

Legal Aspects Of Preventing The Spread Of Extremist Materials In The Republic Of Uzbekistan And Forensic Political Linguistic Expertise

Mansurov Oybek Olim o'g'li

The Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise under X.Sulaymanova Republican Center of Forensic Expertise, PhD student of 12.00.09 - Criminal proceedings, Criminology, investigative law and forensic expertise, Uzbekistan

Received: 12 August 2025; **Accepted:** 08 September 2025; **Published:** 10 October 2025

Abstract: The analysis of the duties of representatives of criminology and law enforcement agencies to combat crime in the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in the article. The article analyzes the duties of representatives of criminology and law enforcement agencies in combating crime within the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Of the various tools and methods used by the State and society in detecting and dealing with crime, one of the most effective is the use of specialist knowledge, modern technology, the knowledge and skills of specialists and professionals, and anti-extremism materials and terrorism (texts, statements, messages) forensic political linguistic examination is appointed when it is necessary to establish the facts related to the content and orientation of these materials in the course of their investigation or judicial examination of the materials.

Keywords: Extremism, Terrorism, forensic-political linguistic expertise, internet, illegal activities, crimes, international conventions, Road map, expert, conflict, dispute, libel, defamation, national.

Introduction: Under the Counter-Terrorism Act, the term terrorism is defined as the obliteration (damage) of assets and other tangible objects that threaten human life and health in pursuit of political, religious, ideological or other aims, endangering and coercing a State, an intergovernmental organisation, an individual or a legal entity to commit or refrain from committing any act, complicating international relations or violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a State.

Furthermore, according to the Counter Extremism Act, extremism is defined as destabilisation of the social and political situation, violent change of the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan, seizure of power and usurpation of its authority and national, racial, ethnic or extreme forms of action aimed at inciting religious hatred;

In the past few years there have been cases of terrorism linked to religious extremism, drug trafficking and separatism. Section 8 of the Act defines the tasks of the State bodies responsible for combating terrorism

- the State Protection Service, the National Guard, the State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Customs Service and the Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the Office of the Procurator-General.

At the meantime, a Presidential Decree of 1 July 2021 on the approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Combat Extremism and Terrorism for 2021-2026 was adopted. The purpose of the strategy is to ensure the implementation of an effective and at the same time coordinated State policy to combat extremism and terrorism, which makes it possible to protect the constitutional order of our Republic, national security and the rights and freedoms of citizens in this area.

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 and the road map on its implementation in 2022 envisage the fulfilment of almost 100 goals within the framework of 7 priority areas of our country's development. The sixth section of the decree of the

head of state dated 22 January of the current year 'On the strategy of development of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026' under the title 'Approach to universal problems on the basis of national interests' notes that in the future there will be an impassioned fight against terrorism. This section reflects the followings, which shows the firm position of our country in the fight with terrorism.

At present, ensuring the social security of citizens has become an important area of activity for law enforcement agencies; work is under way to identify persons involved in the preparation of illegal acts of a terrorist nature and to destroy terrorist and extremist materials content on the global Internet;

It is worth noting that the experience of law enforcement agencies in countering extremism on the internet goes back many years. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are currently implementing complex measures to combat manifestations of extremism and terrorism, including: joint interdepartmental cooperation between the agencies responsible for combating extremism and terrorism and the prompt exchange of information; analysis of the factors and conditions conducive to the emergence of terrorism and extremism and forecasting of trends in their development and manifestation in Uzbekistan; prevention, suppression and detection of extremist and terrorist offences; neutralisation of the financing of extremist and terrorist activities in Uzbekistan; and monitoring of the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Security.

In this regard, forensic political and linguistic expertise of the Republican Forensic Center named after X.Sulaymanova; when considering criminal cases in court and investigating crimes committed by means of words and statements of law enforcement agencies: libel, slander, insult, enmity and hatred, as well as discrimination against a person on the grounds of belonging to a nation, religious or other social group.

Complex forensic-political science and linguistic examination of texts in cases related to the fight against extremism, when it is necessary to determine the facts related to the content or direction of the crime, an official of the body conducting the investigation before the investigation, an investigator, a prosecutor, or a type of forensic expert appointed during the trial.

Issues in conducting complex forensic political textual analyses. Cases related to combating extremism;

- determining whether the text contains appeals to certain actions;
- determination of the presence of propaganda in the

text (national, religious, linguistic, racial priority)

- determining the orientation of speech actions aimed at conflict, enmity, hatred, humiliation of human dignity, insult of a person on certain grounds (gender, race, nationality, attitude to religion and other similar situations).

- In determining the degree of influence and consequences of disputable socio-political or advertising materials on mass consciousness and behaviour

- Conducting studies to determine the text (text fragment), its semantic orientation, modality of sentences, expressiveness and emotion of speech units, their formal-grammatical characteristics and semantics (meaning of a word or word combination), peculiarities of stylistic techniques and methodologies used.

The object of comprehensive forensic political linguistic and linguistic examination of texts in cases related to the fight against extremism is texts that can be contained on any carrier (paper, electronic device, file in any format reflecting the text). Also, recordings (audio and video recordings), videos and cinematic films, video clips of oral points (at a meeting, television program, any other event) presented in any media can be submitted for research.

The need for forensic political-linguistic expertise arises in the following cases:

- a) investigation of crimes committed in courts and law enforcement agencies with words and statements: slander, insult, enmity and hatred, as well as infringement of human dignity before a nation, religion or discrimination on the grounds of belonging to another social group, illegal use of a trademark, deliberate false advertising, violation of copyright, inventive and patent rights, illegal distribution of pornographic materials, etc. in the investigation of crimes, etc.

- b) when considering civil cases in court;

In the examination of texts of "extremist orientation", stages and periods are distinguished, consisting of preparatory, diagnostic and final stages of research, in accordance with the general principles of solving diagnostic tasks. The solution of expert tasks is the main, diagnostic stage of the research.

Cases in which the President of Uzbekistan is publicly insulted or slandered through the press or other mass media, where materials disseminated in the mass media contain information propagandizing national, racial, ethnic or religious enmity, where the materials contain appeals or information openly calling for an unconstitutional change in the existing State system of

Uzbekistan, the seizure of power or the overthrow of the legally elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in violation of the Constitution, or where the information and information brought to the attention of the mass media has been declared illegal, or where the President of Uzbekistan is suspected of involvement in the dissemination of information and information that has led to a violation of the norms of the current legislation on the mass media. In cases where information and information brought to the attention of the media that has resulted in a violation of the provisions of the media legislation in force is recognized as illegal, Uzbekistan is suspected of involvement in the dissemination of extremist, terrorist or other illegal material.

Coordination of joint efforts to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia within the framework of a joint action plan;

Expanding Uzbekistan's role in implementing international initiatives that promote information exchange and cooperation within the framework of joint efforts to combat extremism and terrorism in Central Asia;

We also believe that the following should be realized in the area of protecting human rights, ensuring the rule of law and combating terrorism:

First, to constantly analyze the state of full implementation and unconditional compliance of the adopted documents.

Second, to continue regular propaganda work by specialists in this field in order to prevent people from blindly joining political groups currently implementing various destructive ideas in a number of countries around the world. In this case, it is necessary to fully explain the essence and various aspects of actions contrary to human rights and aimed at violating the rights of others. In short, as a basis for the fight against terrorism in our country, there are all possibilities of protecting human rights and ensuring the rule of law, and their application depends on the human factor and efforts.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the challenges discussed in this core document require a global, integrated and multidimensional approach, combined with regional and country analyses and initiatives. While regional and country-level responses are urgently needed and funding is required, it is equally critical to provide a global strategic framework and corporate policy and programme guidance to support a long-term, coordinated response.

The institutional framework for action presented in this

paper provides an indicative action plan to ensuring that innovative programmes and initiatives that are already underway and/or planned for the near future - at a regional or country level - benefit from research-based global policy and programming developed with a broader group of partners.

Not only is the Promotion and protection of human rights important in countering terrorism, States must ensure that any counter-terrorism measures they adopt are also consistent with their international human rights obligations.

To combat this topic in criminal proceedings, international and regional coordination agreements need to be developed.

The authority (person) that ordered the forensic examination is responsible for the reliability of the objects of examination, comparative materials and information provided for the examination (Order of the Ministry of Justice on the order of the examination). forensic medical examination in forensic medical institutions Designed in accordance with the requirements of the international standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and paragraph 19 of the methodological recommendations.

REFERENCES

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 15.12.2000 yildagi 167-II-son <https://lex.uz/docs/29526?ONDATE2=21.04.2021&action=compare>
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-111453>
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 30.07.2018 yildagi O'RQ-489-son <https://www.lex.uz/uz/docs/-3841957>
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 01.07.2021 yildagi PF-6255-son <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5491626>
5. ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЕ ТЕРРОРИЗМУ И ЭКСТРЕМИЗМУ КАК ОДНА ИЗ ПРИОРИТЕТНЫХ ЗАДАЧ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/protivodeystvie-terrorizmu-i-ekstremizmu-kak-odna-iz-prioritetnyh-zadach-v-deyatelnosti-pravoohranitelnyh-organov>
6. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya Vazirligi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi Respublika Sud Ekspertizasi Markazi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi "Zamonaviy sud ekspertizasining imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish bo'yicha amaliy qo'llanma, "Adolat" milliy huquqiy axborot markazi Toshkent-2023.

7. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n05/504/88/pdf/n0550488.pdf?token=INNjOvGBVuA2QNmzt&fe=true>
8. Методка проведения судебной психолого-лингвистической экспертизы материалов по делам, связанным с противодействием экстремизму и терроризму; о.в. кукушкина, ю.а. сафонова, т.н. секараж. Москва – 2014
9. <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>
10. Овчинский В.С. Экстремистские организации в США / В.С. Овчинский, М.А. Кочубей // Журнал российского права. — 2009. — № 6.
11. <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/geneva-conference>
12. Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-terrorism, Fact Sheet No. 32
13. Закон Республики Узбекистан О Борьбе С Терроризмом ип <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/3841963>
Закон Республики Узбекистан О
Противодействии Экстремизму
<https://lex.uz/docs/19015>
14. <http://www.un.org>