

Cooperation of Governmental Authorities of the Russian Federation Against the Population of Extremism Ideology

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Abstract: The authors of this article try to analyse the system of counteraction and prevention of extremism in the Russian Federation. With the help of the analysis of laws of the Russian Federation the authors educed the federal governmental authority of the Russian Federation, which fights extremism. The article pays a special attention to the regional aspect of countering on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Key words: Constitution • Ideology • Extremism • Counter extremism • Governmental authorities
• Cooperation of authorities

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the establishment general principles of regulation in the Constitution of the RF in 1993, today the ideological sphere in the Russian Federation is still quite unstable, contradictory and is one of the factors, which determine the content and pace of development of political, social-economical and cultural spheres of social life in the country. One of the adverse events of the modern state of ideological processes in the Russian Federation is the population of extremist views, which pose a great threat to the security and integrity of the state.

As for the definition of extremism, in the general sense it should be understood as "the committal to the extreme measures and views, tendency to solve problems and reach the set goals using the most drastic methods, including all types of violence and terror" [1]. Peter Coleman (International centre for cooperation and settlement of conflicts of Columbia University) and Andrea Bartoli (Institute for analysis and settlement of conflicts of G. Maison University) define extremism as all types of activity (views, affirmations, feelings, actions, strategies), which differ from common ones [2]. Thus, the basis for any extremist views is total rejection of any other ideological convictions.

It should be noted that this phenomenon is not new both for Russia and for most of the foreign states.

Tomalintseva V.N. noted that "extremism is the phenomenon, which is characteristic for every historical era. This fact is spoken for by curriculum vitae of Roman Ceasars, history of the Middle Age Holy Inquisition, history of capitalistic relationships establishment during the period of initial saving" [3]. However, despite such a long history, there is still no mechanism for disrooting this phenomenon.

There are different forms and types of extremism. In the investigation, carried out by L. Wilcox and G. George, two main types of extremism in the USA are pointed out: left-wing and right-wing [4]. Notably that the authors referred communist parties to the left-wing and other neo-Nazi organisations to the right-wing. At the same time S.M. Lipset, in particular, proved that alongside with left-wing extremism and right-wing extremism there exist central extremism, which was the basis for formation of fascism [5]. Such positions are characteristic for the second half of the 20th century as consequences of "cold war". Moreover, this differentiation only displays the essential of political form of extremism and even this is quite limited [6].

Religious, national, political extremisms are mentioned among other forms of extremism in the investigations of recent years; and some authors also mention economic, social, ecological etc. However, in recent years religious or national extremism is mentioned.

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In respect to the Russian Federation these two forms of extremism constitute a great threat and this fact entrust the governmental authorities of the Russian federation with responsibilities to fight extremism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following methods were used: general scientific methods (logical, systematic, functional etc.); particular scientific methods (technical, comparative-legal, method of case study, simulation method, statistic method etc.), method of constitutional comparative studies, method of constitutional interpretation.

Body: The analysis of constitutional provisions and legislation of the RF allows us to draw a conclusion that the system of counter extremism includes:

- Federal State governmental authorities;
- Public authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
- Municipal governments.

The federal governmental authority for counter extremism on the federal level includes the following authorities:

- The President of the Russian Federation;
- Security Council of the RF;
- Government of the Russian Federation;
- National Anti-Terrorist Committee;
- Inter-departmental commission for counter extremism in the Russian Federation;
- Investigation Committee of the RF;
- General Prosecutor's Office of the RF;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RF;
- Ministry of justice of the RF;
- Police;
- Federal Service for Financial Monitoring of the RF;
- Federal Customs Service of the RF.

Among the powers of the federal governmental authorities we can point out, for example, taking actions for protection of citizens from criminal or other unlawful actions, for fighting terrorism and extremism [7]; organisation in cooperation with federal governmental authorities of fight with organized criminality, corruption, smuggling, money laundering, illegal migration, arms traffic, ammunition trafficking, illegal trafficking of explosive and toxic substances, drug trafficking, illegal trafficking of psychotropic substance, special technical means, aimed at surreptitious obtaining of information

and counteraction of extremist activity, including the militant activity, activity of illegal criminal associations and groups, illegal activity of individuals and social organisations, which aim is to organize armed rebellion, forced change of constitutional system of the Russian federation, hijacking of the power or forced retention of power [8] and other powers.

Of special interest is the system of governmental authorities, which counter extremism in the constituent entities of the Russian federation. One of the most prominent regions in this context is the constituent entity of North Caucasian Federal District, where extremism and its forms are one of the destabilizing factors in the whole region.

Generally we can point out the following governmental authorities of the constituent entities of the RF, which fight extremism:

- Ministries or committees on national policy, religion and external relations of the constituent entities of the RF;
- Different advisory and coordinating agencies with the Heads of constituent entities of the RF are engaged in prevention and fight of extremism in constituent entities of North Caucasian Federal District;
- In some constituent entities there exist Security Councils, main powers of which are determination of vital social and state interests and revealing of internal and external threats to security objects; development of main directions of strategy of provision of security in their regions;
- Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the constituent entities of the RF there are Centres for countering extremism and different agencies which coordinate the activity of law enforcement agencies on enforcement of the law and countering extremism on the territories of constituent entities.
- Local agencies on safety provision in constituent entities of the RF.

Thus, for example, in the Republic of Daghestan-the Ministry on national policy, religion and external relations of the Republic of Daghestan take part in prevention and settlement of conflicts, based on religious intolerance and extremism. The similar agency was created in the Stavropol Territory-the Committee of the Stavropol Territory on questions of nationalities and cossacks is the executive authority of the Stavropol Territory, which provides the carrying out of state policy in the Stavropol territory, holds activities on prevention of ethnic and

religious extremism and minimizing its consequences within its competence, except the questions, which are to be settled by the Russian Federation.

The Ministry for external relations, national policy, printing and information of the Republic of Ingushetia [9] together with other its powers in the sphere of national policy performs counteractions against political, ideological and publicity event, which excite international enmity on the territory of Ingushetia.

The prominent region in this context is the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic where the Ministry of mass media, social and religious organisations of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic is an executive authority of the state power of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, which takes part in development and implementation of the unitary national state policy of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic in the field of international and interfaith relations. The Ministry of mass media, social and religious organisations of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic provides the harmonisation of international relationships in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic and take measures on countering national extremism [10].

The advisory agencies under the jurisdiction of the Heads of the constituent entities of the RF exercise a range of powers on prevention and countering extremism in constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

For instance, the main task of the Advisory-analytical council on prevention and countering extremism under the jurisdiction of the Head of the Republic of Ingushetia is to work out propositions on prevention and countering extremism. In the Republic of Daghestan the Administration of data policy and press office of the President of Daghestan functions actively; it performs ideological and informational provision of events aimed at countering religious and political extremism and terrorism. Some advisory agencies of general competence exercise powers in the field of countering extremism. Thus, under the jurisdiction of the Head of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic there was created the Council on economic and social security of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic-collegiate and advisory authority, which provides the preparation of decisions of the President of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic within his powers on questions of provision of the defence of human and citizen rights and freedoms, law, order, social safety and cooperation of territorial federal authorities of federal executive authorities, governmental authorities of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic and local authorities of municipal federal governmental authorities of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic in carrying out of the unitary state policy in the field of economic and social safety in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.

Security Council of the Republic of Daghestan is the constitutional authority which performs the preparation of decisions of the Head of the Republic of Daghestan on questions of provision of security of the Republic of Daghestan, vital individual and social interests, observance of law and order, carrying out of the unitary state policy in these fields within its competence. The main tasks of the Security Council of the Republic of Daghestan are provision of the conditions for implementation by the President of the Republic of Daghestan his constitutional powers on provision of the observance of law and order, defence of human and citizen rights and freedoms, organisation of cooperation of governmental authorities on the territory of the Republic of Daghestan on behalf of provision of the security of the republic and defining of vital interests of the Republic of Daghestan and interests on an individual as the main objects of provision of the security, revealing of possible threats to the security of these objects and preparation of propositions to the President of the Republic of Daghestan for making decisions on questions of security, observance of law and order [11]. So the questions of countering and fighting extremism are within the powers of the Security Council of the Republic of Daghestan.

One of the main tasks of the Security Council of the Republic of Ingushetia are: defining of vital state and society interests and revealing of internal and external threats to the objects of security; developing of main directions of strategies of provision of the security in the Republic of Ingushetia and organisation of preparation of republican purpose-oriented program of its provision; preparation of recommendation to the President of the Republic of Ingushetia for making decisions on questions of internal and external policy of the Republic of Ingushetia in the field of provision of security of an individual, society and state.

Of great interest is the experience of the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania where there was created the Expert Council on carrying out of state theological expert examination under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, which aim is to prevent religious extremism in the society and suppression of ethnic strife [12].

The Expert Council on carrying out of state theological expert examination under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of North Ossetia - Alania was created with the aim of prevention of religious extremism and ethnic strife.

The Anti-Terrorist Committee of the Republic of Daghestan functions in cooperation with National Anti-Terrorist Committee; Anti-Terrorist Committee is

the authority which perform the coordination of activity of territorial authorities of the federal agencies of the executive authority on the territory of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, coordination of activity of agencies of executive power of the constituent entity of the Russian federation and municipal governments on prevention of terrorism as well as liquidation of its consequences [13].

Under the jurisdiction of the Anti-Terrorist Committee of the Republic of Ingushetia there functions the Interdepartmental working group on countering the ideology of extremism and terrorism, which takes part in developing of propositions on improving of regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ingushetia, which governs the questions of informational countering terrorism, it also takes part in preparation of offering in the sphere of informational countering terrorism for incorporation in the projects of corresponding decisions of the Security Council of the Republic of Ingushetia and the Anti-Terrorist Committee of the Republic of Ingushetia [14].

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can draw a conclusion that the prevention of extremism in the Russian Federation is included in the powers of a wide range of governmental authorities both on federal level and on the level of constituent entities. At the same time in should be noted that the governmental authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation have no real powers to counter extremism. The powers of constituent entities of the Russian federation on countering extremism have an auxiliary character and are aimed only at provision of powers of federal governmental authorities.

The analysis of provisions of statutory acts, which govern their operating procedures, has shown that there are no effective mechanisms of cooperation of governmental authorities on countering extremism.

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