

Negative Effects of Radical Ideas on Youth Education: Problems and Solutions

Maftuna Namozova Shakir's daughter

Institute of Social and Spiritual Studies basic doctoral student

ABSTRACT: Today the world is changing rapidly. Therefore, various threats and aggression against people have changed their scale and form. This article discusses radical ideas, one of these threats and its negative impact on the education of young people, as well as ways to solve possible problems. In particular, the concepts of political and religious radicalism were emphasized.

KEYWORD: radicalism, idea, youth, politics, religion, political radicalism, religious radicalism, xenophobia, terrorism, extremism.

The battle of information and ideologies raging on earth manifests itself in different ways. Due to the globalization of information, various ideological influences are increasing, especially malicious purposes aimed at capturing the minds of the youth, and it is the duty of each of us to be alert, alert and vigilant against such dangers. The correct formation of the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation in our country, protecting it from various threats, improving its thinking is one of the main directions of reforms implemented in the spiritual and educational sphere.

Young people are the social group most susceptible to radical nationalist and xenophobic ideas and feelings due to a number of factors. Young people's uncritical perception of news from certain media and other sources, the lack of a constructive civic position, and the inability to openly express nationalist views through subcultural channels contribute to the fact that everyday xenophobia becomes a source of aggression and open racism.

Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to know and study the conditions that cause the spread of these sentiments among young people, taking measures to prevent their development and escalation into extremist offenses and crimes. Radicalism, which expresses these sentiments, is an extreme, uncompromising commitment to some views or concepts and is often applied to actions and ideas in the social and political sphere. In particular, radicalism, aimed at radical, fundamental changes in existing social institutions, operates primarily in two ways. This:

- political;
- It is divided into such types as religious.

The concept of political radicalism is a separate sociocultural phenomenon, which manifests itself in value orientations and stable forms of political behavior based on the specific features of the historical, social, economic and religious development of the country. Radicalism often intensifies in crisis, transitional historical periods, when there is a threat to the existence, traditions and habitual way of society or its

individual layers and groups. The term refers to the desire to carry an opinion, political or otherwise, to its final logical and practical conclusion without compromise.

In times of change, psychological interpretations of radicalism are also common. Sometimes it is directly interpreted as a psychological mechanism for qualitative change in political processes; it includes firm and uncompromising actions to achieve the desired goal, and is characterized by the use of extreme means to achieve the goal. It is aimed at the socio-cultural traditions of society and the state due to the corresponding type of personality and national-civilizational characteristics, and its intended purpose is to create conflict among the civilian population, feelings of distrust in public administration, and internal conflicts between people.

Today in the modern world, the application of radicalism is based on the root of the intended goal, followed by the application of methods and ideas to achieve it. Sometimes the term “radicalism” is used almost as a synonym for the concept of “extremism”. But there is a certain difference between these concepts. Extremism is the expression of extreme forms of action aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation, violently changing the constitutional system, seizing power and usurping its powers, inciting national, racial, ethnic or religious hatred [1]. Therefore, radicalism, unlike extremism, depends, firstly, on the content of certain (“root”, extreme, although not necessarily “extreme”) ideas and, secondly, on the methods of their implementation. Radicalism is always effective, but not always ideological, unlike extremism, which can only be “ideological” but not effective.

In the process of globalization, “extremism” for young people focuses primarily on methods and means of struggle, putting meaningful ideas in the background. On the other hand, radicalism is usually understood as ideologically, politically and socially specially oriented organizations, parties or factions of parties, political movements, groups and individual leaders, etc., assessing their ideological orientation and level of expression.

Radicalism is always the opposite tendency. Moreover, this is support for the toughest, radical opposition, in contrast to the moderate opposition - “systemic”, loyal, “constructive”. As a rule, it plays a destabilizing role in society. Favorable socio-psychological soil for radicalism is a state of general uncertainty and instability. It is on this basis that far-left and far-right ideas and movements thrive. There is another aspect: these destructive ideas can be implemented in the form of youth radicalism, the subjectivity of youth in regions with unfavorable socio-economic and political conditions.

The radical tendencies of young people also act as an extra-systemic opposition aimed at implementing projects that are alternative to existing models of social and political structure.

In the ideas of young people of the new generation, radical thinking and behavior are characterized by maximalism, nihilism, a wide range of moods and actions between extremes, and a focus on the priority of powerful methods of achieving social and political goals. The radical type of consciousness and behavior is determined and provoked by the specifics of society and ongoing socio-political processes. A characteristic feature of youth radicalism manifests itself in the form of distrust, dissatisfaction or anger towards the state (low authority of state institutions), as well as spontaneous or conflictual relationships at the level of interpersonal interaction.

Radicalism becomes a way of political presentation, replacing the civic and political activity of youth, which is as ineffective as social passivity, but can cause serious elements of political instability. In this regard, the head of state said at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in September 2017: “The growing threat of terrorism in the world, especially in recent years, shows that the method of combating them primarily through the use of force is not justified. Moreover, in most cases, the fight is limited not to the main causes of threats, but to their consequences. “I believe that the roots of international terrorism and extremism, among

other factors, lie in ignorance and intolerance.” In this regard, they addressed the fact that, first of all, the most important task is the formation and education of the thinking of young people on the basis of education”[2]. Indeed, radical ideas seem more or less attractive to young people as ideals of pure politics. Today there is a negative impact of radical ideas on the education of young people. There are more than 10,000 sites on the Internet that promote corruption, violence, extremism and terrorism, as well as more than 50,000 sites that promote immorality and obscenity. These sites and their pages on social networks are actively campaigning to corrupt the minds of young people.

One of the sad aspects is that today's youth blindly follow any sources conveyed through social media, no matter whether they are true or false, creating a number of sad situations. According to the Center for the Study of Regional Threats, today more than 80 percent of the world's population are Internet users. According to the data, the majority of Internet users in the world are between the ages of 18 and 30. Because people of this age are hungry for news, interested in various information, and due to their ideological immunity, the culture of working with information is not fully formed, they quickly fall into various traps.

Currently, the number of Internet users in our country exceeds 22 million. Unfortunately, one of the most alarming recent trends is how radical people are trying to recruit new supporters from among Uzbek youth by offering them various “privileges.” The Center's statistics show that the majority of recruits to radical extremist organizations (RET) and international terrorist organizations (ITO) were recruited during labor migration [3].

Sadiq Samarkandi, Abdullah Zufar and Mahmoud Abdulmomin are among the “religious pishwas” who are in the spotlight today and follow young people on social networks. It is their lectures (sermons) that will subsequently form the basis of the recruitment process and will be used by recruiters in their “work” with young citizens of Uzbekistan. Therefore, we are confident that religious radicalization in the virtual space should be considered one of the most dangerous. The reason is that the lectures posted by them on social networks are radical, extremist in nature, and the information provided to the evaluator has been changed. For example, radicals in their information materials try to simplify Islamic terms, among them the well-known terms: “Jihad” (zeal in the path of the Creator), “kafirs” (non-believers), “apostates” (converts from Islam), “Mujahideen” (militants). Stereotypes are created in the information space that have nothing in common with traditional Islam: “jihad, infidels and war with the West,” “Mujahideen, fighters against injustice and evil,” “Mujahideen, like martyrs, will go straight to heaven”, “the state is a power structure, an instrument of terror” [4] and even attracts those who equate it with subversive ideas. As a result, corrupt content is created on the Internet that targets vulnerable people, including vulnerable groups in need of social protection (teenagers, youth, migrant workers). At the same time, radicals give it supernatural power by actively using hate speech, illustrations and presentation materials in their materials to justify the activities of violent extremists, militants and terrorists. There are more and more cases when the task of the executive branch in these actions is carried out by the most trusting and defiant part of society through the youth. This encourages vigilance in all societies at a time when there is no way to limit information.

The growing prevalence of extremism and terrorism among young people shows how urgent the task of preventing this problem and preventing young people from falling under their influence is. President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev also commented on this issue: “At the same time, the turbulent situation in some regions of the world leads to an increase in population migration, which, in turn, leads to the spread of terrorism and extremism and it becomes one of the global problems. In such a situation, it is not difficult to understand how important it is to maintain our national statehood, independence, peaceful and peaceful life and security of our population” [5].

In conclusion, taking into account that the world of information is developing at such a rapid pace, the flow of negative ideas is increasing in it, and young people are becoming its victims, the information security of

developed countries has been studied in our country, and government programs aimed at ensuring the information security of China and South Korea have been studied, Russia and other countries, taking into account national and regional characteristics, measures for their implementation are being systematically implemented. Legislative and executive authorities develop and adopt regulatory legal documents on security measures

In addition, a pressing issue today is to establish a system of work aimed at preventing young people from falling under the influence of various foreign ideas that contradict our mentality, and to develop a special program in this regard. It should be noted that as a result of the development of information technology, the need arose to create a system of rules aimed at protecting against various forms of “public culture” and to clearly define the tasks of state and non-state organizations.

In such a situation, there is a need to develop a draft Law aimed at protecting the consciousness of young people from negative ideas, “Doctrines or strategies for information security” 38, including topics focused on the culture of using the Internet and information security. in ICT training conducted in educational institutions and in “their” field of science, the use of means of obtaining, exchanging information, expanding the possibilities of downloading e-books in the Uzbek language, strengthening and facilitating the database will give effective results.

USED LITERATUR

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Extremism” dated July 30, 2018. Article 3.
2. From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017.
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" dated December 15, 2000. Article 2.
4. “Preventing young people from falling under the influence of extremist ideas” Methodological Guide of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Tashkent-2019.
5. “Preventing young people from falling under the influence of extremist ideas” Methodological Guide of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Tashkent-2019.
6. Muhammed Amin Yakhyo “Protection against threats on the Internet”: A study guide. Tashkent-2016.
7. <http://www.stopterror.uz>
8. <https://fledu.uz/uz/terrorizmga-olyb-kelihansi-tajovuzko/>