



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

---

### **THE MANIFESTATION OF FORMING AN INTOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARD EXTREMISM ON A GLOBAL SCALE**

Uralov Mansur Uralovich

Lecturer, University of Innovation and Technologies

#### **Abstract**

This article provides a scientific analysis of the manifestation of forming an intolerant attitude toward extremism on a global scale. It also highlights that at the beginning of the 21st century, the modern security architecture requires protection not only from military and economic threats but also from ideological and ideological risks. One of these threats is the phenomenon of extremism, which has become one of the most urgent issues on the political agenda of the international community.

**Keywords:** Ideology, society, stability, extremism, radicalism, intolerance, discourse, youth, security, politics, spirituality, education, prevention.

At the beginning of the 21st century, globalization processes brought not only great opportunities for humanity but also complex risks and threats. According to political scientists, the modern security architecture requires protection not only from military and economic threats but also from ideological and doctrinal risks. One of these is the phenomenon of extremism, which has become one of the most urgent issues on the political agenda of the international community. Today, extremism is recognized as a transnational phenomenon that goes beyond national borders and disrupts the international security system. Therefore, the fight against it cannot be limited to a single state or region, but requires globally integrated strategies.



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

In political theory, one of the most important directions in countering extremism is the formation of an attitude of intolerance toward extremism in the minds of young people. Youth are considered the most active, innovative, yet also the most vulnerable segment of any society. As P. Neumann notes, young people represent the primary audience for radical and extremist ideologies, and strengthening intolerance-based thinking among them is a strategic tool for ensuring stability. This process can be implemented not only through repressive measures, but also through ideological, educational, and socio-political technologies.

For this reason, various strategies have been developed in international practice to build resilience among young people against extremism and to form an intolerant attitude toward it. At the global level, three main areas of activity can be identified:

Initiatives of international organizations (UN, UNESCO, NATO, European Union);

National policies of individual states (USA, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, South Korea, Singapore);

Regional security systems (European Union, SCO, ASEAN)[1].

This section primarily analyzes the experience of international organizations, as they are the key institutions shaping global political discourse by developing strategies against extremism not only within member states but worldwide.

The United Nations (UN), as a leading institution in ensuring international security and addressing global challenges, also plays a significant role in combating extremism. One of the key documents in this regard is the “Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,” adopted in 2015 at the initiative of the UN Secretary-General.



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

---

This plan defines extremism not only as a form of terrorism but as a complex phenomenon with social, economic, and ideological roots. Therefore, protecting young people from radicalization is defined along three main directions:

Prevention through education. Emphasis is placed on human rights, tolerance, and intercultural dialogue in shaping youth worldviews. In this regard, the UN is implementing extensive programs in cooperation with UNESCO.

Social inclusion. Engaging young people in economic and social life, reducing unemployment, and strengthening their social position are identified as key tools for reducing susceptibility to radicalization[2].

Information security. International cooperation is promoted to counter extremist content spread via the internet and social networks, and to create positive and alternative content.

UN experience shows that successful counter-extremism efforts require a comprehensive approach that integrates educational, socio-economic, and informational policies. This approach is also reflected in Uzbekistan, where the 2017 Law “On Youth Policy” was developed in alignment with UN strategies.

UNESCO views education and culture as the main tools in combating extremism. In 2017, it developed the concept of “Global Citizenship Education,” which emphasizes the development of critical thinking, media literacy, and tolerance among young people[3].

Within this framework, the formation of intolerance toward extremism among youth is implemented in three main directions:

Valuing cultural diversity – teaching respect for different nations, religions, and cultures;

Developing critical thinking – strengthening the ability of young people to distinguish fake information and radical propaganda;



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

---

Civic engagement – encouraging youth participation in social life and increasing their involvement in public projects.

Uzbekistan, in cooperation with UNESCO, is implementing the program “Education for Tolerance,” along with various initiatives aimed at developing intercultural dialogue among youth.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) considers extremism a global security threat closely linked to international terrorism. In its 2022 Strategic Concept, violent extremism is defined as an “asymmetric threat.”

NATO’s approach includes two main directions:

Hard security measures – eliminating terrorist logistics networks and blocking financial sources;

Soft power mechanisms – information campaigns, educational programs, and promotion of civic engagement to prevent youth radicalization[4].

This approach demonstrates that Western countries are combining elements of “hard security” and “soft power” in countering extremism.

While the general approaches of international organizations define the global strategic framework for combating extremism, the United States and European countries implement these principles through different models within their national political systems. These experiences serve not only to ensure the security of their own countries but also to develop effective mechanisms for protecting youth from radicalization and forming an attitude of intolerance toward extremism. For Uzbekistan, the comparative study of these experiences is important in two respects: first, to identify effective methods that can be applied domestically; second, to critically analyze aspects that do not correspond to our national values and social system[5].

One of the regions most focused on in the global fight against extremism is the Western world, particularly the United States and European countries. The events



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

of September 11, 2001 fundamentally changed the global security paradigm. The United States and its allies not only strengthened military and legal measures but also developed complex programs aimed at providing young people with ideological immunity against radicalism.

In the U.S. experience, two main directions stand out in countering extremism: Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program. Since 2011, this program has been implemented by the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security. It is aimed at protecting youth from radicalization. The CVE program emphasizes cooperation between community organizations, religious institutions, and the education system. It includes protecting young people from radical propaganda on the internet, promoting civic engagement, and strengthening social inclusion.

Media literacy and digital security. American scholar Marc Sageman, in his research, explains youth radicalization primarily through social networks and virtual groups and identifies media literacy as a key preventive tool. Based on this, media literacy courses have been widely introduced in schools and universities in the United States[6].

In addition, U.S. experience shows that soft power policy also plays an important role in countering extremism. As Joseph Nye emphasized in his concept of “soft power,” developing society on the basis of democratic values, human rights, and civil freedoms provides young people with the strongest immunity against radicalism. Since 2011, the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program has been considered a key conceptual model for protecting youth from radical ideologies in the United States. This program aims to identify and prevent radicalization at an early stage by involving community institutions, religious organizations, and educational institutions in cooperation.



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

In Uzbekistan, there is also experience in cooperation between state and public institutions in working with youth. For example, the activities of the “Youth Affairs Agency” and the “Spirituality and Enlightenment Center” are in line with certain aspects of the CVE program. Comparative analysis shows that Western and CIS countries mainly rely on a security paradigm, while Asian countries apply a state-centered model. Uzbekistan’s approach is unique, as it is based on combining legal measures with spiritual and educational work.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Dalgaard-Nielsen A. Violent Radicalization in Europe: What We Know and What We Do Not Know // *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*. – 2016. – Vol. 36, № 12. – B. 979–994.
2. Neumann, P. The Trouble with Radicalization // *International Affairs*. – 2013. – Vol. 89, № 4. – B. 873–893.
3. Nye J. *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*. – New York: Public Affairs, 2004. – P.192.
4. Rahmonov, X. *Tolerance through Education: Experience of Cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO*. – Tashkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2021. – 198 p.
5. Sageman M. *Understanding Terror Networks*. – Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004.
6. Saidov, A. Kh. *Harmony of Youth Policy and International Standards in the Republic of Uzbekistan*. – Tashkent: Adolat, 2020. – 256 p.
7. Schmid A. *Radicalisation, De-Radicalisation, Counter-Radicalisation: A Conceptual Discussion and Literature Review // ICCT Research Paper*. – The Hague: ICCT, 2013. – P.97.



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

- 
8. Организация Объединённых Наций. План действий по предотвращению насильственного экстремизма. – Нью-Йорк: Организация Объединённых Наций, 2016. – 52 в.