



THE SPREAD OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMIST IDEAS THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT INFORMATION SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN

Муминов Муҳаммадбобур Амиркул ўғли
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети тадқиқотчиси

ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
The article analyzes and provides information on the problems of the spread of religious extremist ideas, which have a negative impact on ensuring information security today, and the skills required to eliminate them, based on scientifically based information related to the field.	Globalization, extremist, information, Facebook, Odnoklassniki, Whatsapp, Viber, Telegram, Youtube and messenger.

Introduction

Since information has become an integral part of human life in the context of today's globalization, it is important to ensure information security in our country, in particular, to create a healthy environment for young people to use information. In Particular, The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev touched on the tasks associated with strengthening ideological immunity in the hearts and minds of our youth, noting: "in this regard, we rely on our national traditions, the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors, which has been formed over the centuries." [1]

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, mechanisms were developed to further strengthen peace and stability, ensure the development of society and protect young people from the influence of foreign ideas.

Laws were also adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan "on Combating Terrorism", "on approving the national security concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "on approving the concept of foreign political activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "on protecting children from information harmful to their health". In addition, a number of organized organizations have been established that fight against the spread of religious extremist ideas.

At the same time, in the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, special attention is paid to the issues of ensuring interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, security, stability and the development of a stable neighborhood environment. Today, 2,238 religious organizations belonging to 16 religious denominations operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 2,064 are Islamic, 157 are Christian, 8 are Jewish, 6 are Baha'i communities, one is the Society for the realization of Krishna and a Buddhist temple. In addition to these, the

interdenominational Bible Society operates. In particular, the current population of Uzbekistan is 32.5 million people. more than 130 nationalities are counted. More than 94% of citizens practice Islam.[2] Despite the above measures adopted in the country, it is becoming known that there are cases of dissemination of information of a destructive nature through various sites, messengers and social networks on the internet. In particular, social networks, messengers, video hosts such as Facebook, Odnoklassniki, Whatsapp, Viber, Telegram, Youtube have become a place of virtual communication, where destructive ideas can be promoted, and the number of materials that promote religious extremism, promote suicide is growing in them to provoke national, religious animosity.

According to some reports, there are now more than 40,000 sites on the Internet with religious-extremist content. In particular, ISIS, who had started a personal social network called Caliphatebook on Facebook in an effort to promote the spread of its ideas, is now attempting to form radical pro-ideology communities on its pages. It has also been found that the social network Twitter has around 50,000 accounts supporting ISIS ideas and activities, and that each has an average of a thousand "like-minded" and "followers". In addition, ISIS media centers "Al-Furqan" and "Al-Hayat" have carried out propaganda attacks mainly in Arabic, English, German, French, Russian, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Turkish, Kurdish and a number of other languages.

Materials that are spreading over the internet are of various forms, which are becoming more common, mainly in text, audio and video views. In particular, Youtube video hosting places 300 hours of videos on different topics every minute, and 2.37% of the available materials on the internet are videos promoting obscenity.

According to the analysis of available data, users of the Internet in Uzbekistan received 20 million rubles. there are more than, of which 80% use mobile internet. The number of users of the social network Facebook in the Republic is more than 500 thousand, and 300 thousand of them are men, 220 thousand are women. Uzbekistan ranked 3rd in the average monthly number of users of the Odnoklassniki social network, with a total of 2 million. is considered more than. Also, these users spend an average of 41 minutes on the social network. At the same time, the number of watching videos on this network amounted to 350 million per day. which is 2 million of this number. about to Uzbekistan.

In recent years, the number of websites aimed at Propaganda and propaganda of the ideas of terrorist organizations has increased several times. In particular, while 10 years ago the number of such sites was 20, today there are more than 40 thousand internet sites used by terrorists, and the number of portals serving them is increasing day by day. Such sites are hosting various destructive targeted sects, representatives of religious communities on the internet network with information related to the country's cross-sectional system, violence, immorality.

In addition, religious extremists are delivering mercenary information to their customers in seconds through social networks such as WhatsApp, Telegram, Messenger, Viber, Odnoklassniki and Facebook, which mainly sought to achieve their goal, using ideas such as "takfir", "hijra", "jihad", "caliphate" and "Shahid".

Such internet sites appear suddenly on the network and disappear after a certain period of time, often changing their name and domain without changing their content. Also, the sites of this category are aimed at active members of terrorist organizations on the one hand, and at people who, on the other hand, do not know the original purpose-provisions of terrorists, are accustomed to accepting them with the qualities of "Fighters", "opposition" and the like.[5] they are intended to form an appropriate

social thought in society and to generate internal hesitation by exerting mental influence on the opposite (enemy) side, spreading fear, panic.

According to available information, members of the religious extremist and terrorist movement, such as "ISIS", "Hizbut-Tahrir", "Achromyans", "Tabligists" and "Nurists", under the guise of religion, have been posting Electronic Literature and various information with distorted religious and educational content on the pages of the Internet.

In particular, the Nurist movement is distributing its information not only through the internet, but also through 14 magazines such as "Irmok", "Sizinti", "yni Umit" and "Fontan", The Daily newspaper "Seven climates", "Zaman", the private TV channel "Samanyoli" and two radio stations. Also, representatives of the "Huzbut-Tahrir" religious extremist current create separate vertical groups for women, to which, mainly, the spouses of the group members, close relatives and loved ones of convicts who are serving their sentences for spreading religious extremist ideas are attracted. Hizbists today use social media extensively to achieve such goals, posting new-new information on their internet pages every day.

Similarly, religious extremist and terrorist groups are hiding their information on web conferences and pornographic pages within sports-themed content on the Internet[6]. In doing so, they use special ciphers that non-specialists cannot see the information hidden behind the cipher. Details or propaganda regarding the upcoming terrorist attacks are kept in sight spread throughout the Internet, and terrorists who know the secret codes are getting to know them in one place.

Experts believe that the videos distributed by the militants are at a high level, professionally prepared and posted on the pages of the Internet. Basically, it is argued that those who are ready for these videos are European youth with a certain qualification. Because of the opportunities on the internet, such quality videos are being used to promote the activities of militants.

Analysts believe that every time a new video and photos were released by militants, it is becoming more and more different in content and quality from the previous one. The militants are working accordingly, observing how the product they have prepared has affected the international community. According to the latest data, it is noted that at the next time, more than 500 Uzbek nationals who were initiated into religious extremist groups through the Internet in particular through the Odnoklassniki network and WhatsApp Messenger were activated and, mainly, in this way, are currently fighting in the ranks of jihadi groups in Syria and Iraq. [7]

In conclusion, among the materials distributed on the internet, there is a growing number of materials promoting religious extremist ideas. The fact that most of those involved in the propaganda of such ideas work from abroad makes it difficult to fight them. Also, representatives of religious extremist and terrorist organization seek to increase their supporters by using social networks, messengers, instilling destructive ideas in their minds through young people, women through Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Twitter and other similar networks.

Based on the above, it is advisable to carry out the following:

Development and strengthening of the unified information space of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

improving the skills of using social networks, messengers among the population;

Timely response by organizations responsible for nonlinear information disseminated about the internal policy of Uzbekistan;

Encouraging users by posting materials on the internet that reflect enlightened Islamic ideas against religious extremist ideas.

References

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. – 488 B.
2. Current Directions of the fight against religious extremism and international terrorism in our country. <http://religions.uz/cyrl/news/view?id=470>
3. Hasanov R., Utamurodov A., Kyrgyzboev M., PG. Inoyatov. Civil Society: lecture course. - Tashkent: "Navruz", 2018. - B.189.
4. Hasanov R., Utamurodov A., Kyrgyzboev civil society / educational-methodological manual. - Tashkent: "Center for Science and technology", 2019. - B.192
5. <http://www.uzgbng.uz/news/uz-UZ/o-zbekiston-yangiliklar/2016/12/13/diniy-ekstremizm-va-unga-qarshi-kurash-13-12-2016-160034>
6. <http://fikir.uz/blog/poems/dinii-ekstremizm-va-terrorizmga-arshi-kurash.html>
7. <http://mv-Patriot.oz/oz/news?id=4687>.