

THE IDEOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL THREAT OF GLOBALIZATION TO YOUTH

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Annotation. *This article discusses the ideologically threatening impact of globalization on society, especially young people, its consequences, and protection against it.*

Keywords. *Globalization, ideological threat, values, terrorism, “popular culture”, security, ideological immunity, ecological conflicts, information attack.*

In today's world, the struggle for the human mind and soul remains a characteristic feature of ideological processes. The current era is a time when ideological contradictions in the world have become more complex, and ideological polygons are becoming stronger than nuclear polygons. Today, the ideology of most developed countries is based on universal human values and democratic principles. The ideas of peace and development, human rights and freedom, national and religious harmony are paramount in them. At the same time, the desire and actions aimed at threatening, influencing, dominating, and using its wealth for one's own benefit remain a constant threat. “Today, the world is experiencing unprecedented scientific discoveries, enormous technical capabilities, universal technologies, and the globalization of information dissemination, that is, their coverage of the entire planet. For example, the exchange of information through the Internet, and therefore the possibilities of ideological influence, are also expanding. In fact, globalization in the information sphere is a process that creates enormous opportunities for humanity to master the riches of science and culture.”[1]. Indeed, in today's world, the virtual world is becoming the main propaganda space for the dissemination of ideological threats due to its convenience, cheapness and effectiveness. The process of globalization is an important feature of the modern world. It is characterized by the fact that it is a complex and contradictory, but at the same time objective process, and is associated with the socio-economic and political spheres of life. On the one hand, this is due to the need for global achievements, on the other hand, globalization has a different impact on the spheres of social life of different peoples and nations. It will be possible to prevent the negative effects of globalization to some extent by objectively studying and analyzing the causes and factors of various ideological and ideological threats, as well as the characteristics of their manifestation in the ideological and ideological spheres of life of the globalization process, by introducing young people to the

ideological and ideological threats of globalization, highlighting its negative consequences, and by forming ideas and skills in young people against it, developing and constantly improving ways to protect themselves from it.

“In recent years, the world has undergone dramatic geopolitical changes, in particular, the system of security and stability at the international level is being undermined. The increasingly intense globalization process is not only expanding the possibilities of humanity, but also leading to the intensification of conflicts and the growth of the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries. As a result, various actions are being committed that undermine peace and stability, and are transnational in nature and scope.”[2]. In the context of globalization, changes in the ideological sphere are the reasons for the intensification of various ideological struggles and their connection with the interests of certain groups, which does not correspond to the goals set for humanity.

The manifestations of globalization in the political sphere are clearly manifested through the activities of political structures at various levels, international political organizations, and at the same time, attempts to use political globalization for various ideological and ideological goals, achieving unilateral superiority, and claims to a unipolar world are ideological and ideological expressions of the geopolitical goals and interests of certain states. Global changes are characterized by the intensification of ideological and ideological struggles, and are based on the fact that constructive and destructive ideas in it contradict each other. International terrorism as an ideological and ideological threat that is growing in the context of globalization, as well as factors for its prevention, can be seen in the fact that extremism is an ideological and ideological threat, the harmful consequences of religious fanaticism, and the differences between true religion and false religion. The ideological and threatening aspects of globalization and ecology, ecological conflicts, environmental security issues, globalization and information attacks, corruption and crime are clearly evident today. “First of all, we must never forget that each of us is responsible for protecting our youth from various threats that come in the form of “popular culture”, such as drug addiction, religious extremism, and missionary work, and for their education. In this regard, we rely on our national traditions, which have been formed over the centuries, and the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors.”[3]. These words of our President are increasingly being confirmed in real life. If each country effectively uses the spiritual heritage of its ancestors, it will not be helpless in the face of various external threats in the era of globalization, and a strong system of ideas and ideological values will be formed in it.

Changes in the information and communication system, as well as attempts to use its achievements, are further strengthening ideological and ideological threats. In such conditions, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that ensuring global security, forming ideological and ideological struggle among young people is an

urgent problem. Based on the fact that globalization is an important task of ensuring and achieving peace and sustainable development, and its connection with geopolitical and ideological and ideological threats, it is not difficult to understand that ensuring security, strengthening a stable and peaceful life are common to all human goals and interests. “Today, all countries in the region face the threats of terrorism, religious extremism, transnational crime, and drug trafficking. An effective fight against these threats can only be ensured jointly, within the framework of practical cooperation mechanisms between the countries of the region. We firmly believe that it is necessary to abandon the division of security threats into “our own” and “foreign” ones, and to adhere to the principle of “comprehensive security” in practice.”[4].

Indeed, today, in an era when the world is rapidly globalizing, it is impossible to agree with the idea that no threat is limited to one region. The same threat is rapidly spreading across the globe without borders. Therefore, confronting these threats at the level of a single family, neighborhood, or country is becoming a difficult process. As the Head of State noted, regional states can only confront these threats on the basis of the principles of “comprehensive security” within the framework of mutual cooperation. Globalization has greatly expanded the scope of threats and means that we must unite in fighting problems not as “my problem” but as “our problem”. Young people can be convinced that the achievements of globalization serve only noble goals by educating them about globalization, its ideological and threatening aspects, and by building on achievements in the field of social life and strengthening their trust and belief in the national idea.

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