

# The Role Of Geo-Ideology As An Ideological Factor In The Formation Of A New World Order

Xoliqulov Muhammad Qaxor o'g'li  
Independent Researcher and Assistant Lecturer,  
Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute

## Abstract

This article analyzes the role of geo-ideology as an ideological factor in the formation of a new world order. The study highlights the essence of the concept of geo-ideology, its interconnection with geopolitical and geo-economic processes, and its features of manifestation in the context of global transformations. Furthermore, the ideological foundations of the modern system of international relations are scientifically and theoretically substantiated through concepts such as geo-economics and geo-ideology. Globalization processes, inter-civilizational relations, and regional integration processes are analyzed as crucial factors in the formation of a new world order. The research results indicate that geo-ideology holds strategic importance in international politics.

**Keywords:** Geo-ideology, geo-ideological paradigm, geo-economics, new world order, globalization, geopolitics, international relations, clash of civilizations, regional integration, ideological factors, Central Asia.

## Introduction

In the XXI century, new ideological views and concepts are emerging within the global political arena as a result of geopolitical changes occurring in the system of international relations, the acceleration of global integration processes, and the widespread development of information and communication technologies. In particular, the national interests of states, their geopolitical strategies, and political approaches aimed at expanding global spheres of influence increase the relevance of the concept of geo-ideology. Today, geo-ideology manifests itself not only as a political theory but also as one of the practical mechanisms of the international relations system.

The processes of shaping a new world order in the contemporary world are closely intertwined with multifaceted ideological, economic, and political factors. It is precisely through geo-ideological approaches that certain states and international political forces strive to expand their spheres of influence and attain regional and global dominance. Therefore, geo-ideology emerges as a new form of ideological struggle in international politics, making the scientific study of its core essence highly significant.

This article analyzes the factors behind the emergence of geo-ideology, its correlation with geopolitical processes, and its role as an ideological foundation in forming a new world order. Additionally, the mechanisms of geo-ideological influence under globalization and their impact on international security and political stability are covered from a scientific-theoretical perspective.

Geo-ideology is a system of ideas, tools, and methods formed on the basis of the political, legal, moral, religious, philosophical, scientific, and cultural views of a specific ethnic group, nation, or people, reflecting their interests, needs, goals, and aspirations. This concept manifests in close connection with the geographic location, political independence and sovereignty, economic potential, and spiritual-cultural capabilities of a state.

The concept of geo-ideology can be interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, it refers to the ideological system that determines the historical, political, and cultural development of peoples living in a specific territory; in a narrow sense, it acts as an ideological mechanism serving to implement the geopolitical interests of a state or region.

Based on the principles of philosophical science, specifically the principles of universality, particularity, and individuality, the following characteristics of geo-ideology in shaping a new world order can be distinguished:

- The objective necessity of developing economic cooperation and strengthening mutually beneficial relations among geographically close states.
- The socio-cultural proximity of peoples and ethnic groups living in a specific region, formed on the basis of a shared historical past, ethnic roots, national unity, and harmony.

- The existence of common historical roots, unity of language and thought, culture and art, moral-aesthetic values, customs, and a shared mentality shaped over centuries.
- The need to form an ideological consensus aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of all individuals residing in the region, preventing national, racial, and social discrimination-especially preventing violence against women and children-and ensuring peace and equality.

Under the conditions of globalization processes, a unique model of a new world order is also taking shape in Central Asia. This process is characterized by the shared historical destiny of the region's peoples, as well as the commonality of their religious, national, and spiritual values. At the same time, it serves as an important geo-spiritual and geopolitical factor contributing to the development of mutually beneficial economic ties, strengthening political dialogue, and preserving national identity.

### **Methodology**

In this study, modern socio-philosophical and geopolitical approaches were utilized to analyze the role of geo-ideology as the ideological foundation in the formation of a new world order. The research methodology was carried out based on systemic, historical, comparative, and conceptual analysis methods.

First of all, a dialectical approach based on the philosophical principles of universality, particularity, and individuality was applied to reveal the essence of the concept of geo-ideology. Through this approach, the historical formation processes of geo-ideology and its interaction with geopolitical and ideological factors were analyzed.

During the research, geopolitical views, ideological concepts, and theories regarding the new world order formed during various historical periods were studied using the historical-analytical method. Additionally, based on the comparative analysis method, the regional cooperation experience of Central Asian states, their common historical-cultural values, and their role in modern integration processes were examined.

Using a systemic approach, the political, economic, cultural, and spiritual components of geo-ideology were considered in their interconnectedness. At the same time, the impact of the new ideological space being shaped under the influence of globalization processes on international security, regional stability, and national interests was highlighted conceptually.

The theoretical foundation of the research comprises scientific literature in the fields of geopolitics, political science, philosophy, and international relations, documents of international organizations, and modern scientific concepts. The principles of scientific objectivity, impartiality, and consistency were followed in synthesizing the obtained results.

### **Results**

As Samuel Huntington states in his work *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*: "Culture is the primary factor in the emergence of civilizations". Conversely, Thomas Kuhn, in his classic work dedicated to scientific revolutions, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, presents the following views, countering yet not entirely dismissing this notion: "When an existing paradigm can no longer explain new or newly discovered facts, a shift occurs where it is replaced by a second paradigm capable of explaining those facts more satisfactorily". In other words, he emphasizes that as a result of economic development and the political and ideological structures of the world community, the first civilization is displaced by the second, utilizing the law of the negation of the negation.

John Lewis Gaddis explains this as follows: "To find one's way through unfamiliar territory, a person requires some kind of map. Similar to cartography, the necessary factor that allows us to determine where we stand and which direction we are heading is simplification". That is, we can consider that by simplifying the core unified ideology that determines a state's economy and its domestic and foreign policy, its present and future can be defined.

At the very root of achieving the aforementioned power lie geo-economics and geo-ideology, which produces the methods and means to achieve it. Below, we outline the factors that give rise to the new order of today's world.

Turning to the geo-economics paradigm, the term is derived from the Greek words *Geo* (earth) and *economy* (wealth/administration), defining it as "a science that studies the spatial, temporal, and political aspects of economies and resources". Although there is no single universally accepted definition of geo-economics, its distinctions from geopolitics were scientifically substantiated by the American strategist and

military advisor Edward Luttwak, as well as the French economist and political scientist Pascal Lorot. According to their views, geo-economics represents a strategy for achieving international dominance through the global economic interests of states, the struggle for resources, and instruments of trade and financial influence. Geo-economics manifests itself as one of the economic foundations of the new world order.

In the XXI century, the globalization of the world economy is becoming an increasingly complex and contradictory process, driven by several factors:

1. First, positive or negative changes occurring in the economy of any state rapidly affect the entire world economy through modern transport, communication, and infrastructure systems.
2. Second, as a result of the expansion of transnational corporations' activities, the economic significance of state borders is relatively diminishing.
3. Third, international trade relations and financial integration processes are accelerating.
4. Fourth, there is an intensifying economic competition tied to geopolitical interests.
5. Fifth, the use of protectionist policy tools in the world market is increasing.
6. Sixth, the tendency to use ideological pressure and armed force by certain states and political forces to achieve economic dominance is growing.

From a philosophical perspective, the process of economic globalization possesses a dual character, manifesting through both positive and negative aspects.

Positive aspects include the development of economic integration between ethnic groups, nations, and peoples; the widespread dissemination of modern communication and information technologies; the liberalization of investment, capital, goods, and labor migration; the creation of new jobs; and the expansion of interstate cooperation opportunities to prevent economic crises.

Negative aspects manifest in the attempts of certain economically developed entities and transnational corporations to seize the raw material resources and domestic markets of economically weaker states to secure massive profits. At the same time, dangerous trends are observed, such as negatively impacting the economic stability of developing nations by dragging them into intense competitive environments, intensifying economic dependence under the guise of economic aid and integration, and instilling destructive ideas into human minds via modern information technologies.

In today's complex and contradictory international climate, independent legal-democratic states in Central Asia must implement a number of crucial tasks to secure a worthy place in the global community. Specifically, it is vital to strengthen their stable positions in the global economic system formed over many centuries, select strategic partners aligned with their interests in economic integration processes, introduce modern innovative and non-traditional technologies, improve the investment climate, and attract international investors. Furthermore, a deep scientific and logical understanding of global geo-economic processes and the correct application of their practical mechanisms serve as essential factors for the sustainable development of the region's states.

According to N. Muhammedov, geo-economics:

- First, emerged in geopolitics as a new geopolitical trend;
- Second, is the product of world economic processes possessing its own specific object and subject;
- Third, requires a necessary study of this phenomenon from a philosophical position as a socio-economic reality.

Today, based on the dialectical unity of theory, the geo-economic problem can be studied in two directions: 1) As a socio-economic process; 2) As a socio-economic, ideological, and philosophical thought.

As a socio-economic process, the main factors of geo-economics consist of the following:

1. Geo-economics depends on the geographic location, material land resources, and natural-climatic conditions of peoples and states. A country with a favorable geographic location and rich natural-climatic resources will dominate geo-economic processes and subsequently transform into a space of central power.
2. Geo-economics is a socio-political process that depends on the sovereignty and economic independence of any state. States that have achieved full economic independence, transitioned to a market economy, and reached agreements on legal equality across various forms of ownership gain the ability to

fully participate in geo-economic processes, secure adequate profits, and distribute their share of economic benefits.

3. One of the main driving forces of geo-economics is the property-owner class. The entrepreneurial activity of this class encourages the participation of states in geo-economic processes to satisfy the economic needs and interests of the entire nation, prompting them to seek their place in the geo-economic space.

4. Geo-economics relies on the economic potential of each state, which includes: product manufacturing technology, their types, competitiveness, demand, quantity, and volume; filling domestic markets with local products; the quality of communication networks; the logistics of capital volume and movement in banks; the employment rate, and real monetary income. The higher these indicators, the more stable the geo-economic situation in the country.

5. Geo-economics depends on the level of economic integration of each nation and state. Geo-economics cannot exist without such integration processes.

All of the points mentioned above signify the strengthening of states on a global scale through the development of geo-economics. As an example of this, shifts akin to powerful economic earthquakes occurred in world affairs during the final decades of the XX century. For the first time in history, a non-Eurasian state—the United States—not only played the role of an arbiter in relations among Eurasian states but also became the most powerful nation in the world. The primary reason for this was the US attaining economic dominance.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the new world order emerging in the XXI century is developing based on the intrinsic interconnectedness of geopolitical, geo-economic, and geo-ideological factors. The acceleration of globalization processes, the strengthening of international economic integration, and the widespread dissemination of information and communication technologies demonstrate that states' standing is directly dependent not only on their economic and political potential but also on their ideological influence. From this perspective, geo-ideology manifests as a crucial ideological mechanism shaping the new world order.

The study determined that geo-ideology is a system that embodies the historical development, national values, culture, religious views, economic interests, and geopolitical goals of a specific state or region. Through geo-ideological approaches, states strive to protect their national interests, expand their global spheres of influence, and attain strategic dominance in the international arena. Especially in modern international relations, the alignment of forms of ideological struggle with economic and political tools further elevates the importance of geo-ideology.

Furthermore, the research results indicated that geo-economics plays a vital role as the economic foundation of the new world order. Geo-economic processes are closely linked to states' geographic location, natural resources, economic independence, innovative potential, and active participation in international integration. The globalization of the world economy creates opportunities for economic cooperation, investment integration, and technological progress on one hand, while giving rise to negative phenomena such as economic dependence, the growing influence of transnational corporations, and ideological pressure on the other.

The theoretical views presented in the article, including the concepts of scholars like Samuel Huntington, Thomas Kuhn, and John Lewis Gaddis, demonstrate that civilizational, ideological, and scientific paradigms play an important role in the formation of a new world order. In particular, the paradigm shifts and competition between civilizations emerge as one of the primary drivers of geopolitical transformations in the contemporary international system.

On the example of the Central Asian region, it was substantiated that under the conditions of the new world order, developing regional cooperation, strengthening economic integration, protecting national interests, and preserving shared historical-cultural values constitute vital strategic tasks. The states of the region can solidify their positions in the global arena through deep scientific analysis of geo-economic and geo-ideological processes, the implementation of modern innovative technologies, the expansion of international economic relations, and the assurance of ideological security.

In general, geo-ideology and geo-economics are among the core components of the modern system of international relations, manifesting as decisive factors in the formation of a new world order. Therefore, a

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profound investigation of these matters from philosophical, political, and geostrategic perspectives stands as one of the urgent tasks facing contemporary science.

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