

## Special Properties of Special Knowledge In the Investigation of Crimes Related to Extremism

**Nurumbetova Sadokat Allayarovna**

Academic Secretary of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan,  
Doctor of Philosophy of Law (PhD), Associate Professor, Lieutenant Colonel

**Annotation:** This article presents questions concerning the importance of checking in the course of research conducted by specialists, evidence of forensic significance in the investigation of crimes related to extremism and establishing their connection with the crime, the appointment of a number of examinations, identifying the presence or absence in the materials provided for examination, information motivated by the ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fanaticism and aimed at agitating for the extermination or forcible displacement of citizens in order to sow panic among the population, It also outlines important aspects of the impact of information communications on the concept of the dissemination of these materials in any form and on the consciousness of mankind, and notes the need to implement these aspects in practice.

**Keywords:** sacrilege, jihad, death for faith, caliphate, banned website, distributed material, attack, social network, criminal prosecution, protection, security, religious extremism, separatism, fanaticism, inviolability, leaflet.

The growing interest in religion can be called a kind of reflection of the global processes of globalization. After all, besides the fact that globalization unites and turns the whole world into one, on the other hand, it creates the ground for deepening the desire for self-realization at the level of individual nations and societies as its derivative.

Unfortunately, the rapid development of communications and information technologies has served as an impetus for expanding the possibilities of ideological influence, and this is especially evident in the growth of the latest methods and means of fighting for the hearts and consciousness of a person subordinated to geopolitical goals, especially in attempts to use the religious factor in this direction. In most cases, this struggle is armed in nature and leads to tragic days of many peoples.

According to the data, about 500 terrorist organizations are currently operating in the world. 80 percent of them function under the guise of Islam. Among them are ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), Jabha al-Nusra, Ansaru al-Sham (Syria), Al-Qaeda, Al-Jihad al-Islamiy, At-Takfir and al-Hijra (Egypt), "Abu Sayyaf" (Philippines), "Ozod Aceh", "Lashkari Jihad" (Indonesia), "Armed Islamic Movement" (Algeria), "Boko Haram" (Nigeria), "Islamic Jihad Association", "Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan", "Taliban" (Afghanistan, Pakistan).

Fanatical movements seeking political power, hiding behind religious slogans, are trying to have a negative impact on the countries of Central Asia, in particular on the socio-political situation in Uzbekistan. Recently, such religious and political communities as "jihadists", pseudo-"Salafists", as well as the religious extremist group "Hizbut Tahrir" have been trying to intensify their activities on the territory of our republic.

In recent years, extremist movements have focused their activities among young people on migrant workers in foreign countries, campaigning on the Internet, attracting their family members, relatives and neighbors to their groups, organizing secret "cells", distributing religious extremist materials in print and electronic form.

According to experts, at the moment there are over 100 thousand websites on the Internet that are engaged in agitation of ideas that carry various manifestations of extremism. In the process of virtual conversation, young people are inspired with the ideas of sacrilege, blasphemy, jihad, death for faith, restoration of the Caliphate, and as a result they are attracted to the centers of various clashes and conflicts.

To date, the investigation of this type of crime is a huge difficulty for practitioners. That is why the subjects charged with the duty to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to criminal responsibility should use all the opportunities provided by the criminal procedure legislation to successfully solve the tasks assigned to them on investigation, research and general assessment of forensic information about the event and its individual components.

The presence of 1,647 criminal cases initiated by the regional offices for combating extremism of the Investigative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the process of studying the materials of crimes related to extremism committed through virtual space has created the need to study and analyze a number of similar cases in a separate study.

Along with the search and identification of criminalistically significant information, the features of ensuring their safety are important, that is, the aspect of fixing the identified information on the basis of procedural testimony and forensic algorithms in accordance with the procedure established by law. According to E.P. Ishchenko, "The primary fixation of information of forensic significance leads to the replacement of a deep and comprehensive study of the mechanism of the crime with an official description of the static situation of its commission."

It should be noted that the usual registration of identified objects in the protocol of investigative actions does not always ensure the full reflection and preservation of the entire complex of information that has evidential significance for extremist crimes committed using information communications. At the same time, a certain part of the information that has a forensic significance for perception and consolidation, as we have already said above, requires the use of special knowledge of the expert and his participation in investigative actions in accordance with the requirements of articles 67-68 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In addition, coding operations should be carried out on the recorded information, consisting in the semantic expression of the collected information in an open form for other participants in the criminal process.

The study of criminally significant information is the main means of evaluating the information received. At this stage, first of all, a preliminary check of the information for relevance and reliability is carried out. Subsequently, its logical processing is carried out, this process consists of analyzing information and entering analysis results into a certain system for making a particular procedural decision. In the process of systematization of the investigated information, the subject of the investigation establishes the relationship between the actual information itself and the investigated case of the crime.

When evaluating information, it is very important to establish the reliability of the information itself and the sources of its receipt. The specialized literature lists over 160 tools used in the process of this type of verification. Despite the fact that some of them are completely different from each other in name, in fact, most of the approaches used are very similar to each other.

In modern conditions, obtaining information from public sources, in particular, from information

telecommunications, is becoming increasingly important. The Internet itself is not a source of information, but due to its communication capabilities, various websites, web pages, forums, banners, etc. are considered a “wardrobe” and at the same time a source of dissemination of extremist information among Internet users.

To evaluate criminally significant information obtained from the Internet, the following tools are usually used: link verification and server verification.

The number and spelling of links contain important information for evaluating the source of information. By posing the following questions to the expert, it is very easy to identify web pages that have links to the website where the information under study is located:

- Which web pages are linked to this website?
  - How are these web pages classified (diaspora or confessional context, socio-political relations, etc.)?
- How many links to this website are there on other websites?

In the foreign forensic literature, a very simple technology of such verification is proposed: a web address and the word “link” are entered into the browser search bar (for example, “link / link: www.abCD.com ”), the resulting list will contain links that meet our request.

When investigating crimes related to extremism, leaflets, books, instructions, manuals, audio and video recordings, audio proclamations, sermons, or memory cards containing them, telecommunications, computer equipment, etc. may be provided as materials constituting the object of the crime.. To check the presence or absence of prohibited religious materials at such facilities, it is necessary to appoint a religious studies, literary expertise, computer equipment expertise and other necessary types of expertise.

On April 14, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 180 “On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for manufacturing, importing and distributing materials of religious content and conducting religious studies expertise”. Based on the requirements of this Resolution, today religious studies expertise provides great assistance to the mechanism for evaluating materials in the investigation of crimes related to extremism.

In particular, in order for the state competent authority to resolve the issue of issuing a permit for the manufacture, import and distribution of religious materials on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to conduct research on the content of elements in these materials that contradict the current legislation, distort or deviate from the rules and laws of traditional religion.

If prohibited materials are identified during the investigative process based on the results of the above-mentioned examination, they are considered means of a crime under article 2441 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Production, storage, distribution or demonstration of materials containing a threat to public safety and public order”, which states: “Production or storage for the purpose of distributing 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 are punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred basic calculation values or correctional labor for up to three years or restriction of freedom from one year to three years or imprisonment for up to three years.”

In this regard, one more important circumstance cannot be ignored. If, after receiving the expert opinion, the investigator has doubts or distrust of the circumstances specified in the conclusion, it is necessary to appoint a re-examination. However, the criteria for conducting a repeated religious studies examination or commission examinations are not specified. For this reason, it is considered expedient to improve the norms of repeated religious studies examination or commission examination.

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