THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO MODERN POLITICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEMS OF STATES ON COUNTERING INTERNATIONAL (TRANSNATIONAL) EXTREMISM

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМНОГО ПОДХОДА К СОВРЕМЕННЫМ ПОЛИТИКО-ПРАВОВЫМ СИСТЕМАМ ГОСУДАРСТВ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМУ (ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНОМУ) ЭКСТРЕМИЗМУ

EL ENFOQUE SISTEMÁTICO DE LOS SISTEMAS POLÍTICOS Y JURÍDICOS MODERNOS DE LOS ESTADOS EN CONTRA EL EXTREMISMO INTERNACIONAL (TRANSNACIONAL)

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to study the political and legal systems of states on countering international extremism with the use of a systematic approach in the context of certain characteristics of Eastern and Western (European) countries, as well as the United States and Great Britain. The methodological base includes the use of comparative analysis (identifications and differences) and methods for constructing certain typologies of Western and Eastern states, which are grouped according to both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Findings. In modern conditions, a systematic approach in scientific research has been used since the mid-50s of the 20th century. The article discusses this approach in the political and legal sphere on international issues; Eastern and Western (European) types of states in the context of countering extremism are analyzed as examples. The processes of globalization influenced the 21st century led to the emergence of "transnational extremism." In modern conditions, in order to counter international (transnational) extremism, it is necessary to develop new mechanisms and approaches, taking into account the realities of modern society.

Аннотация

Цель исследования–исследование политико-правовые системы государств по вопросам противодействия международному экстремизму с применением системного подхода в контексте определенных особенностей восточных и западных (европейских) стран, а также США и Великобритании.

Методологическая база включает применение сравнительного анализа (отождествления и различия) и методы построения определенных типологий западных и восточных государств, которые группируются как по качественным, так и количественным признакам.

Выводы. В современных условиях в научных исследованиях применяется системный подход с середины 50-х годов ХХ столетия. В статье этот подход рассматривается в политико-правовой сфере по международным вопросам, а в качестве примеров анализируются восточный и западный (европейских) типы государств мирового сообщества в контексте вопросов противодействия экстремизму.

Процессы глобализации повлияли в XXI веке обусловили появление «транснационального

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The world community has encountered the use of Internet space by extremist organizations, which threatens the security of modern society and individual countries. Countering extremism on an international scale is proposed to be carried out in the following areas: first, the development of an international legal and information base; second, the creation of a favorable social and economic environment in states and regions; third, the development of mechanisms to prevent the financing of extremist activities; fourth, the creation of an international analytical structure involving scientific personnel from different countries to identify the causes of extremism in different regions of the world community and develop forecasts at certain stages in different regions, and develop modern mechanisms to counter transnational extremism.

Key words: extremism, religious extremism, countering extremist threats, international (transnational) extremism, cyber threats of extremism.

экстремизма». В современных условиях для противодействия международному (транснациональному) экстремизму необходимо разрабатывать новые механизмы и подходы с учетом реалий современного общества.

Особую тревогу вызывает религиозный экстремизм, особенно в исламских странах, который постепенно распространяющегося по всему миру. Ислам определяет черты организации и деятельности восточных государств и является частью политического механизма, а также влияет на развитие государств и на общественно-политические и государственно-правовые отношения в них и является политико-идеологической основой.

Мировое сообщество столкнулось с использованием интернет-пространства экстремистскими организациями, что угрожает безопасности современного общества и отдельных стран. В международном масштабе вести противодействие экстремизму предлагается в последующих направлениях: первое - разработка международной правовой и информационной баз; второе - создание в государствах и регионах благоприятной социальной и экономической обстановки; третье - выработка механизмов по предотвращению финансирования экстремистской деятельности; четвертое - создание международного аналитической структуры с привлечением научных кадров из разных стран мира для выявления причин, способствующих возникновению экстремизма в разных регионах мирового сообщества и разработки прогнозов на определенных этапах в разных регионах, и выработки современных механизмов противодействия транснациональному экстремизму.

Ключевые слова: экстремизм, религиозный экстремизм, противодействие экстремистским угрозам, международный (транснациональный) экстремизм, киберугрозы экстремизма.

Resumen.

El propósito del artículo es estudiar los sistemas políticos y legales de los estados para contrarrestar el extremismo internacional con el uso de un enfoque sistemático en el contexto de ciertas características de los países orientales y occidentales (europeos), los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña. . La base metodológica incluye el uso de análisis comparativos (identificaciones y diferencias) y métodos para construir ciertas tipologías de estados occidentales y orientales, que se agrupan de acuerdo con las características cualitativas y cuantitativas. Recomendaciones. En las condiciones modernas, se ha utilizado un enfoque sistemático en la investigación científica desde mediados de los años 50 del siglo XX. El artículo discute este enfoque en la esfera política y legal en asuntos internacionales; Se analizan como ejemplos los tipos de estados del este y del oeste (europeos) en el contexto de la lucha contra el extremismo. Los procesos de globalización que

influyeron en el siglo XXI llevaron a la aparición del "extremismo transnacional". En las condiciones modernas, para contrarrestar el extremismo internacional (transnacional), es necesario desarrollar nuevos mecanismos y enfoques, teniendo en cuenta las realidades de la sociedad moderna.

La comunidad mundial ha encontrado el uso del espacio de Internet por parte de organizaciones extremistas, lo que amenaza la seguridad de la sociedad moderna y los países individuales. Se propone llevar a cabo la lucha contra el extremismo a escala internacional en las siguientes áreas: primero, el desarrollo de una base legal e informativa internacional; segundo, la creación de un entorno social y económico favorable en los estados y regiones; tercero, el desarrollo de mecanismos para prevenir el financiamiento de actividades extremistas; cuarto, la creación de una estructura analítica internacional con personal científico de diferentes países para identificar las causas del extremismo en diferentes regiones de la comunidad mundial y desarrollar pronósticos en ciertas etapas en diferentes regiones, y desarrollar mecanismos modernos para contrarrestar el extremismo transnacional.

Palabras clave: extremismo, extremismo religioso, lucha contra las amenazas extremistas, extremismo internacional (transnacional), amenazas cibernéticas del extremismo.

Introduction

Extremism is considered in modern scientific literature as a complex social and political problem of the modern states of the world community. In the 21st century, extremism becomes transnational and transboundary in nature, there is a merging of extremism with transnational crime, the total globalization of extremism takes place. There is a need to develop new, more effective approaches and mechanisms to counter transnational extremism in modern conditions, taking into account the peculiar processes associated with globalization. To address the complex issues of countering international extremism, it is necessary to consider a systematic approach to the modern political and legal systems of the states of the Eastern and Western types.

Many researchers propose to classify extremism into certain types, such as political, religious and national. The problem of countering extremist manifestations went beyond individual regions (the Middle East and Northern Ireland) at the end of the 20th century, and in the 21st century, it already affects many regions and states of the world, acquiring an international character.

According to the researchers, the main factors for the spread of extremism are:

- the change of political regimes leading to changes in the stereotypes of the behavior of the population
- the propaganda of radical extremist ideas in the Internet space and the media;
- change of the system of values due to the policy of the state (Bryukhnov et al., 2016).

Methodological base.

Consideration of a systematic approach to political and legal issues on countering extremist manifestations is of particular importance. It is interpreted as integral and representing the system of naturally connected component parts and is considered at the international level by examples of the eastern and western (European) states of the world community. Since the mid-1950s, the systems approach has been widely used in political science and jurisprudence. Considering that politics is closely intertwined with law, a systematic approach to political and legal issues in modern society is also common, including countering extremist manifestations that pose a real threat to the entire global community.

There are many works of scientists in international practice in a theoretical aspect. For example, Parsons T. created a complex theory of "societal action" in the form of a specific set of relations and established the relationship of social sciences (including political and legal) in the context of social relations (Parkinson, 1997).

The principle of comparative analysis (identification and differences) is applicable in a systematic approach to the problems associated with countering extremist manifestations. Methods of constructing certain typologies of Western and Eastern countries are closely intertwined with the methods of comparison, which are grouped according to qualitative and quantitative characteristics, in which features of manifestation of an extremist orientation are formed.

Using the system method and the appropriate methodology, the specifics of the Eastern and

Western states were analyzed to further study the issue of countering extremism in different countries of the world.

Results and Discussion.

The specificity of Eastern-type states is characterized by a multi-pattern structure throughout the entire historical development, in which religion is centralized in the state. 32 countries of the East have a state religion. Islam is the state religion in Algeria, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Comoros, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Samali, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemin and others; Judaism is the state religion in Israel; Buddhism is the state religion in Bhutan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Thailand; Hinduism is the state religion in Nepal and in Indonesia. It should be noted that ethics and ritual in eastern countries are merged together, and ritual codifies written and unwritten laws, such a principle is characteristic especially of Islamic states. The theocratic principle is the basis of Eastern societies (Voskresenskij, 2011).

Features of the eastern type of states affect the manifestation of extremism. For example, extremism in South-East Asia (Southeast Asia) is represented in the form of a left-wing radical (for example, in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines) and a religious movement, which is one of the main challenges and security threat for the countries of this region.

In the Russian Federation, "The National Security Strategy, Section 18" points out the current trends: "The practice of overthrowing legitimate political authorities, provoking internal instability and conflict, is becoming more widespread. In addition to the still-existing areas of instability in the Middle and Far East, in Africa, South Asia, and the Korean Peninsula, new "hot spots" have appeared and the territory not controlled by any government authority has expanded. Territories of armed conflicts are becoming the basis for the spread of terrorism, ethnic hatred, religious hatred, and other manifestations of extremism. The emergence of a terrorist organization that has declared itself an "Islamic state" and the strengthening of its influence are the result of the policy of double standards, which some States take in the fight against terrorism" (Presidential Decree, 2015).

The system of norms of legislation to counter extremism in Singapore is very interesting. It is characterized by severity and toughening of punishment, as well as approaches to regulating liability for crimes of an extremist nature. For example, the Criminal Code of Singapore in section 74 (1) refers to the right of a court to pronounce a conviction of 1, 5 times more severe than the sentence imposed for a basic crime (Bryukhnov et al., 2016).

Islam defines the features of the organization and activities of Eastern states and is part of the political mechanism, and also influences the development of states and the socio-political and state-legal relations in them and is the political-ideological basis. Islamic extremism, which is gradually spreading throughout the world, is of particular interest.

The primacy of a law-governed state with universal constitutional legal norms and social behavior is considered fundamental in Western societies, the principles of civil contract and separation of powers apply in Western states.

Questions of religious extremism are also relevant in European countries. It should also be noted that in the systems approach, there are three main models of relations between the state and religious associations in Europe: identification (Great Britain, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg), cooperative (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Sweden); separation (France, the Netherlands, Ireland. The secularism of states and the democratization of society is a characteristic feature of European countries, regardless of the model of relations between the state and religious associations. Some countries have officially declared this or that state religion, while others do not legally establish the status of a particular state church (Volodina, 2013).

It should be noted that Western (European) countries, as well as the United Kingdom and the United States differ from Eastern countries:

- first, spiritual (religious) values prevail in eastern countries, while in Western states, in the USA and Great Britain, orientation toward material values prevails, and spirituality goes to the background;
- secondly, in eastern countries, political power is religious, and religion is often state; The political sphere is independent of the moral and religious tradition in Western states, the United States and Great Britain.

In order to effectively counter extremist activities, it is important to analyze both the

political system of a country, and consider the legal framework in close connection, also highlight the characteristics of Eastern and Western (European) states, the UK and the USA to develop at international level new approaches and mechanisms to counter extremist radicals in view of the national legislation and political system of the different states.

In recent decades, extremism has been actively associated with religious justification. Therefore, the most stable form of extremism is religious extremism, which is a great danger in the world. Researcher E.I. Chekmezova (Chekmezova et al., 2013) decree that religious extremism causes great harm and remains relevant at the present time.

In the international arena, issues of countering extremism are of current importance and are related to the security of a state and the world community as a whole.

Countering extremist manifestations in European countries, as well as the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia is an important task for these countries, it is important to develop joint actions and approaches, countermeasures at the organizational and legislative levels.

Some examples of different countries in countering extremist activities are given below. Thus, the Russian Federation adopted a political-legal document "Strategy for countering extremism in the Russian Federation until 2025" (2012), which defines the main directions: in the areas of legislative activity, law enforcement, state and national policy, state migration policy, state information politics, education and state youth policy, state cultural policy, international cooperation. In Russia, law defines the main directions for countering extremism: taking preventive measures aimed at preventing extremist activities, including identifying the causes and conditions conducive to the implementation of extremist activities; identification, prevention and suppression of extremist activities of public and religious associations, other organizations, individuals (Federal Law of July 25, 2002).

Criminal and civil liability for inciting religious hatred and insulting religious feelings, as well as the so-called "hostile speech", causing moral damage and causing psychological impact, are provided for in the legislation of European countries, for example, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and France.

The special program "Preventing violent extremism" adopted in the UK (Nurlybayeva, 2011), helping to resist extremist activity.

In connection with the development of Internet resources and the introduction of new cybertechnologies, problems arise for the security of modern society associated with cyber threats emanating from extremist organizations. The international community is fully aware of this reality. The corresponding legal base is being formed. The US experience in tracing extremist materials on the Internet deserves special attention; US law allows searching extremist organizations for online suspicions of suspects using the system of online monitoring. The search is carried out with the approval of the prosecutor's office, without a court order (Solopchenko, 2014).

In the 21st century, extremism takes on new forms in line with the development of modern society, and cyber threats from extremist and organizations become an acute problem for the security of the state and its citizens. Therefore, the underestimation of cyber threats emanating from extremists can affect security not only for individual countries, but also for the world community as a whole. For extremist organizations, cyberspace is becoming one of the important areas of activity not only ideologically, but also on issues of financing extremist activities, using online resources for criminal activities on an international scale. Extremists and terrorists use mobile systems, communication networks and modern information technologies.

It is necessary to consider that the scale of transnational crime is constantly increasing. Researchers have noted the emergence of new criminal centers, expanding their sphere of influence, penetrating into the power structures of states, economic and financial institutions, and establishing links with extremist organizations (Volodina et al., 2018)

Conclusion.

Modern extremism is transnational in nature and actively influences the situation in a particular state or region. For the sake of security, the international community has identified, as a priority task, "developing and adopting in a short time, within the framework of international and legal systems of legislation, effective mechanisms that allow an adequate and quick response to such acute global threats as international extremism".

International legal acts, the development of a system of cross-border operational-search measures to combat crime at the international level, the agreements of the countries will allow the use and exchange of information, which will increase the effectiveness of countering transnational extremism.

To solve problems, it is possible to consider the creation of an "International Center for Countering Extremism" using positive experience in counteracting this phenomenon in different countries, which will help to resist extremist manifestations at the international level and consider the following areas:

- development of an international legal and information base;
- creation of a favorable social and economic situation in the states and regions;
- development of mechanisms to prevent the financing of extremist activities;
- creation of an international analytical structure with the involvement of scientific personnel to summarize and identify the causes that contribute to extremism in different regions of the world community and develop forecasts at certain stages in different regions, and develop modern mechanisms to counter transnational extremism on the scientific basis for the world community.

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