



RATIONALE DISCOURSE OF RELIGION AND KNOWLEDGE: PREVENTION OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the problems of prevention and prevention of religious extremism and terrorism as well as solution. At the present stage, religious extremism has become one of the most dangerous and difficult to predict phenomena. After the collapse of the communist ideology, a rapid rise of all religious trends began on the territory of Kazakhstan. In our time, modern society is undergoing a transformation of the value system due to the modernization of social life. The processes of globalization in the economic, political, cultural spheres, drawing the population of countries into migration flows of different nature and level, lead to the complication of the structural ties of specific societies and the entire community as a whole.

INTRODUCTION

To a certain extent, these factors stimulate tension in interethnic relations, accompanied by interethnic conflicts, and on this basis various opposition groups begin to appear, trying to achieve the desired result for them through extremism.

To successfully counter extremism, and prevent them in society, it is necessary to know and understand the criminal nature of these phenomena. [1]. Extremism is the commitment of individuals, groups, organizations to extreme, radical views, positions and measures in public activities. Extremism extends both to the sphere of public consciousness, social psychology, morality, ideology, and to relations between social groups (social extremism), ethnic groups (ethnic or national extremism), public associations, political parties, states (political extremism), confessions (religious extremism).

Extremism is diverse, and the motives that generate it are also diverse. The main motives are: material, ideological, desire for transformation and dissatisfaction with the real situation, power over people, interest in a new kind of vigorous activity, comradesly, self-affirmation, youth romance, heroism, play, and the attractiveness of mortal danger. Extremist activity (extremism) is:

- forcible change of the foundations of the constitutional order and violation of the integrity of the state;
- public justification of terrorism and other terrorist activities;
- incitement of social, racial, national or religious discord;
- propaganda of the exclusivity, superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of his social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;
- violation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen, depending on his social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;
- obstruction of the exercise by citizens of their electoral rights and the right to participate in a referendum or violation of the secrecy of voting, combined with violence or the threat of its use;
- obstruction of the lawful activities of state bodies, local self-government bodies, election commissions, public and religious associations or other organizations, combined with violence or the threat of its use;

Prevention of extremist activities includes the preparation and implementation by the state and its authorized bodies of an integrated system of political, socio-economic, informational, educational, organizational, operational-search, legal, special and other measures aimed at preventing, identifying, suppressing terrorist activity, minimization of its consequences, the establishment and elimination of the causes and conditions contributing to it.

DISCUSSION

The prevention of extremism is not only the task of the state, but also the task of representatives of civil society. This work depends on the clear position of political parties, public and religious associations, and citizens. In our country,

the prevention of extremist manifestations should be viewed as a tool for uniting the efforts of citizens in strengthening our economic and political potential.

Prevention should be focused on the system of causes, factors that cause such phenomena and act at different levels: socio-economic, group, personal. The socio-economic level of prevention of problems of this kind is very important, its significance is great for the formation of social attitudes and legal consciousness of young people, their life plans, a sense of prospects and security, or for protest moods. The solution of tasks at this level lies in the sphere of social and economic policy of the state.

At the level of practical psychology, one of the steps in the formation of such a system can be the study and diagnosis at the early stages of those individual emotional and behavioral characteristics of young people that can serve as predictors of problems of social interaction in the future.

Psychological assistance in creating such a social situation for the development of a child, which would minimize possible risks in the family, kindergarten, school, could become another stage in the formation of a preventive system. In the future, at the stage of school education, it is necessary to develop psychological criteria for assessing risk in relation to the development of xenophobic attitudes and their behavioral manifestations in children and adolescents, as well as programs aimed at their prevention and correction. These tasks must be solved by the psychological services of educational institutions in cooperation with social workers, social educators, who build the social activities of children and adolescents and carry out preventive work at the level of group interaction [2].

The effectiveness of the prevention system will depend on the consistency and coordination of actions at all levels.

An indicative list of the main preventive measures aimed at eliminating the causes of extremist crime:

Social sphere:

- reducing social tension in the region, improving the psychological microclimate;
- support for vulnerable and low-income groups of the population;
- implementation of measures to enhance the role of the family in fostering patriotic feelings and norms of tolerance among the younger generation;
- Carrying out measures for the reasonable and rational distribution of quotas for the use of migrant labor.

Economic sphere:

- increasing the investment attractiveness of the region;
- raising the standard of living of the population.

Educational sphere:

- development and implementation of educational programs for the formation of citizens' norms of behavior characteristic of civil society;
- introduction in pedagogical educational institutions of higher and secondary vocational education courses for the preparation of future specialists-teachers for the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of peacefulness, religious tolerance, patriotism and tolerance;
- introduction into the methodological programs of educational institutions of preschool education and upbringing of a larger volume of measures to form respect among the younger generation for representatives of other nationalities and religious beliefs;
- introduction of courses in educational institutions of secondary general education that educate the younger generation to understand that multiculturalism in the presence of tolerance is a factor in the stable development of society.

Sphere of culture:

- regular holding of round tables, conferences, competitions and Olympiads that foster tolerance and respect for representatives of other nationalities and confessions;
- regular holding of exhibitions demonstrating the achievements of joint work and creative activity of representatives of various nationalities;
- regular holding of days of culture of various peoples, contributing to the destruction of certain negative stereotypes;
- holding national holidays.

Information sphere:

- active propaganda in the media of the values of civil society, the ideals of humanism, kindness and justice;
- active informational activity to destroy negative stereotypes about a particular nationality;
- countering the spread of extremist printed publications, leaflets, blocking sites that promote national, racial, religious or social hostility;
- constant media coverage of the positive experience of interethnic friendship. [4].

The introduction of extremism into the youth environment has now acquired a very large scale and has dangerous consequences for the future of our country, since the younger generation is a resource for national security, a guarantor of the progressive development of society and social innovation. By virtue of the natural and social characteristics of youth, young people are able not only to adapt, but also to actively influence its positive change.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of the manifestation of extremism and terrorism among young people shows that this extremely dangerous phenomenon in the life of society poses a threat to public safety. The illegal acts committed recently by representatives of informal youth associations (football fans, skinheads, nationalists, left and right radical elements) are causing a wide public outcry and may provoke a complication of the situation in the country.

The manifestations of extremism have now become more dangerous for society than in all the previous periods of the state's existence. Extremism and terrorism have become not uncommon in our country and, unfortunately, are already a fairly widespread phenomenon.

The peculiarity of such actions is that most often young people are involved in their commission and this causes concern. A characteristic feature of modern extremism and terrorism is the growth of scale, cruelty, the imposition of their principles on opponents, the desire for public resonance by intimidating the population.

Prevention work should be carried out and considered as part of the prevention of extremism and terrorism, as one of the elements of patriotic education of young people - one of the key methods of preventing xenophobia.

General recommendations for prevention can be as follows:

- prevention among young people should be considered among the priorities of youth policy and youth work at all levels, with appropriate resource, methodological, informational and expert support allocated for this area of activity;
- the search and development of innovative methods and social technologies in the field of combating xenophobia and intolerance among young people should be stimulated, including adaptation of the best international experience in this area to conditions;
- It is recommended to conduct constant monitoring of intolerance among the youth, the activity of radical nationalist groups and to take into account the data obtained during this monitoring when planning current activities, developing programs and a set of measures in this area;
- it is necessary to envisage measures for resource, methodological, informational and expert support of initiatives and projects of public organizations dealing with the fight against xenophobia and intolerance among the youth;
- try to promote dialogue and joint actions of various ethnic, religious and cultural communities in the fight against intolerance, including using the potential of non-aggressive youth subcultures.

Thus, an integrated approach is needed to effectively prevent extremism and terrorism. Here, sociological studies designed to optimize the activities of state administrative structures in the prevention of extremism and terrorism among young people would be quite appropriate. [4].

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