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**TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ON PREVENTION OF
RELIGIOUS RADICALISM (RR) IN MEDIA**

The authors summarized the current trends in international research on the prevention of religious radicalism and analyzed the effectiveness of measures to identify risk groups among media. The purpose of the article is to summarize the opinions of foreign independent experts, in particular, the UN and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), on the ethno-regional specificity of religious radicalism. The practical importance of the research focuses on the problem of the behavior of journalists and the role of the mass media in spreading the ideas of terrorism and radicalism. The methodology of the study is based on generally accepted scientific principles. Applied nature of the study is indisputable. The results of the analysis will be useful for scientists, teachers of higher education, future journalists, philosophers, political scientists.

Key words: radicalism, religion, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, youth, prevention, media, shield, security, journalists.

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**Бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарында діни радикализмнің
алдын алу бойынша халықаралық зерттеулердегі үрдістер**

Авторлар діни радикализмнің алдын алу бойынша халықаралық зерттеулердегі қазіргі үрдістерді қорытындылады және БАҚ арасында тәуекел топтарын анықтау бойынша шаралардың тиімділігін талдады. Мақаланың мақсаты – діни радикализмнің этно-аймақтық ерекшелігіне қатысты шетелдік тәуелсіз сарапшылардың, әсіресе, БҰҰ мен ИЫҰ-ның пікірін жинақтау. Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы журналистердің мінез-құлқына және лаңкестік пен радикализм идеяларын таратуда бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының рөліне байланысты. Зерттеу әдістемесі жалпы қабылданған ғылыми принциптерге негізделген. Зерттеудің қолданбалы сипаты сөзсіз. Талдаудың нәтижелері ғалымдар, жоғары білім беру мұғалімдері, болашақ журналистер, философтар, саясаттанушылар үшін пайдалы болады.

Түйін сөздер: радикализм, дін, Қазақстан, Орталық Азия, жастар, алдын алу, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары, қалқан, қауіпсіздік, журналистер.

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Тренды международных исследований по профилактике религиозного радикализма в медиа

Авторами составлен научный обзор, обобщены современные тренды международных исследований по профилактике религиозного радикализма и проведен анализ эффективности мер по выявлению групп риска среди медиа. Цель статьи заключается в обобщении мнений зарубежных независимых экспертов, в частности, ООН и ОИС, по этнорегиональной специфике религиозного радикализма. Практическая значимость исследования фокусируется на проблеме поведения журналистов и роли масс-медиа в распространении идей терроризма и радикализма. Методология изучения опирается на общепринятые научные принципы. Прикладной характер исследования бесспорен. Результаты анализа окажутся полезными для ученых, преподавателей высшей школы, будущих журналистов, философов, политологов.

Ключевые слова: радикализм, религия, Казахстан, Центральная Азия, молодежь, профилактика, медиа, щит, безопасность, журналисты.

Trends of International Studies on prevention of Religious Radicalism (RR) in Media

Introduction. The theme of the article – the trends of world political science, mass media, cultural studies, in the course of the study, the basic supporting elements are developments on the history and culture of regions, studies of world religions and traditional beliefs, developments in the field of historical sociology and collective psychology and other fields of human knowledge, as well as information technologies. The combination of the signs of the RR and manifestations of youthful maximalism against the backdrop of a protracted world economic crisis, spontaneous mass migration, manifestations of ecological collapse and demographic imbalances demonstrate clearly the importance and necessity of the claimed study.

The implementation of the research will contribute to the expected impact of the results obtained on the development of social and human sciences and media technologies, and will have a specific social effect, in identifying and realizing the potential of the youth stratum.

There is no analogue to the proposed theme, which covers the field of preventive media content, as counteraction to destructive radical currents, in Kazakhstan. The project needs to be financed in view of the priority of social actions to confront global threats to human nature itself. To inform – the prerogative of the media community, to develop the cultural heritage of nations on the basis of universal values – is the task of the academic elite of countries.

There are no known substantive studies of diffusion and transboundary processes of the transfer of radical ideas to the youth environment of these countries, in the context of the proposed project. The scientific community at this phase of the rapid development of information and communication technologies is difficult to trace and analyze innovative methods of spreading radical ideas, sophisticated methods of influencing them on the fragile consciousness of the younger generation.

The Kazakh leadership repeatedly stressed the relevance of the topic of the fight against terrorism and the RR. For example, in 2018 for the first time Kazakhstan will become the chairman of the UN Security Council. During the month of Kazakhstan's chairmanship, it is necessary to have time to announce its agenda. The list of important issues included mass disarmament – what Nursultan Nazarbayev had said earlier from the rostrum of the UN itself, and, of course, the fight against terrorism, other issues. Increased acts of terrorism, explosions in major cities in Europe and the Middle East, mass casualties, frank statements on the Internet, the distribution of video clips of people's executions, kidnappings, destruction of cultural monuments (vandalism) are intended to intimidate the public. In our opinion, it is necessary to investigate who helps to create media content as a platform of radicals, who finances evil, what artifacts and ideologies, technologies are used by interested parties to escalate fear in order to subordinate and manipulate mass consciousness.

At present, humanity is worried about the

escalation of terrorism and religious radicalism. Not the last role in the process of actualization of the problem is played by the media. On the one hand, positive journalists are against acts of terrorism and call for peace. On the other hand, the evil forces also have access to the media, illegally open their blogs, training websites and recruit their agents through social networks and the Internet.

There are many cases when young inexperienced young men and even girls believe in written texts and consider themselves ready for “jihad” and go where their name is. Then they find themselves in military detachments as militants. Such credulity turns into a tragedy for the person, family, friends.

Materials and methods. The authors rely on the publications of foreign colleagues, expert recommendations of the United Nations, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), on related scientific research, on theoretical approaches to the topic under study. As a methodological basis for conducting comparative studies, scientific reports of experts from the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, etc.) are involved. Preliminary results were obtained during pilot field research: interviews with authoritative domestic experts, with student youth. In this case, the conversations were conducted on the theme: the impact of radical currents; attitude in society to wearing hijab; Critical discourse analysis of thematic publications in the media, regulatory legal norms, etc.

We studied new materials on the topic of prevention of the RR, the role of the media in escalating the ideas of terrorism. To a certain extent, among the mass of information materials on the Internet, we would single out those published under the aegis of the United Nations and OIC. These authoritative organizations can be classified as powerful sources of preventive techniques and materials. Lately, there have been published guidebooks, a kind of “road map” for media workers practicing journalists if they run the risk of encountering the topic of the RR and terrorism.

The research methodology includes: the principle of historicism, i. the correspondence of the current situation; synthesis and analysis – in application to press materials and Internet resources; comparative analysis – or comparative sections of publications in individual media, both print and audio-visual; induction and deduction – in the sense of generalization of private conclusions and monitoring of thematic articles of experts and journalists, etc. The theme of religious and other kinds of radicalism, separatism and extremism is

covered by journalists of the world and the region, due to the specificity of the profession, and therefore the authors of the article are in solidarity with foreign colleagues on the methodology and technology of conducting thematic journalistic investigations (J. Willman).

The research, which is designed to update one of the important aspects of the modernization of the public in Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries, will study the state of the media in the context of the RR. (the latter – as active users of social networks and targeted destructive effects). For this, scientific and research methods are applied, comparative, system analysis, anthropological, psychological, synergetic approach and so on.

The solution of research problems is the dialectical principles of cognition and modeling of problem situations. The problems of information reflection of the socio-cultural situation in Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries are viewed as a consequence of specific socio-historical conditions, in which the important role is played by multiple cross-cultural, ideological and geopolitical factors. (Mukanova G., 2015: 194)

For the purpose of objective analysis of problematic issues and development of experimental training courses for students of humanitarian faculties of universities and colleges, as well as practical recommendations for interested structures and departments, parents and teenagers, the following methods are involved: institutional, observation and testing, questionnaires,

To achieve these goals, it will be necessary to attract and process the materials of foreign and domestic mass media, thematic scientific publications, which necessitates the use of such methods as: conceptual analysis, analytical historiography, etc. The chosen methods and approaches are generally recognized and proved effective in today’s multicultural, polyconfessional community.

Working Idea. The internationalization of media, the actualization of the important humanitarian aspects of information, is the moment of truth for the media generation of the 21st century. Journalists, social scientists, analysts, ideologists, diplomats, top-managers are obligated to build their tactics and strategy of activity so that the results are as soon as possible and be favorable. Peace and creation, harmonization of international relations are quite possible with conscious activity of journalists specializing in acute social issues, including the problem of religious radicalism. In the study of the causes and forms of PP manifestation, it is necessary

to pay attention to historical information about the social and individual psychological causes of aggression on the platform of faith. The Nobel Peace Prize was not accidentally awarded to a writer from Turkey, now – Professor of Columbia University, Orhan Pamuk; his novel “My Name is Red” is just drawing historical traditions in the East, the canons of depicting and illustrating old books, as well as punishing those who tried to modernize and imitate European methods. (Pamuk O., 2002)

Review of the literature. At the moment, in the issues of the RR and counteraction to it, there are fundamental publications of Russian orientalist: S.I. Chudinov (Chudinov S.I., 2010) (Malashenko A. I., 2004), and others (Adding I.P., 2002). The authors pay serious attention to the problem of social resonance of the RR, but do not stress the role of the media in the context of the study.

A series of research results “Radical Islamist movements on the political map of the modern world”, published on the basis of the Russian Academy of Sciences, is devoted to the region of the North and South Caucasus in this plan. Such generalizations should, in our opinion, be made in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. This will provide effective assistance in the practice of journalists and the training of students. We are confident that subregional reports emphasize the relevance of the topic of prevention of RR and the need for international integration in comparative studies.

The issues of diplomatic practice in the fight against the RR in the space of Eurasia are set forth in the unique publications of veterans of the Foreign Ministry: E.M.Primakov (Primakov E.,2016), K.-Zh.K. Tokaev (Tokaev, 2003). The role of the diplomatic press in the prevention of RR has its own specifics: it is sufficiently closed and tends to state by default the problematic issues. Meanwhile, we believe that the diplomatic service of each state can be a valuable source of information for those journalists who are accredited and have authority in matters of coverage of the topic of the RR. (Posner, 2015)

The problems of geopolitical vectors around Central Asia, the state-national, economic and political development of the states of the region, including the influence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and information security, are considered in the theoretical works of domestic experts: A.Muminov (Muminov A., 1999), M.T. Laumulin (Laumulin M.T., 2009), etc. Unfortunately, for the role of the press in the context of the topic, they do not always pay due attention. Laumulin M.T. often uses social networks (facebook) to host thematic posts, which is interesting.

Among the researchers of the far abroad, in the context of the theme: modernization and Islam, the fundamental works of professors Bassam Tibi from Germany (Bassam Tibi, 2009), Michael Kemper from Netherlands (Kemper, Michael, 2005), A. Zhukovsky from Poland (Żukowski A. 2001: 30), S. Khazbievich from Poland too (Chazbijewicz, Selim,2012: 180), etc.

Communication strategies for combating violent extremism through the media are partially described in the works of Keith Ferguson from Great Britain (Ferguson, K.,2016), Gabriel Weimann from Israel (Weimann, Gabriel, 2014), etc. Gabriel Weimann is a Full Professor of Communication at the Department of Communication at Haifa University, Israel. His research interests include the study of media effects, political campaigns, new media technologies and their social impact, persuasion and influence, media and public opinion, modern terrorism and the mass media.

So, in the book «Terrorism and the Media. A Handbook for Journalists», published in 2017 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, says: “It is important to remember that terrorism is not a new phenomenon. Many countries have suffered for decades from groups, both internal and external and including both State and non-State actors, wielding violence against civilians as political strategy. In many cases, the local population emerged stronger and more resilient, proving that brutality is no match in the long term for the progress of unity and shared values. In this context, the media are critical in providing verifiable information and informed opinion. During the tense environment of a crisis, with populations on edge and tempers flared, this becomes all the more important. The relationship between terrorism and media is complex and fraught. At its worst, it is a perverse symbiotic relationship – terrorist groups devising spectacles of violence to continue drawing the world’s attention, and the media incentivised to provide wall-to-wall coverage due to huge audience interest”. (Terrorism, 2017)

That is, in the opinion of UNESCO experts, there is a noticeable tendency – the mass media should take into account the consequences of their main mission: the mass media are responsible for providing verified information. During the global financial system crisis, this becomes all the more important. It is noteworthy that UN offices monitor the level of relations between terrorism and the media (Terrorism and the Media, 2012) That is, UN experts do not underestimate the degree of possible risks – in the symbiosis of the media and terrorist groups.

Discussion and results. It is also remarkable that in the modern world, Westerners often experience Islamophobia. Terrorism and radicalism quite often, from the media, are directly associated with one religion – Islam, which is fundamentally wrong. This trend causes dissatisfaction on the part of the heads of state, who proclaimed Islam as the state religion. UN experts, as preventive measures for Islamophobia, are encouraged to publish scientific research. (Muslim Identity, 2017) About this book and its task is said in the review: «How to understand Islam in the context of the internal struggle for unity and identity, the growth of anti-Muslim hate crimes and the continuation of media images of violence, extremism, war and oppression? Considering Islam as faith, a whole system with political dimensions and through the prism of Western media, this book explains the nature of true Islam and the true nature of Islam. Presenting new views on the often distorted religion, this book offers a platform for discussing the question of Islam in Western culture and political systems and the role that religious communities can play in the search for peace and reconciliation». It is noteworthy that the preface to the monograph was written by a well-known diplomat, a high representative of the UN Alliance of Civilizations H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Kazinform, 2017), advocating the principle of “Unity in Diversity». Foreword to this book write by H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Nassir, A., 2017)

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How to resist this negative trend? The historical roots of religious radicalism in Central Asia were noted by Shokan Ualikhanov in his scientific works on Eastern Turkestan. The first Kazakh historian, ethnographer, geographer drew attention to the conflict between “white” and “black” hodji in Kashgariya. (Valikhanov Ch., 2015)

The well-known theologian Zainulla-ishan Rasulev, whose activity in the mid-19th century was concentrated in Troitsk (Southern Urals),

expressed his negative attitude towards supporters of Wahhabism and Salafism. (Rasulevskie chteniya, 2017) Wahhabism and Salafism, mainly within the Rossiyskoy Empire, penetrated into Central Asia, to the south of the Urals and the Volga region, from the Caucasus. (Silantyev, 2008).

Since then, media have made a breakthrough, they have become more mobile and dynamic. The speed of distribution on the Internet of messages reached the limits, which were difficult to imagine two centuries earlier. (Rohner, Bruno, 2007)

We are studying this social phenomenon, especially the role of media and journalists, because sometimes journalists themselves are over-inflating the topic of terrorism and radicalism. Meanwhile, the question requires a delicate approach; cases when feelings of believers were hurt, are known. The unethical behavior of journalists was the occasion for terrorist acts and victims in France. (Paris'teki, 2015)

Hence, the idea arose: analyzing the trends of the region's media space, developing an information alternative to media resources of a religious and propagandistic nature – a number of educational and cultural-cognitive communicative media platforms, in order to increase the media literacy of adolescents and young people in the context of an aggressive media environment formed by adherents of religious radicalism (RR).

The purpose is having studied the situation in the information space of Kazakhstan and Central Asia on the subject of systemic ideological confrontation, on the part of the post-Soviet states and societies through mass media and mass media, destructive radical propaganda and conducting a comparative analysis of current world trends in practical solution of the problem, initiate the creation of a spiritual counterweight religiously – propaganda media, in the form of educational and cultural-cognitive media platforms for young people who will become t help future journalists in improving the skills of analyzing, evaluating and creating messages on religion in different genre forms.

To achieve this goal, modern world and regional trends in the confrontation of the RR will be studied by states and the public, scientists, field studies will be conducted, the information received will be analyzed and synthesized, events organized and a scientific and methodological educational complex developed. The Project will address specific tasks related to the processing of an array of information, requesting the opinions of experts and opinion leaders, visiting regions from risk groups, video and audio recordings and processing thematic

interviews, transferring information to electronic media, conducting mass sociological surveys and developing innovative educational-methodical and scientific-methodical manuals, practical recommendations:

- study the trends of foreign and domestic research on the prevention of RR in the youth environment and the degree of effectiveness of measures to identify risk groups, etc.;

- conduct sociological research in pilot and control groups of the target youth audience. Modeling and working out stereotypical situations of behavior of young people when communicating with the RR, determining the level of media literacy and awareness in matters of the RR;

- analyze the opinions of experts, the publication of opinion leaders about the stereotypical behavior of young people when communicating with the RR. Synthesize and systematize patterns of stereotyped behavior;

- conduct field research, rapid interviews to identify risk groups in Kazakhstan's youth environment. To compile a video library of surveys to develop critical thinking in relation to young people in the RR;

- on the basis of the TV and radio complex, record the interview cycle with the respondents of the target group;

- organize an online conference with domestic and foreign research laboratories and young scientists;

- explore the bibliography to identify the ethno-regional specifics of the problem;

- conduct a content analysis of domestic and foreign mass media on the objective of providing information on religious issues;

- develop the concept of a media shield in the field of education, science and culture to counteract the RR;

- summarize the data obtained in the format of an experimental online course for mass open online courses (MOOC);

- conduct in-depth point-based sociological research in experimental and control youth groups of Central Asian countries, etc.;

- organize a student video competition and develop an experimental blog “The right not to believe – the right to create” – an interactive interactive art-area for the target audience of the project as an alternative to propaganda of the RR;

- develop an innovative scientific and methodical complex “Youth and the RR: Media Shield of Kazakhstan and the Countries of Central Asia”.

The conclusion.

Within the framework of the plan outlined by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Leader of the Nation, N.A. Nazarbayev, in the program article “Looking into the Future: Modernizing Public Consciousness”, (Nazarbayev, 2017) the study will be conducted for the first time on the basis of a comparative analysis of current world trends and the media situation in Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia for counteraction to the RR, in order to update and deduce the methodology of education and education of young people for a new paradigm, in the context of spiritual modernization *oznaniya* citizens. There is no analogue of this idea within the declared region, under the new conditions of globalization. Meanwhile, the social demand for the development of a media shield against the RR is sharply felt among the parents and the pedagogical community, government agencies responsible for monitoring the social situation in the regional context.

Preliminary results were obtained during the pilot field research: interviews with authoritative domestic experts, with student youth, – for the impact of radical trends, attitudes towards the wearing of hijab, critical discourse analysis of thematic publications in the media, regulatory and legal norms and etc.

The importance of the research on a national and international scale is determined by the objectives and content of the State programs: “Information Kazakhstan 2020” (Information Kazakhstan, 2013) and “Digital Kazakhstan” (Digital Kazakhstan, 2017). As a result of the rapid development of the IT revolution, it is information that becomes the main resource of public administration. In scientific works the term information state becomes the worker. By the decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev on January 8, 2013, the State Program “Information Kazakhstan – 2020” was approved. The main tasks of the State Programs are to ensure the effectiveness of the public administration system, the availability of innovation and information and communication infrastructure, the creation of an information environment for the socio-economic and cultural development of the society, as well as the development of the national information space.

The cultural development of society is a complex and difficult to measure process, to which our community is exposed, after twenty-five years of sovereign development, survived the moral and economic shock, getting rid of the stereotypes imposed by Soviet thinking. The older and middle

generations often do not have time to effectively master new information technologies. At the same time, young people have speed and omnivorousness, due to age, and also access to, sometimes unlimited, any ethical norms, global media content, the handling of which requires caution and elementary knowledge.

Kazakhstan is objectively involved in the process of formation of the global information society. Infocommunication technologies, developing rapidly, are becoming important factors in the modernization of society. That is why the significance of the project on a national and international scale is unprecedented and certainly lies in the plane of developing practical recommendations for ensuring preventive measures of information security.

The focus of the research is concentrated primarily on young people, as the most receptive, due to age and psychological characteristics, social category. The impact on the personality of teenagers from destructive trends acquires a global pandemic character in regions with an unstable economy, especially during periods of economic crises and political cataclysms. To prevent destructive attacks of the RR is the task of the intellectual community.

The space of Central Eurasia (another name for the region of Kazakhstan and Central Asia) is subject to various kinds of extremist influences and traffic / migration / adherents, depending on the trends of agitation and inciting interethnic conflicts. (EBRD, 2017)

From the threat of the RR and its consequences (a clear example: IGIL and Myanmar) is not insured by any state. The weakening of the UN's influence over the past decades underscores the need to integrate the efforts of the progressive public, scholars and media professionals to understand the facts of spiritual violence and human rights violations and take effective measures to minimize the destructive impact of religious radicalism on young people.

The significance of the declared Project on an international scale is verified by the relevance and applied nature of the topic. Issues of ethics and law, freedom of speech and media coverage of issues of faith and those who accompany them are faced by workers in education, science, and media in many countries.

There are developments in the collegial solution of the above issues:

– The UN Action Plan on the Prevention of Violent Extremism contains more than 70 recommendations addressed to Member States and the United Nations system aimed at preventing the further spread of militant extremism (UN Plan, 2015);

– The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) – 2025 (Istanbul, April 14-15, 2016) sets out the priority areas for the organization's work in the areas of peace and security, the radicalization of extremism to terrorism, moderation, intercultural and interfaith harmony in combating poverty and food security (OIC, 2016);

Project participants realize that the socially conditioned task of the Humanities faculties of universities and colleges is to train professional cadres with information processing skills and are free to orient themselves in a polyconfessional environment, which are responsible for the preparation and dissemination of media materials on the topic of spirituality, religion, etc.

The scientific aspects of the research are dictated by the need to conduct field observations, collect the information sought through large-scale sociological surveys across regions, questionnaires and comparative analysis of the opinions of specialists, various social categories and opinion leaders. There is a certain social demand and interest on the part of: parents, educational institutions and government agencies in the results of research on the topic because of its relevance.

The research based on the results of the survey conducted in the form of field surveys and expeditions, specific recommendations and methods of working with a contingent of risk groups of the phenomenon under consideration will be developed, a training course will be developed in the distance education system and a thematic video film for state and public organizations will be shot, educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the countries of CA. Also, the results of the study will be presented in scientific articles that will be published in international journals of the region under study, etc. (Mukanova, Mukanov, 2016)

Among the expected results of the research, within the framework of the President's article "Looking into the Future: Modernizing the Public Consciousness", the following scenarios are planned: the development of a documentary video film and online course in Kazakh, Russian and English for the MOOC – a modern educational trend that is actively developing in Kazakhstan. It is known that with a fairly good level of technology development, the demand for the development of specialized online courses and websites dedicated to explaining religious issues, exposing the true goals and objectives of the RR for teenagers and young people is still not satisfied in the region.

One of the authoritative international organizations – the OIC adheres to the principled

position in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by someone whatever and wherever. The OIC believes that violent extremism can not be solved only by security forces or military means, and that due attention, analysis and concrete action plans should take into account the multifaceted aspects of this phenomenon. The OIC documents state: "Extremism grows in the context of the economic, social and political situation. It is extremely important that the contexts that create favorable conditions for the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, such as historical injustice, occupation, deprivation, isolation, discrimination, marginalization, forced disintegration of institutions, are treated with equal force. Extremism thrives when human rights are violated. Extremism breeds violence, and violence turns into terrorism" (OIC, 2016) That is, it is important to take into account in the aggregate social causes that generate aggression and violence. These conclusions of the OIC experts are extremely useful, in order to avoid incorrect comments in the media and disinformation of the world community through the media.

The UN experts made a number of speeches and prepared video and slide-clips for journalists on the topic "Terrorism, radicalism and media". These and other methodological materials will assist in the practice of journalists. This experience is important to introduce international students in higher education. Any citizen can get acquainted with materials and navigate in conditions of information globalization and media security. This is the mission of the United Nations and OIC, which is very useful for media workers from young independent countries, such as Kazakhstan.

The conclusion

Thus, having found, systematizing and studying foreign publications on the topic of research (RR and ways of civilized opposition to it), the position of the UN, OIC and other authoritative international

alliances, it can be argued that humanity has recognized the danger of an escalation of RR and terrorism, constantly draws attention to this inevitability, this is a destructive phenomenon. The complex role of the media as a potential vehicle for the ideas of the RR and terrorism, as well as foreign and domestic experts and journalists, scientists, characterize in their public speeches and monographs.

Only in integrating the efforts of all the positive forces of the planet is the answer to the question: how to deal with negative manifestations. Media in this fight should be objective, check information, filter content, especially sparing the minds and feelings of young people. In plots on religious beliefs, we must take care of any faith and its canons as carefully as possible. It is important in teaching in higher education to teach future journalists, ideologists, and humanitarians respectful attitude to other cultures. Unity in diversity, the internationalization of domestic and regional media corporations is a high goal of the current stage of the globalization of media. All this must be taken into account in the process of teaching and training future journalists, political scientists, theologians, this is the conclusion of studies of foreign materials on the chosen topic.

In connection with the results of the study, we came to the need to justify the idea of creating a kind of media shield in order to counteract the destructive pressure of the RR, positive content, in other words – a media shield around the Central Asia region. The foundation of the media shield will be a rich cultural heritage of the peoples of the region and the world. In practice, this will result in the study and application of international legal acts on the topic, in the activation of the creative activity of radio and TV journalists in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the creation of thematic video training materials, the system analysis of the problem, not limiting themselves to broadcasting special services to detain "terrorists" or lawsuits over them.

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