



INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE ON FIGHTING EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM IN CYBER SPACE

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the current issues of combating extremism and terrorism in the global information space, which is increasingly used by extremist and terrorist groups to intimidate society, promote their criminal ideas, attract them to their ranks, and spread plans for possible terrorist attacks. The measures and experience taken by various countries to combat the spread of extremism and terrorism on the Internet are scientifically highlighted.

KEYWORDS: *information age, content, global risk, information attack, security, threat, extremism, radicalization, terrorism, international terrorism, political radicalism, deradicalization, manipulation, migration, idea, ideology, people, state, society, threat, ignorance, enlightenment.*

In all periods of human civilization, one or another problem has had an impact on the spiritual life of society. In the 21st century, which is called the "Information Age", the Internet is a convenient means of obtaining and exchanging information. The rapid development of information communications has created favorable opportunities for humanity, on the other hand, the lack of regulation of the virtual world, the secrecy of its activities, the convenience of posting information in text, image and voice, unlimited audience, the speed of information transmission, ideological and informational attacks, various ideological and spiritual threats are on the rise in the world. is causing a global danger by covering the spirituality of young people with alien ideas. Terrorist organizations and their supporters are masterfully using the internet for their nefarious purposes. In particular, it is one of the strategic factors that enable the wider use of the Internet in the recruitment, financing, propaganda, training of perpetrators, incitement to commit acts of terrorism, as well as gathering and disseminating information for terrorist purposes. In particular, social networks such as Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Odnoklassniki, Twitter, V Kontakte, and Tik Tok, used fake videos to create the worldview of "faith hunters" and He is poisoning the consciousness of ignorant people. Terrorist and extremist sites focus on underage users. This group is one of many. Superficial thinking, lack of critical approach to information, inability to analyze, reports about victims for their righteous cause serve as a good background for "cartoons" or video games. As a prize, virtual money, points, and chips are involved, which must be collected and saved. A particular aspect of terrorist Internet resources is financing and donations to terrorist organizations. Direct appeals for donations are easy to understand, even for a novice user. Internet magazines offering various products, i.e. e-commerce, are well disguised and do not always distinguish between who and what the user is buying. Requests to help sick children, victims of natural disasters or military operations may have come from various charities often backed by terrorists. The saddest thing is that in most cases young people become victims of such attacks. Terrorist propaganda on the Internet is primarily directed at the more influential and marginalized groups of society. Psychological conditions such as marginalization, discrimination, isolation serve as a favorable field for terrorist propaganda, which skillfully leads to radicalization and extremism. In addition to sites that openly promote terrorism (their number is several thousand today), there are a large number of news portals and sites that are not directly related to terrorist organizations, but support their ideology and help terrorists in various ways. Many sites change their e-mail addresses and servers from time to time, and the structure



of extremist and terrorist organizations often includes experts who know foreign languages well, have good skills in hacking computers and other devices, and are familiar with manipulative technologies and user psychology. Undoubtedly, in order to attract highly qualified specialists, terrorist adepts use all possible means, such as ideological and psychological work, blackmail, direct violence against them and their family members. The introduction of advanced information technologies into various spheres of society is the demand of the times. But it also has its own characteristics. At the same time, the information process also causes the following problems:

First, it causes infringement of copyright or intellectual property rights. This situation can be seen in the example of the direct acquisition of information distributed over the Internet today. Copyright protection organizations and plagiarism detection programs were created out of necessity.

Secondly, the possibility of widespread dissemination of unverified, biased information has increased. In fact, internet networks limit responsibility from authors.

Third, it leads to illegal disclosure of confidential, personal information. This sometimes implies material gain or achieving a specific goal, including defamation of a person.

Fourth, the number of websites and social media groups promoting terrorism and other perversions under the guise of religion is increasing day by day. This is a direct threat against spirituality, national and religious values, age-old customs and traditions.

Fifth, it harms moral and national values. Distance communication, a form of relationship consisting only of respect, to a certain extent damages our values, such as service to parents, striving for the welfare of loved ones, providing material and spiritual support to the needy.

Today, many opportunities are being created for young people to get an education and to acquire comprehensive knowledge. We are far from the idea of completely restricting social networks. The situation will not change if we tell the younger generation not to see it, not to get into it. Maybe if we teach them what is good and what is bad if they are educated about it at the right time, it will not have negative consequences.

The analysis shows that young people who do not fully understand that any video and audio materials on social networks with religious content are correct and do not fully understand that these actions lead to a violation and ultimately a crime, taking into account the increasing number of cases of liking these materials, i.e. clicking likes, in educational textbooks, young people are taught fake things on the Internet. It is necessary to form the literacy of distinguishing information, to prevent the ideas of terrorism and extremism in cyberspace, to enrich the topics about its legal consequences.

The world community has been using the practice of blocking sites and content that threaten peace and stability.

In particular, according to the statement of the Federal Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, in 2014 (the highest figure in the last 10 years), 1034 extremist crimes were detected, and two-thirds of them were crimes related to the distribution of extremist materials on the Internet.¹ Therefore, the regulatory bodies of the Russian Federation constantly monitor social networks.

For example, in 2015, the Ostankino District Court in Moscow ordered the blocking of 4 online publications that posted extremist material.²

Also, on March 17, 2015, the French Ministry of the Interior announced that it had blocked 5 sites "whose content incites terrorism or justifies terrorist acts."³

In 1990, the "Computer Misuse" Act was adopted in Great Britain. In 2006, the prison term was increased to ten years for offenses related to the hacking of websites of state organizations and banks. In order to combat the spread

¹ ГП: Пик пресеченных экстремистских преступлений пришелся на 2014 год [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.rg.ru/2015/03/31/ekstremizm-anons.html> (дата обращения: 25.08.2015).

² http://www.mosproc.ru/news/butirskaya/po_trebovaniyu_butyrskoy_mezhrayonnoy_prokuratury_zablokirovan_dostup_k_chetyrem_internet_resursam_s/2015_r.

³ <https://ria.ru/20150317/1052947656.html> 2015г.



of extremism and terrorism, special bodies and committees operate in the country, including: the anti-terrorist department of the city police, the electronic communication security group under the government communication center.⁴

In 2015, the United States announced the beginning of a new phase of the fight against extremism and terrorism on the Internet, and announced that law enforcement and special services will focus on the Internet.⁵

The German government is also paying serious attention to the issue of combating the promotion of extremist and terrorist ideas on the Internet, despite the fact that many legislative restrictions have been accepted with great opposition by the public, the media and computer companies. According to the law passed in early 2007, attempting to register an e-mail under the name of a fictitious (non-real) person is theoretically considered a crime. In January 2007, German law enforcement agencies launched a special task force designed to identify radical propaganda, as well as analyze the work of some potentially dangerous sites.⁶

On May 17, 2023, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the names of the list of materials prohibited for importation, preparation, distribution and display in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which were found to be inspired by the ideas of extremism and terrorism.⁷

After all, the priority strategic direction of the development of the state is to ensure the stable development of the country and the free and prosperous life of its citizens. At this point, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev addressed the issue of radicalism and extremism in his address to the Parliament and said, "We will not allow any kind of radicalization in our society, poisoning the minds of our youth with destructive foreign ideas, using religion for political purposes, and ignorance taking the place of enlightenment. For this, not only responsible organizations, but all of us should work together to reveal the humanitarian essence of our holy religion, to educate our children in the spirit of national and universal values in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions"⁸ is the basis of the solution to this problem.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase the sense of a deep look at the social and political processes taking place in different regions and regions of the world, conflicting conflicts, to organize spiritual and educational work against threats of any kind based on the requirements of the time, especially in this regard, the young generation, who is considered our future, is sacred for each of us. we must mobilize all our strength and capabilities to protect our family from the influence of foreign ideas under the guise of religion.

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⁴ Л.А.Бураева Мировой опыт противодействия экстремизму и терроризму в глобальном информационном пространстве, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mirovoy-opyt-protivodeystviya-ekstremizmu-i-terrorizmu-v-globalnom-informatsionnom-prostranstve/viewer>

⁵ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mirovoy-opyt-protivodeystviya-ekstremizmu-i-terrorizmu-v-globalnom-informatsionnom-prostranstve/viewer>

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⁷ <https://t.me/DinQumita/3233> 2023 May 17, 2023.

⁸ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномаси. 20.12.2022. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/5774>



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