

FORMS OF IDEOLOGICAL THREATS AND IDEAL PREVENTION CONSCIOUSNESS OF YOUTH IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
At present, one of the universal problems, one of the threats to international security and progress is the globalization of ideological processes and the struggle against it, reducing its influence and ensuring the information security of the regions of the world. This problem in its scope and threats far exceeds the scale of terrorism, ethnic and religious conflicts, racism and other security threats.	ideology, preventive measures, protective measures, society, young people, globalization.

Introduction

Globalization is a process of worldwide economic, political, cultural and religious integration and unification. Globalization is a process of changing the structure of the world economy, most recently understood as a set of national economies connected to each other by a system of international division of labour, economic and political relations, inclusion in the world market and a close interweaving of economies based on transnationalization and regionalization. On this basis, the formation of a unified world network market economy - geo-economics and its infrastructure, the destruction of the national sovereignty of states that have been the main actors in international relations for many centuries. The process of globalization is a consequence of the evolution of state-formed market systems [1].

Today, the struggle of developed states to strengthen their influence in certain regions of the world is flaring up more and more. There is an increase in information influence, the use of information attack tactics, which is a serious threat to the stability and independence of some states.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The globalization of ideological processes, their influence on the consciousness of the people, their integration into the world economic and social infrastructure is associated with various factors. In this process, a special place is occupied by the media. Globalization, on the one hand, is manifested in the fact that all peoples, all regions of the world are involved in ideological processes. On the other hand, as a result of the information revolution, people living in different parts of the planet can be exposed to ideological influence through the worldwide network. The ideological impact, the information attack is aimed at specific goals, including inciting ethnic hatred, nationalism, religious extremism, terrorism, and in addition, some resources negatively affect the minds of young people, generating their interest in various destructive movements and groups.

Undoubtedly, the World Wide Web has its positive aspects, thanks to which people communicate with each other, learn the news of politics, science, social life, etc. The media, including the Internet, help to form social ideas, a system of values, help to broaden one's horizons and improve knowledge [2]. Some ideas are not perceived by people, and some can be stored in the mind of the individual as information. In the first case, the idea does not leave a trace in the minds and memory of people, and in the second case, the idea has no meaning, although it is stored in the memory and consciousness. However, there is a group of people in whose minds the idea is strengthened and influences their behaviour, thinking, becomes an inseparable part of their spiritual and psychological state. She can call them to action, turns into a manual for action. This is the purpose of the ideological struggle, through the soul of a person to penetrate into his consciousness. Today, the following ideological threats pose a serious danger to our society:

- ✓ attempts to restore the Islamic caliphate and create an empire of Muslim peoples under its banner;
- ✓ attempts to falsify our history, national values and the essence of religion;
- ✓ the desire to spread immoral ideas that can have a detrimental effect on the spirituality of the people;
- ✓ attempts to unleash regional and international conflicts using various ideological means.

These threats are forms of manifestation of an aggressive ideology aimed primarily at mastering the minds of ordinary people, depriving them of their own national values, the achievements of world civilization. In order to protect our youth from various ideological threats, to form ideological immunity, it is necessary to arm them with a truly humanistic ideology that contains a powerful impulse for the spiritual uplift of the people.

METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

For quite a long time, in Uzbekistan, they did not pay much attention to the problem of involving young people in science. As a result, we see that domestic science tends to become obsolete and the outflow of young specialists abroad. The socio-economic transformations taking place in the country, the entry onto the path of innovative development, the increasing volume of information, the emerging trend towards the expansion of managerial functions in professional activities have led to a change in the requirements imposed by society on the system of higher professional education in terms of training future specialists. Scientific and technological progress, the rapid introduction of science into all spheres of life and production require from a young specialist not only a broad theoretical outlook, but also a creative approach to solving various kinds of problems. Therefore, today, more than ever, the ability of a graduate to adequately perceive emerging problems in the professional field, correctly assess them, quickly adapt to new cognitive situations, purposefully process the available information, search for and supplement it with the missing one, know the patterns of its optimal use, predict the results activities, using their intellectual and creative potential [1].

In this regard, a modern specialist must possess not only the necessary amount of fundamental and specialized knowledge, but also certain skills for creatively solving practical problems, constantly improve their skills, and quickly adapt to changing conditions. The research activity of students allows the most complete manifestation of individuality, creative abilities, readiness for self-realization of the individual [2].

When asked about their desire to engage in scientific activities at the university, out of 250 respondents, only 5% answered that they like to engage in scientific activities and do it on their own initiative. The personal motivation of students' research activities was revealed. The reasons why students are engaged in research work are to obtain deeper and better knowledge, skills and abilities in their chosen specialty; desire to develop their intellectual and creative abilities; the presence of one's own interest in the development of any scientific problem; approbation of the results of research conducted in the preparation of course and diploma projects at student scientific conferences. Such a reason as the opportunity to solve scientific problems, make discoveries, the desire to make a career in science, the opportunity to receive additional income by students is not named. As a result of the analysis, the representations of students who are not engaged in scientific research about the reasons for their non-participation in this type of activity were revealed. The main reasons are: lack of information about research work (22%), uninteresting organization of research work at the university (24%), lack of interest (16%), desire, financial incentive (13%) and time (25%).

The main motivation of students, those who are engaged in science under the compulsion of the teacher, is to get a good grade from the teachers of the department.

One of the factors intensifying the research work of students is the nature of the organization of research at the university. Particular attention is paid to the coordination of actions aimed at supporting research work of students and young scientists. The essence of the entire research process should be to make the process not a "burden" to which teachers, parents and society oblige, but an interesting process of creation, which the student will be passionate about.

RESULTS

An important factor in the activation and development of SRW is the effective organization of the individual research work of the student. The implementation of an individual approach involves the implementation of the provisions: 227

- involvement of students in research work from the 1st year and continuous monitoring of their professional and scientific growth throughout the entire period of their studies at the university;
- conducting special courses, trainings and disciplines on innovative topics to encourage students to their own developments and research;
- attracting students to participate in various scientific conferences, debates, round tables, competitions, development of business plans, research, through the creation of a database at the university - a portal, all events in the Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad.

Moreover, a well-thought-out mechanism for motivating students' participation in research and development is needed. It is known that a student's time resource is limited, and he will not always be ready to devote his time to scientific work, especially since there is an alternative to scientific work - to earn extra money in his free time.

Engaging in science should be interesting, prestigious, and profitable both from a material point of view and from the point of view of prestige in society.

Thus, carrying out all of the above activities will increase the prestige of research activities, involve young people with their modern vision in science and direct their energy to the benefit of society.

Now young people have other values and do not find time for scientific activities. It is necessary to change the opinions of young people about science, to popularize and propagate it.

CONCLUSIONS

Today, the information threat is so universal that it can cause serious damage to all other areas: the worldview of a person, the stability of society, the tranquility of the state, public opinion, in the end, it can adversely affect the spiritual, political, economic and cultural development of each country, since information penetrates the consciousness (brain) of society, organization, family, individual imperceptibly. To distinguish between positive and negative information, to accept the necessary and to reject the unnecessary, it is necessary to have a strong consciousness and a strong will.

The most dangerous information threats are those that threaten public policy. Since the threat to the individual affects a narrow circle of people, and the threat to society or the state - the whole country, the whole people. Now only in Uzbekistan there are more than 10 million Internet users, the majority - 92% of them are young people [3].

Based on this, we should conclude that a passive attitude towards world globalization on our part does more harm than good. The more actively we participate in it, the faster we will achieve success. We must carefully analyse all the information supplied from outside. There is no better means of protecting our spirituality and spiritual self-consciousness than the national idea of Independence. In this regard, its main function is clearly manifested - it is the protection of national identity, and this function will operate only when our national idea is formed in the minds of the population and youth, not only as knowledge, representation, but also as faith in it.

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