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THE IDEOLOGY OF NEOCONSERVATISM IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: This article describes the role of the US ideology of neoconservatism in the system of international relations, approaches to national interests, the methodological basis of modern neoconservative theories.

Keywords: U.S. neoconservatism, ideology, international relations, national interests, security

U.S. neoconservatism incorporates elements of classical paradigms - political realism and liberalism - in the theory of international relations. Neoconservatism is a unique subjective reality in international relations and world politics that defines the long-term and priority goals of the United States in this area. In the foreign policy views of neoconservatives, the process is characterized by a binary, two-way assessment (good-bad, positive-negative), which is clearly reflected in foreign policy practice.

At each stage of development of neoconservatism, as an ideological and political system, new ideological and value elements are added by its supporters without changing the basic principles.

According to the ideological views of neoconservatism on foreign policy issues, international relations are in a state of anarchy, and the power factor is decisive. International law and institutions are ineffective tools and can also play a negative role in advancing national interests.

At the initial stage of the formation of neoconservative ideology, the leading directions in the theory of international relations were the schools of political realism and strategic analysis close to it. Proponents of the past constructive approach oppose the view of the state as the sole subject of study, as well as a number of key actors such as individuals, subnational groups (political parties, media ...), nation-states, transnational groups and NGOs, international organizations influencing the development of the global political situation. separated. But, like political realism, neoconservatism sees the nation-state as the main subject.

Unlike realists who base the system of stability and relations in international relations on a "balance of power," neoconservatives seek to articulate this issue through the ideology of "America's Choice" and the universality of American socio-political principles.

The neoconservatives have emerged as supporters of a unipolar world in terms of maintaining confidence in the possibility of building an "American Age" or "Pax American." Neoconservatives oppose the idea of a multipolar world and multipolarity. In their view, such a model of international relations cannot be realistic and can only be a fictitious system. All, except the United States, want equal cooperation in a multipolar world without fees or responsibilities. No country is demonstrating its readiness to take responsibility for managing global crises. In this context, the multicenter world order is, according to neoconservatives, chaos, with little chance of anyone answering. Only "Benevolent Hegemony" can keep the world from "excessive" armaments, the rise of authoritarian regimes and the formation of opposing blocs. According to them, "American hegemony is the only and most reliable protection against the destruction of the international order and the world (peace).

W. Kristol and R. Kagan developed these ideas, emphasizing that the main goals of American foreign policy would not change even if the USSR did not exist. Instead of waiting for the next serious threat, the United States should rule out the possibility of its emergence. The main goal for the United States is to maintain international order. Otherwise, such an order will be established by other forces that do not represent the interests and values of the United States. It is important to achieve such a goal. And that's why it sets long-term, community-building goals. From this it can be seen that in

neoconservatism the issue of national interests is a priority attribute. In political realism, national interests are democratized and based on rational actions aimed at maintaining sovereignty and security.

The spread of democracy should serve as a basis for strengthening international security.

Neoconservatives have been strongly opposed to entering into a number of arms deals. This ranges from nuclear test ban treaties to medium- and short-range missile limitation treaties. In general, neoconservatives believe that U.S. security, in turn, relies on the U.S. armed forces, not on the mirage of arms control. That is, in the anarchic context of international relations, it makes no sense to reduce or limit U.S. military power. In turn, U.S. neoconservatives support military cooperation, particularly military blocs led by him. In this regard, Churchill's view that "sometimes, in cooperation with the Allies, they also have personal views" and similar approaches are in full harmony with the views of neoconservatism. According to neoconservatives, NATO has the ability to perform many UN functions. With the end of the Cold War, it became a central element of a community of nations that united common political values. This military bloc is proving to be the guarantor of the world order.

In general, after the Republican administration came to power, neoconservatives began to argue that concepts such as "stability" and "norm" and "good neighborliness" should not be given too much importance. At the same time, they believe that in the modern world, mechanisms such as "hold", "restriction", "realism", "collective security", "confidence building" and "consensus" no longer work. In their view, all treaties and agreements are aimed at limiting and controlling U.S. military forces.

Thus, the analysis shows that the principles of neoconservatism have demonstrated the foundations of a specific integral security paradigm under the influence of traditional realism and idealist approaches to security. That is, in the structure of national interests, neoconservatives combined and combined realistic elements (power, intervention) with idealistic elements (character of political systems, values, ideas, commitment to historical traditions, freedom). Idealistic elements undoubtedly take precedence in their interpretation of national interests. Pursuing an idealistic policy leads to the application of double standards. In particular, the United States has sometimes turned a blind eye to violations of democratic values and human rights when it is in its best interests. Moreover, the mere inculcation of democratic ideas into the world through violence is itself incompatible with democratic principles.

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**IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF PRESCHOOL
EDUCATION**

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Abstract: The article discusses the issues of improving the educational and methodological support of preschool education. Today, the development of preschool education is one of the most important issues for ensuring the future of our youth. We need to develop children from an early age. This article is useful for developing this area.

Keywords: Education, preschool education, upbringing, spiritual education, methodology.

The physical and spiritual well-being of the young generation and the responsibility of the education system also play an important role in the development of society. The feasibility of this aspect is the key to the overall development of society. This social-natural law has been relevant throughout the history of mankind. Especially in modern globalized information technology. This is based on improving the educational system, methodological support, ensuring the spiritual and physical development of the younger generation, a responsible person with high intelligence, rich knowledge and experience. It is also clear that the dedicated and demanding