings, such as: initiation of a criminal case, forced appearance, application of a measure of restraint, etc. (some authors believe that, based on the inclusion in the list of procedural actions of the investigator on the "demand for materials", the opposite action of "providing evidence (objects and objects)" can also be included in a number of procedural actions. documents)".

In total, the procedural actions of the investigator are aimed at a full, comprehensive, and impartial investigation of the criminal case.

Based on these scientific views, it should be noted that every piece of evidence identified or provided to the investigation during the investigation of crimes related to extremism must be examined as thoroughly as possible. However, the investigative process is not limited to just inspection. Due to the fact that most of such crimes originate and are committed in the virtual world, electronic evidence requires investigative actions not only for their inspection, but also interrogation and examination. In turn, conducting investigative actions to verify the testimony at the scene, regarding other evidence, requires a slightly different approach to itself. However, due to the fact that prohibited materials are taken from social networks and Internet sites, there are no legally justified norms regarding this issue in our national legislation. In turn, the crime scene is a social network (virtual world). In this regard, there is a need to create such an investigative action as *checking testimony on social networks of the Internet*, aimed at identifying from which networks the suspect or accused received this or that information, and how he is connected with it.

⁷ Azizkhodzhaev B. A. Evaluation of evidence in criminal proceedings. Tashkent-"Ozbekiston", 1995. 50-6.

When conducting investigative actions, it will be advisable for investigators to take into account the above and consolidate the admissibility of evidence by conducting a religious examination of the evidence collected.

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