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## PROBLEMS OF MENTAL SECURITY IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

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**Abstract.** This article seeks to examine the problems of social and mental security in the era of globalization. Was made an attempt to identify such threats as a mental genocide and mental terrorism, which can be dangerous for any country with plans for developed and strong policy.

**Key words:** mental genocide; mental terrorism; national and mental security.

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## ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕНТАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ГЛОБАЛИЗИРОВАННОМ МИРЕ

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье предпринята попытка исследовать проблемы социальной и ментальной безопасности в эру глобализации. Также ставится цель идентифицировать такие угрозы как ментальный геноцид и ментальный терроризм, который может быть опасным для любой страны с планами относительно развитой и сильной политики.

**Ключевые слова:** ментальный геноцид; ментальный терроризм; национальная и ментальная безопасность.

Today we began to wonder why our civilization is unable to protect itself against external threats, and why the civilization with great history, incredible cultural potential did not have resource to defend its strong position in the world. Why possibilities for progressive development and the standard of living in the West are much higher than in Kazakhstan?

Kazakhstan, which had a lack of qualified personnel begun to send abroad, mainly to Western countries, students and professionals for training, and Kazakh universities invited to a teaching job western professors. Thus, there were preconditions for the formation of layers of pro-Western technocrats and their gradual progress to the middle and then to the highest management level. Currently Western education is the most prestigious and welcomed in many leading organizations.

Globalization of international educational space opened for Kazakhstan new, previously unknown educational opportunities far beyond Kazakhstan, opened the doors of the most prestigious universities in the world. Pursuit of knowledge streamed many young people into the farthest corners of the world, reaching such exotic countries like Australia and New Zealand. So, if from 1994 to 2004 only by one of the presidential program «Bolashak» abroad studied 785 people, starting from 2005 their number exceeded to 3000. In total abroad, according to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, out of the program «Bolashak» at their own expense studied more than 26 thousand of our students [1].

At the time, international presidential program «Bolashak» was unprecedented in its importance breakthrough of Kazakhstan into the international educational space, opening the door for our students to the best foreign universities in the world. Kazakhstan needed qualified staff with new thinking and knowledge of foreign languages, without which would have been impossible to modernize the country and attract foreign investment. Prior to this, no country in CIS sent abroad so many students upon a special state program. In the early 90s the first group of Kazakh scholarship holders went to the

leading European and American universities. They can rightly be considered Kazakhstan «pioneers» of Western education. Studies in this program provided an excellent launching pad for career advancement not only in Kazakhstan but also beyond. Returning home with luggage of Western knowledge the first «Bolashak» students were among the most sought-after professionals for the growing economy of Kazakhstan. Literally, in the shortest period of time many of them have reached unprecedented peaks in the public service, as well as in other areas of economic and business.

From these indicators it is clear that the modern Kazakhstani market is focused on the pro-Western samples. To transfer the Western capital to our cultural space in its pure form is impossible, it will surely bring along the western model of the formation, development of corporate culture, management technologies on the one hand and consumer culture on the other.

Mobile, rational, individually oriented Western culture spread behind scientific and technical progress. Modern Kazakhstani lives in the new socio-cultural space: a new active, large-scale infrastructure of modern companies and the city makes to think more logically and rationally, quickly make their own decisions, to focus on the future, to do the main focus on the work and, as a consequence, everyday life in the "action", continuous improvement, change, aware of their responsibilities and to articulate their interests. In the communication and behavior we have become more open, free and spontaneous. At the same time, our civilization has not lost its identity, but does not set itself against Western values. Modern Kazakhstan acquires quality of transcultural person, the condition of which is characterized by virtual belonging of the individual to many cultures. Merab Mamardashvili defends the human right for independence from their culture, «the right for step, transcending environmental, native culture, not for the other culture» [2] but for the liberation of man from the artificially defined identities, «for the ability to overcome the isolation of their traditions, language and value determinations and

to extend the field of individual «over cultural creativity» [3], which can only be carried out in dialogue with others.

Kazakhstan for the period of its existence has accumulated a huge amount of spiritual and material values. The most valuable one is a man. As a subject of relations of production and non-production spheres, it focuses whole complex of contradictions, and then becomes the object of the most vulnerable social system that requires protection from external and internal threats.

During his life a man is driven by some needs (self-interest), which is for him a kind of energy source. The satisfaction of this interest can be made in a different way, and begins with the formation of an image in the mind - how to implement this interest.

It is known that any State is determined by its people. And the main thing in the minds of all people are moral principles that allow a person not only to survive but also to develop, that actually makes us human in the fullest sense of the word.

Currently, the main threat to the national security of the former republics of the USSR carries the so-called mental genocide, a devastating form of attack on the impact of individual and mass consciousness. Mental Genocide is a method of achieving the goal with a hostile information influence, destroying in the minds of the individual foundations of traditional cultural, spiritual and moral environment of its existence. The main objective of the attacks on the mental level is the introduction and consolidation in the minds of individual stereotypical ways of thinking oriented to ignore the principles of reasonable sufficiency and awareness of images of common sense, which cause corresponding to these mental attitudes behavior [4].

The strategic objectives of the use of mental genocide is the erosion of fundamental moral values, belittling or distortion of historical and contemporary achievements of constructive efforts aimed at creating conditions for harmonious development [5]. On a plan of the initiators this entails the loss of patriotic sentiment, triggers motivation of actions aimed at achieving personal,

while ignoring the public, discredit rational government efforts to stabilize the situation in the field of defense capabilities, economic, social and political relations. It stimulates crime and corruption, laying in the mass consciousness of the people images of «beautiful» life and irresponsible and sometimes licentious behavior in all senses, exposing in a pejorative light traditional spiritual values and universal moral foundations of multinational country.

Mental terrorism – is a set of tactical methods and techniques to achieve the strategic goal of mental genocide. The damage inflicted by the mental terror is latent and resistant. The consequences of its action are manifested in the growth of social tension and discontent of the population, in protests and escalation of ethnic hatred of multinational state. The result of the application of mental attacks is quite clearly pronounced and personal irresponsibility of people to carry out their duties and disregard for the interests of the state [6].

The ability to think – that's the most powerful weapon of our time. The logic of thought and understanding or awareness - are power against the lies and any conceptual weapon. The strength of a man is in his communication with the legacy of their ancestors.

Without a solid moral guideline is impossible to resist the information war, so the idea of fidelity and family values today is incredibly important. Only the systematic and organized action of the power of human worldview based on the love of their country, their own culture, own family and the full knowledge the world picture can resist the information war.

The language spoken by the person determines what range of issues he cares about. In other words – the language of the people determines the content of his mind and his focus generates a corresponding worldview.

All the wars in the world began with a confrontation of ideologies. We should keep in mind that the image of what awaits the country in the future is determined by the priority of its development.

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