THE INFLUENCE OF RADICAL IDEAS ON THE POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the emergence of the ideology of radicalism and the factors of its development in the youth environment are discussed, the negative impact of youth radicalization on the political culture of the society and the factors of radicalization are analyzed.

Keywords: radicalism, youth, political consciousness, political processes, radicalization factors.

INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of modern democratic reforms also depends on the level of participation of citizens in public administration and political decision-making. It can be said that ensuring the active participation of young people in political processes is becoming more important for the perspective of modern statehood. Today, the priority of educational and special propaganda methods of arming young people with political knowledge is decreasing. Because today's information technologies are developed, the Internet and social networks are meeting the information needs of young people. While information sources in the broadest sense are recognized as one of the main sources of political consciousness formation, the main form of these sources in the past quarter century has become electronic and remotely accessible sources.

DISCUSSION

The researchers point out a number of factors that cause radicalization, which affect the political consciousness of young people. For example, the increase of objections on social issues among the society; unemployment and migration; ignorance; economic factors; information flow in social networks and mobile messengers; discrimination in religious matters[1].

In addition, according to the research conducted by Kyrgyz researcher and "Human rights and crime policy" expert Q. Rahimberdin, it was noted that it is effective to implement rehabilitation mechanisms based on the study of the factors that caused radicalization and its elimination. According to him, there are five reasons that can lead to the increase of radicalization and the emergence of violent extremism: the

decrease and loss of the level of socio-economic opportunities in the population; isolation and discrimination of representatives of certain social strata in the society; violation of human rights and the rule of law; the increase of social problems and the escalation of unstoppable conflicts; radicalization of prisoners in prisons.

Psychologists say that young people act on the basis of inexperience and emotions, changes in their mental state as a result of external influences; quick depression and intolerance of emotional shocks; complete absence from the attention of loved ones; a number of factors, such as extreme curiosity and failure to fully analyze information, credulity, can serve the process of radicalization. Consequently, young people who fall under the influence of radical ideas turn their family members, loved ones, peers in the neighborhood, and peers on the street into bigots. Also, among the reasons why young people get involved in various currents, their knowledge, including their interest and desire to acquire religious sciences, as well as their credulity, trying to get everything (wealth, fame, career, etc.) at once and in scientific language in other words, spiritual and spiritual factors such as maximalism should be singled out.

In addition, young people falling under the influence of radicalism is also connected with a number of social situations, such as financial difficulties and shortages in the family, unemployment, low income, grief, dissatisfaction with politics.

Regarding individual socio-psychological causes, Scott Gates, Sukanya Podder[2] point out that the reasons for the decision to radicalize are many, varied, and interact in complex ways that we do not yet fully understand. Motives may include the prospect of adventure, the desire to impress the local community or members of the opposite sex, the search for identity, a sense of revenge, the search for friendship, the desire to make history, and more.

In the youth environment, extremism manifests itself in the distortion of consciousness, indulgence in destructive ideology, non-traditional religious beliefs, participation in the activities of radical movements and groups, and in illegal actions related to their beliefs. The dangerousness of the problem of radicalism and extremism among young people is not only an imbalance in society, but it also leads to other evils, such as murder, mass riots and serious crimes such as terrorism.

A number of scientific approaches based on socio-economic, socio-psychological, ethno-cultural, institutional and legal foundations and others can be distinguished in determining the reasons and factors that motivate the development of radicalism among young people. As a main factor in the development of radicalism, the issue of socio-economic inequality usually emerges. In some developing countries, the difference between the income level of the poorest 10% and the richest 10% of citizens is several times larger than similar indicators in Western countries. In the conditions of the socio-

economic crisis, the feeling of dissatisfaction with the conditions of social life is growing, and the negative assessment of one's future, the opinions about the unfairness of the state's socio-economic policy are increasing. The legitimacy of the current government is declining. In such conditions, the suggestion of simple solutions to complex problems (reductionism) is supported by an influential part of the society, making it prone to radicalism. In particular, it increases the possibility that young people will change their attitude towards politics and be influenced by religio-political radicalism.

The socio-psychological reasons for the emergence of radicalism are closely related to socio-economic factors and the phenomenon of public political mood. Radicalism is especially evident during social crises, fundamental changes in state and social structures. It is during this period that the society is encouraged to resolve conflicts in the simplest and shortest ways, to consider radical means as the most effective and fastest. Young people are the most affected by these appeals.

In addition, according to the supporters of the social-psychological paradigm, people join radical actions because they are regularly exposed to stress in their daily lives, and in this way they hope to solve their problems. From this point of view, the dominant approach was that the recruitment base of radical movements is mainly representatives of the lower social classes. But a careful study of the problems showed that radicalization is observed even more from categories of persons with high socio-economic status, well integrated and close to social institutions. Moreover, recent past experiences have shown that well-educated and modern youth are drivers of social change[3].

Ethno-cultural factors are related to the spread of radicalism, specific features of regional and national traditions, political culture of society, as well as religious orientation.

Institutional and legal factors, peculiarities of the political and state structure, characteristics of legal institutions and the laws of their operation also play a role in the development of radicalism.

Proponents of the social-organizational paradigm conclude the origin of radicalism from the point of view of group identity and unity, in which the main focus is not on the individual, but on the social interactions between individuals and between individuals and groups. Young people need group identification for traditional reasons, including: youthful idealism, maximalism, emotionalism. At the same time, in the context of the globalization and individualization of society, as well as the breakdown of traditional social ties, group identity confronts the chaotic and unstable outside world. A characteristic feature of self-identification of a person with a radical group is a combination of conformity within the group and opposition to the surrounding

society. The narrowing of intra-group cohesion and inter-group relations leads to the strengthening of radical forms of relations among young people and may contribute to the involvement of young people in extremist organizations[4].

Criminogenic factors are of particular importance in the rise of radical mood among young people. That is, ineffective policy in the field of legal and social protection of family and childhood, the growth of social orphanhood, the number of homeless and neglected children, the social status, rights and freedoms of persons belonging to the category of migrants, as well as the tension in inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations are affected by such factors.

The development of radicalism in the youth environment is also influenced by legal nihilism, that is, insufficient legal awareness among young people and a negative attitude towards public administration structures, including law enforcement structures. According to some studies, the majority of young people believe that resisting the police is acceptable, and less than a quarter of young people (23.8%) have a negative attitude towards such behavior[5]. One of the resolutions of the European Parliament on this issue states: "...there must be a proper balance between public safety and respect for fundamental rights, including security, privacy and the right to freedom of expression, religion and association"[6]. That is, state structures themselves sometimes violate the law, create precedents of disrespect for the rule of law, inalienable human rights, etc.

The source of radical sentiment in young people is xenophobia, that is, reactions in the form of perceiving ethnic, religious and even foreigners as a threat, instilling fear and hatred, intolerance, rejection of others' opinions or alienation. Extremist forms of its manifestation are especially dangerous. According to the Belarusian sociologist I.N. Kharitonov, these forms "include adherence to extreme views calling for radical intolerance, discrimination, segregation and deportation, racism, fascism and violence, group and individual actions that implement these views"[7].

So, youth radicalism stands out as a unique and important type of radicalism. Some researchers summarized the factors of radicalization that we discussed above, as the specific characteristics of youth radicalism: youth radicalism mainly manifests itself at the socio-psychological level; heightened emotions, maximalism, weakness of self-control; the predominance of moral-legal forms of radicalism manifested in moral corruption, legal irresponsibility and nihilism; spontaneous protest as a result of low political consciousness and political indifference, staged performances by political forces, skillfully turning the minds of young people in the direction of xenophobia, nationalism, religious intolerance, using young radicals in their activities for political and other purposes; anger, in particular, is manifested in submissive behavior, clothes, behavior patterns that justify disrespect for others; dominance of group forms.

It can be seen that modern radicalism has different causes and manifestations, and its supporters are mainly young people, which is explained by age characteristics, lifestyle and personal characteristics. It is the conditions of living and development of young people that determine their behavioral models, as well as the prospects for the spread of radical and extremist ideas among young people. The dangerous aspect of youth radicalism is that the fact that young people are ready for the most destructive practices for the practice of any idea that they believe to be right, and that this situation is considered as a special service for the implementation of an idea-ideology, creates a real danger for society.

Therefore, there are objective (socio-economic and political) and subjective (ideological, psychological, cultural) factors of radicalization in the environment of young people, which are always inextricably linked.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing all the above approaches and analyzes, the following can be cited as the reasons for radicalization affecting the political consciousness of young people:

Firstly, structural and technological factors expressed in negative trends such as the increase of social inequality, demographic disparity, migration processes, decrease in the level and quality of life contribute to the increase of social discontent and conflicts;

Secondly, tendency to anormative behavior, worldview and spiritual-ideological factors, socio-psychological relations and personality characteristics, changes in internal behavior patterns and increase in the scope of moral problems;

Third, moral negativism, legal nihilism, the expansion of corruption, the collapse of the system of social guarantees, the legal inviolability of the person and property, the rejection of democratic reforms and the strengthening of authoritarian tendencies, the weakness of the rule of law and civil society;

Fourthly, the disintegration of the traditional value system, hidden and explicit normative conflicts, lack of access to effective political and educational institutions, inability to change the existing situation by democratic means, insufficient formal and effective communication channels for expressing protest, state structures, failure to take into account the expressed protests of political subjects , use of illegal violence by state structures;

Fifth, the inability of the ruling elite to effectively solve the problems facing the society, the inability to find ways out of ongoing crises, and dissatisfaction with the dominant model of political culture in society, the effectiveness of the political and administrative apparatus of the state;

Sixth, lack of choice for young people to realize their potential and correct the "defects" in their lives, as well as lack of state order to educate young people, etc.

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