

UDC 34

**EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM
AND IMPROVING LEGAL CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE**

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Article analyses the current state of the system of propaganda and counter-propaganda created in the world to counter the spread of ideology of religious extremism. Measures to improve the Uzbekistan's policy of counteracting the spread of the ideology at the present stage, taking into account new challenges are proposed.

Despite the measures taken by the international community, the level of both global and regional terrorist threats in the world remains high. It is noted that international terrorist organizations actively participate in fueling internal conflicts in sovereign States, which contributes to the gradual blurring of borders between domestic and international terrorism and increases their influence on the socio-political situation in different countries.

However, in the modern world, globalization has a direct and strong impact on the lives of young people, as it leads to accelerated social division, the victims of which are primarily young people. As a result, the status of young people is changing radically, and, consequently, the state's youth policy should also be changed.

Today, religiously motivated extremism is the most widespread in the world. Modern extremism is a serious challenge for modern States, as its negative impact affects primarily young people. The increase in violence and crimes in recent years, committed in different countries on the basis of extremist views, shows that the policies of national States to prevent extremism and the means to combat it are insufficient or outdated. More effective mechanisms and new approaches are needed to address this problem.

Experts note that the terrorist threat has shifted somewhat from organized groups to individuals who are harder to identify and whose actions are harder to predict. To prevent further tragedies, we must adapt our capabilities to fight terrorism and extremism to this new challenge. Our response should be based on a deeper study and understanding of the processes leading to radicalization.

The potential threat of religious extremism exists in all countries. It can manifest itself in various forms. From now on, religious extremism should be at the center of policy in the fight against terrorism. But the very nature of this complex task requires different approaches than those currently used by law enforcement agencies. Instead, we need a larger response to prevent and counteract these phenomena. Problems of religious extremism and radicalization are international, but often their solutions are local [1, p. 7-9].

The study of advanced foreign experience shows that in the EU, young people are a "strategic resource for the development of the country's economy", as stated in the "Lisbon strategy for growth and employment 2020".

As you know, the majority of young people involved in extremist organizations are mostly from poor, uneducated segments of the population. Thus, the growth of youth extremism is primarily evidence of the failure of the policy of adaptation and socialization of young people. The same factors as social insecurity, difficult financial situation, lack of effective socialization and access to quality education, low employment prospects, contribute to a sense of social insecurity and distrust of political institutions and authorities. As a result, asocial attitudes in the mind and a tendency to extremist manifestations develop.

On the other hand, practice shows that a different type of radicals has emerged among political and religious extremists who are educated and integrated into society. At the same time, the educated become leaders and organizers of the uneducated. This is an additional challenge for the state. Because you can't apply the same tools to both groups of extremists.

However, many experts note that both types of radicals, regardless of their cultural and social origin, share one thing – problems with self-determination, self-identification and the desire to change the existing social order.

Foreign experience in the practice of prevention and counteraction of extremism. Today, various models of combating extremism and terrorism are used in modern European countries. The following experience of European countries could be of particular interest to Uzbekistan.

Firstly. At the initiative of the European Commission, the European network for awareness of radicalization (RAN) was created, which aims to exchange information between member countries on manifestations of extremism and practices to combat them. About 700 specialists from different fields of activity (teachers, psychologists, social workers, police officers, religious leaders, religious scholars, scientists, etc.) are included in this network and track the facts of radicalization of people who are inclined to join extremist movements and

terrorist organizations, and conduct active counter-propaganda. The same organization has a network of voluntary informants from among ordinary citizens who call the security services on a mobile basis if suspicious people or objects are found unattended. This behavior is considered a manifestation of high citizenship and responsibility.

Secondly, The Council of Europe has developed a working document on the principles of cooperation between law enforcement agencies and Internet service providers, which contains effective mechanisms for legal regulation in the field of countering "mobile" or "cyber" forms of destructive ideological influence. The document creates a legal basis for cooperation between interested state bodies and owners of global network structures, which are obliged to respond to signals and requirements of EU law enforcement agencies regarding destructive content in the cyber space. This document, in particular, obliged providers to appear in Internet networks for European users a flashing line with a warning about the illegality of certain destructive sites or portals.

The third, in order to ensure the safety of the population, the French authorities have released a special mobile application for social networks «SAIP» (alarm and public information System). The program is intended to inform the public about terrorist threats. At the same time, the French criminal code has a special section on terrorism with differentiation and legal classification of types of crimes.

The fourth, in Germany, in order to effectively counter the ideology of religiously motivated extremism, the Ministry of internal Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of education, has developed and implemented the Andi curriculum since 2006. In particular, a series of comics «Andi» is published, which help teachers to illustrate in the form of plot sketches (comics), to what undesirable consequences extremism can lead. Comics are available, distributed as a free app for Apple, Android, and Windows Mobile apps, and are a very effective tool for preventing all forms of violent extremism, including religiously motivated ones. Comics emphasize the importance of the role of the democratic state in ensuring the rule of law on the one hand, and on the other – warn students about the symbols and methods used by extremists.

The fifth, in the Russian Federation, in order to increase legal awareness and warn users on the Internet about the illegality of entering sites and portals with extremist content, the practice is used in the form of video lessons with answers to the question: «How to understand that the material is extremist?». At the end of the video lesson, it is indicated: «If you find a suspicious site on the network, you can check the Federal list of prohibited extremist materials and send a virtual message about illegal content».

In general, the analysis shows that the European model of combating extremism is based on simple, clear formulas, in particular: a) understanding the causes of radicalization and its forms is a key factor in the fight against extremism; b) preventing radicalization is much easier and cheaper than fighting organized extremist groups; c) effective coordination of schools, local communities, law enforcement agencies and government organizations is the key to success in countering extremism; d) involvement of the population and civil society in active and early informing of law enforcement agencies about the facts of violation of the law becomes the most effective means of prevention and prevention of extremist activity.

To date, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted laws and the corresponding legal framework, such as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On combating terrorism» [2] adopted on December 15, 2000, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On countering extremism» [3] adopted on July 30, 2018, etc. However, the concepts of radicalization, religious extremism, fundamentalism, separatism are relatively new for Uzbekistan in social, political and legal terms. However, in local realities, it has already become a deeply structured, multi-layered and complex phenomenon that has led to various types of violations of laws. However, the current legislation does not reflect these distinctions, which lead to an undifferentiated approach in bringing charges, which can lead to discrediting the state law enforcement system and the court, and lead to disrespect and distrust of citizens to state bodies, and encourage unjustly convicted persons to join terrorist organizations.

We see the same problems in the inefficient mechanism and forms of bringing the law to citizens, as well as, as we mentioned earlier, in the incorrectly constructed system of crime prevention and re-education in penitentiary institutions. We see the same problems as positive foreign experience in an effective and legally binding mechanism for bringing the law to citizens, as well as the formation of a whole system of legal culture and legal awareness. For example, in the US and EU countries, pre-school and school education has an effective mechanism for instilling knowledge, respect and compliance with the laws of the country.

In conclusion, taking into account foreign and domestic experience in countering extremism, it seems appropriate:

1) Uzbekistan should initiate the creation of a community of scientists (religious scholars, psychologists, lawyers, etc.) from Central Asian and CIS countries to exchange experience and practice in the fight against the ideology of extremism at regular scientific and practical forums. Use the results of discussions in creating long-term strategies to combat extremism;

2) taking into account the gaps in the legislation of Uzbekistan, take into account the experience of France in codifying, developing a legal framework for classification and qualification of criminal acts of different severity related to religiously motivated extremism;

3) develop and use in the media and Internet resources of educational institutions modern methods of instilling and educating citizens of immunity against the ideology of religious extremism, high legal culture: mobile applications of special and educational programs, video lessons, comics, etc.;

4) implement measures to create and implement regulatory mechanisms for interaction between law enforcement agencies and «Internet providers» in the global Internet network, in particular, to establish a rule according to which when entering prohibited sites with foreign hosting services (offices), a flashing line should appear for users with a warning about the illegality of this portal/site.

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