

The Influence of Geopolitical Competition on the Nature of Propaganda

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Abstract: In this article, the authors argue that by the new century, the character of all types of propaganda has fundamentally changed, that propaganda has become a powerful tool used on a global scale for the purpose of various social groups and political forces, and that these changes in the propaganda system are taking place under the influence of a number of social processes, trends, and factors.

Keywords: propaganda, propaganda systems, geopolitical forces, globalization, propaganda methods, propaganda tools.

Modern propaganda systems are a concept that summarizes propaganda methods, methods, and principles used to spread a certain idea, doctrine, opinion, or argument in economic, political, social, and ideological space.

By the new century, the character of all types of propaganda has changed radically. Its social importance has increased, its goals have acquired a new meaning, and the scope of its application has expanded. Propaganda has become a powerful tool used on a global scale to target various social groups and political forces. It didn't happen by itself, of course. Changes in the propaganda system took place under the influence of a number of social processes, trends, and factors. Among them, geopolitical competition, which became extremely intense at the beginning of the 21st century, became decisive. Therefore, in order to determine the changes in the propaganda system, it is necessary to analyze it in the context of geopolitical competition of the beginning of the 21st century. For this, first of all, it is necessary to study the causes and consequences of the competition between geopolitical forces.

Geopolitical forces mean power centers that try to influence the processes taking place in the world, to turn them towards their interests, and to increase their position in different regions. Such forces existed in all periods of the development of human society. Judging from this point of view, human history is a process of continuous transition of geopolitical eras dominated by different geopolitical powers. In particular, Rome and Carthage entered history as geopolitical powers in the Ancient World, while in the Middle Ages they were replaced by powerful empires that emerged in the East and West. In the new era, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, and later England, France and Sweden, were included in this group of powers. By the 20th century, it became a tradition for geopolitical forces to unite into one block. For example, at the beginning of the century, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy joined the Triple Alliance and formed a powerful geopolitical bloc, while the Entente formed with the participation of France, England and Russia emerged as an opposing geopolitical bloc. On the eve of the Second World War, Germany and its allies united into one geopolitical bloc, and the USSR, USA, England and their allies into the second geopolitical bloc. For nearly half a century after the Second World War, the era known as the "bipolar world" prevailed. This period passed under the geopolitical rivalry of the USSR and the USA.

At all times, geopolitical forces have tried to "divide the world", to clearly define the regions under their influence, to promote their development models and value systems in different regions. The spheres of influence of geopolitical forces in the world, the fundamental rules of mutual relations were recorded in various documents. For example, the ratio of geopolitical forces, the rules of mutual

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relations between them were recorded at the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815, in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, and in the Treaty of Potsdam in 1945. However, each time these documents were violated by the will of one of the parties, and ultimately the geopolitical balance in the world was disturbed.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the geopolitical situation in the world changed again. The establishment of the European Union, the collapse of the USSR, the change in the nature of social development in China, and a number of similar events led to a new configuration of geopolitical forces. Today, the activity of three main geopolitical blocs has become more active:

- a) United States of America and Great Britain ;
- b) European Union ;
- c) Russia- China alliance .

To this In addition, it should be said that in recent years, the leading countries in Latin America, the countries named "Asian Tigers", are also emerging as independent geopolitical forces.

The main goals of these geopolitical forces are: a) to change the processes in the world in accordance with their interests and to create a favorable situation; b) control the socio-economic development of other geopolitical powers.

In regions where the interests of geopolitical blocs collide, the rate of economic development is decreasing, the social situation is deteriorating, and people's living conditions are deteriorating. In the next eight years, such a situation was observed in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Moldova and other countries. The issue of preserving the real independence of the countries and keeping it from falling under the influence of geopolitical forces is becoming a strategic task of all countries.

Disturbance of the balance between geopolitical forces is always caused by one or another social event with global influence. Such events can include social revolution, change of hierarchy in society, world wars. In our time, the global financial and economic crisis, which first started in the USA in 2008 and then covered the countries of the whole world, is the task of such a process.

In general, in the history of human society, social crises have occurred very many times. According to Oxford University professor F. Key, the first social crisis occurred in the Roman Empire in 88 BC. ¹ Experts mention about ten crises that occurred in the 20th century. For example, the socio-economic crisis that occurred in the developed countries of Europe in 1900-1903 caused a sharp decrease in the level of production. The crisis, named "Great Depression" in the USA , started in 1929 and lasted for ten years and gradually affected the industries of Canada, Great Britain, Germany and France. In Russia in 1923, the crisis caused by the disparity between the prices of industrial and agricultural products ended with terrible consequences. Also, the oil crisis of 1973, the Asian stock market crisis of 1997-1998, etc., had a serious impact on the pace of social development. However, among them, the global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008 and whose complications have not yet been fully resolved in some countries and sectors, gained special importance due to its scale, social, economic and political consequences.

"Nowadays," said I. Karimov at the beginning of the financial and economic crisis, "the world economy is going through the most unstable period in the process of development for the last decades." For the first time, the world faced a financial and economic crisis that affected almost all countries. ¹ Experts point to various reasons for this crisis. Naturally, the financial and economic crisis was caused by a number of social, economic, political and spiritual-cultural factors. Among them, first of all, it is necessary to show that consumer sentiment has taken root among US citizens.

¹ See Grinin L.E. Ob istorii ekonomicheskikh krizov.- Filosofiya i obshchestvo, 2009, #1.- S.5.



The reasons for the emergence of consumerism are related to the social processes that took place in the second half of the 19th century in European countries. In these countries, the increase in public dissatisfaction and the decrease in the standard of living of citizens during the indicated period caused not only a change in the ruling circles, but also a change in the social hierarchy. The US government, large companies and concern owners have drawn appropriate conclusions from these processes. They began to pay special attention to the issues of satisfying the household needs of citizens, providing them with the most necessary consumer products. The creation of such an industry, on the one hand, would serve to ensure stability in the country, and on the other hand, it would increase the amount of income of companies. As a result, by the beginning of the 20th century, the products that were used by only a few people became everyday consumer products. For example, by the 1920s, a men's suit cost \$15.85 in an environment where the average wage was \$1,236 a year. G. Lines at Ford factories began to produce thousands of cars. The first Model T, made in 1909, cost \$900, but by 1916, due to the continuous improvement of production technologies, the price of a single car dropped to \$345. As a result, for the first time, a product that can be purchased for 10-20 percent of the family's annual income began to be mass-produced. By 1923, the "Ford Automobile Weekly Purchase Plan" was announced. According to him, each applicant would pay 5 dollars a week, and after paying the necessary funds, he would buy a car. Thanks to this plan, 131,000 people became owners of private cars.¹

"Furthermore, in Western Europe and the USA, doctrines justifying and glorifying people's hedonistic aspirations and consumerism were also developing. Turning activity subordinated to a specific goal into a life strategy, evaluating intelligence as a value that realizes the tactics of success, striving to find methods that allow to eliminate the problematic situation and adapt to social conditions, not to determine the foundations of existence, to recognize the truth as a relative concept subject to a certain interest, a person using rational ethics that serve to improve one's social status, recognizing individual needs and interests as the primary value - these principles of such doctrines as instrumentalism, operationalism, pragmatism, positivism (later neopositivism, post-positivism) justified the consumerist attitude of a person to the world, the foundation for the broad rooting of consumerism created."² Consumerism has become the main criterion defining the lifestyle of the Western world.

The formation of the consumer goods industry and the widespread promotion of the psychology of consumerism made the Western man accustomed to be in a consumerist attitude towards everything, even the inconsistency between the price of the product and personal material and financial capabilities could not stop him from consumerism - in such a situation, countless credit systems were formed to help him. Homes, cars, valuables, equipment, technical means, etc., were bought on credit.

Citizens began to evaluate and satisfy their needs for housing from the point of view of consumerism. In cases where a person has limited financial capabilities, meeting these needs through mortgage loans has become more and more popular. In response, the US Federal Reserve introduced more than 500 new forms of credit to consumers between 2000 and 2008, lowering the credit score from 800 to 500, and even allowing boys and girls as young as 14 to get a loan. Such support of the demand for housing created the basis for continuous increase of prices in the housing market. For example, in Boston, in 2002, 1 square meter of housing cost \$3,000, but in 2005, it went up to \$10,000. At the same time, construction companies were also provided with sufficient credit funds by banks. Ultimately, by 2008, the housing market was oversupplied. According to the "Domino" principle, this situation led to the non-return of funds in banks, a decrease in the level of liquidity, the bankruptcy of banks, the beginning of a nationwide financial crisis, and the transition of the crisis from the financial sector to the economic sector. Less than half a year later, the US financial crisis spread to other countries and became global.¹

¹ Karimov I.A. To the participants of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic "World financial and economic crisis, ways and measures of its elimination in the conditions of Uzbekistan". // Ensuring the step-by-step and stable development of our country is our highest goal. J.17.- T.: Uzbekistan, 2010.- B.227.

¹ Khudoyberdiev D. Consumerism psychology : formation history // News of QarDU, 2017, No. 1. - p. 91

² Khudoyberdiev D. Consumerism psychology : formation history // News of QarDU, 2017, No. 1. - p. 91



The crisis had dire consequences. All major banks, followed by investment banks, have stopped lending. This did not save many large banks from destruction: one after another these financial institutions began to declare themselves bankrupt. Soon the crisis moved from the financial sector to the economy. A sharp decrease in the amount of loans allocated to production and consumer products had a negative impact on the activity of many giants. For example, the suspension of loans for the purchase of cars led to a significant reduction in production volumes at auto giants such as Opel and Ford. The financial crisis also affected the market of traditional energy sources: the price of 1 barrel of oil on the world market dropped from \$147 to \$40.

In such a situation, in order to get rid of the consequences of the crisis, the mood of trying to use the economic, financial, especially energy resources available in the world for their own interests, to try to change the world situation in accordance with their interests, has increased. The balance of power in the geopolitical arena has fundamentally changed the competition between geopolitical blocs. Today, this competition covers all spheres of society. It is interesting that the geopolitical forces are not limited to the realization of their interests, but are trying to justify it with the help of modern propaganda factors and tools. A more detailed analysis will allow us to explore this trend more deeply.

1. *Geopolitical competition in the field of economy.* The goal of geopolitical competition in this area remains to gain world economic leadership. Various economic alliances, organizations, and alliances are being formed by geopolitical forces to lead the world economy. These include the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the International Trade Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Eurasian Economic Union, the European Economic Area, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, etc. The main task of these alliances is to create an economic situation and economic relations that suit the interests of one or another geopolitical power.

The financial and economic crisis, as we mentioned, had a negative impact on the economic potential of the countries and started an economic recession. As a result, the struggle for global economic leadership between geopolitical powers entered a new phase. To be a leader in the world economy, it is necessary to make effective use of all sources capable of ensuring economic growth. It is well known that the most important of such sources is related to natural resources. In fact, the main source of economic development and prosperity is natural resources. Moreover, a country with natural resources will have a strong position in the world economy. Therefore, in the period after the financial and economic crisis, geopolitical competition in the economy was especially evident in the struggle for natural resources - oil, gas, water, fertile land. Efforts to redistribute natural resources, to introduce mechanisms that allow them to be purchased cheaply, and to bring countries rich in natural resources (Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Libya, Nigeria, etc.) into their sphere of influence have intensified. Natural resources, which are considered as a source of economic development in developed countries, have literally become a socio-political problem for developing countries.¹

2. *Geopolitical competition in the field of politics.* The main goal of geopolitical competition in this area is to restructure the world political map in accordance with their political visions, values and interests. In the period after the financial -vii-economic crisis, this area of geopolitical competition has entered a hot stage. Various geopolitical forces began to try to change the main features, form, and political regime of the countries in the world on the basis of a single standard. However, the point is that each geopolitical power has its own standards in this regard. Acceptance of one of them by the state causes the objection of the other party and the negative relations that arise as a result of this objection.

Geopolitical forces are also competing to change the shape of different states according to their political existence. State shape State includes the form of government (monarchy, republic) and the structure of institutions of political power. It is formed in accordance with the history of the country,

¹ See: Choriev S. I. Interpretation of contemporary geopolitical goals and objectives in Karimov's works.// Lessons of Islam Karimov.- Karshi: QarDU, 2017.- pp. 40-41.

¹ See: Kakurin V. Yu., Trudov A.E. Borba za resource y v sovremennom mire. // <https://www.scienceforum.ru>.



the mentality of the people, and the existing conditions . Here too, the above point should be noted: there is no state form common to all states and it cannot be. But, for example, Western ideas about the state prevail in Western Europe. According to these ideas, only the form of the state that exists in the West is correct and humane. The remaining state forms are characteristic of the backward stages of historical evolution. Proponents of this point of view associate the spread of the Western form of state throughout the world with necessity. In this regard, it is appropriate to quote the opinion of the famous diplomat Henry Kissinger: "NATO's mistake is that it believes that there is a certain historical evolution and that this evolution will gradually move towards Eurasia; and he does not understand that as a result of this shift, he (historical evolution - R.R.) will encounter something completely different from the Westphalian state form."¹

3. *Geopolitical competition in the social sphere* . The main goal of geopolitical competition in this area is to create an acceptable way of life in the peoples of different countries. The financial and economic crisis intensified this area of geopolitical competition. It's not for nothing, of course. Because it is possible to create a need for certain products and services by forming a certain lifestyle in one or another nation. This need, in turn, creates a foundation for geopolitical forces to receive economic income and political dividends.

Lifestyle means a way of life and activity characteristic of an individual, social group or nation. It embodies the behavior, interaction, and way of thinking typical of these subjects. The way of life corresponds to natural and social conditions and is formed and changed during historical development. There are certain factors that cause it to change. For example, labor traditions and conditions for working, the form and content of education specific to the nation, specific features of family life, household lifestyle, and so on are among the factors that shape and change lifestyle. Also, changes in these factors lead to changes in lifestyle.

If we take a deeper look at the essence of the matter, we can be sure that the influence of geopolitical forces on these factors has increased in the new century. In other words, the geopolitical forces intending to change the way of life of different peoples, start this work by changing the standards of work, education, family life, domestic life, and compete with each other in this regard.

The introduction of Western family life standards is becoming particularly aggressive. A crisis of the family institution is taking place in the West. Civil marriages, Swedish families, same-sex families, divorces are increasing. But Western politicians and public leaders interpret such a situation as an expression of civil liberties . In addition, it is customary to recognize civil marriage, especially same-sex families, as a criterion of democracy . Supposedly, the creation of an opportunity to create such families indicates that democracy has been established in the society. Reasons expressed from a healthy position are disappearing in the midst of ^{such} animosity.

4. *Geopolitical competition in the ideological sphere* . The main goal of geopolitical competition in this area is to achieve ideological and ideological hegemony. In order to achieve ideological hegemony, geopolitical forces are promoting not only their own ideas and doctrines, traditions and values, but also creating the ground for the spread of destructive ideas that serve to deprive different countries of social development and erode their national spirituality and ideology.

It is worth noting that the promotion of ideas specific to the Western world is becoming more active. In particular, the ideas that occupy a central place in the life of Western society - the ideas of individualism and egocentrism - are being widely promoted. In particular, in Western society, the issues of the individuality of a person, his rights and freedom, the priority of his needs and interests have been actively discussed for centuries. However, these comments remained a set of theoretical opinions that did not seriously affect the nature and goals of social development for a long time. It was only in the modern era that individualism began to influence the life of society as the only idea that ensures personal well-being. In the twentieth century, individualism became the ideological basis of

¹ Luce E. Henry Kissinger: " My seichas perejivaem ochen-ochen tyajelyy period" // [http://www . center _ ru / news . phpost = 1509724260](http://www.center_ru/news.phpost=1509724260).

¹ See Buchanan P. The Fall of the West: A Nation Doomed to Death. // ziyauz . en .



the social life and economy of Western society. The whole life of society was organized on the basis of this idea. As a result of this, on the one hand, personal welfare increased, on the other hand, a number of social ills began to appear. For example, a life based on the ideas of individualism has increased the number of people living alone, narrowed the scope of personal communication, changed the composition of the Western family, created incredible family forms such as the Swedish family and the same-sex family. It can be said that individualism has plunged the life of European society into a quagmire of problems. Nevertheless, the ruling circles of European countries, representatives of science, art and the public do not tire of glorifying individualism as the most humane idea. Moreover, they don't hesitate to create works, pictures, films, articles, shows, inspired by these ideas. These products are becoming ideological and ideological propaganda tools in the hands of geopolitical forces. This tool of propaganda serves to undermine the spirit of collectiveness and solidarity characteristic of our nation, to erode the institution of the family, which has been valued since ancient times, and to increase the number of people who are indifferent to the processes in society. The real goal of geopolitical forces is to create spiritual and ideological leadership and to fill the void with their own ideas and ideology.

The promotion of egocentrism, violence, moral corruption, cynicism, indifference and other ideas also serve these purposes and are carried out in a similar scenario.

To sum up, the financial and economic crisis that occurred in 2008 intensified the mutual competition between different geopolitical blocs. In the new century, geopolitical forces, whose main goal is to gain world leadership and change global processes in proportion to their interests, began to accept propaganda as a means of achieving geopolitical goals. For example, in economic competition, propaganda is a means of justifying the positions of geopolitical forces in the world economic scene, in political competition - a factor that absorbs their state symbols, forms, political regime, in social competition - a channel for promoting an acceptable way of life for them, in ideological competition - ideas and teachings that are of interest to them. , has been transformed into a power that spreads traditions and values.

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