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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)
International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science
p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)
Year: 2022 Issue: 08 Volume: 112
Published: 11.08.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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THE ROLE OF VALUES IN PREVENTING IDEOLOGICAL THREAT

Abstract: In the article, while conditionally dividing threats into economic, social, political, natural-climatic, ecological, demographic, ideological and military categories, it is appropriate to define all of them under the general name "social threat". Because at the root of all of them are social relations, primarily processes related to human activity

Key words: Human, society, social, political, natural-climatic, ecological, demographic, ideological and military Threats, social threat.

Language: English

Citation: Atokova, I. (2022). The role of values in preventing ideological threat. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 08 (112), 278-280.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-08-112-25> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.08.112.25>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

Today, in all regions of the world, the process of globalization has its various effects on socio-cultural phenomena. The non-uniformity of such an impact is closely related to the political, economic, social, informational, spiritual potential and geopolitical factors of the countries of the world. We conditionally divide the threats into economic, social, political, natural-climatic, ecological, demographic, ideological and military categories. It is appropriate to designate it as "social threat". Because at the root of all of them are social relations, primarily processes related to human activity.

"Threat" - (derived from the Arabic word, meaning danger) is a human life activity, in general, which complicates life, relying on its own potential, acceptable for itself for centuries, and at the same time, the protection system aimed at preserving the stability and security of society and during a certain historical period. a socio-political structure that is established and directed towards a specific goal, more precisely, a very negative, unpleasant, unstable situation that occurs in a specific space and time as a result of the introduction of local, territorial, regional and, finally, global negative factors that lead to the weakening of the political basis of the state, and then to its decay consists of political, social and historical situation.

Judging from the definition given above, the word basically refers to a clear and extremely negative, unstable social situation in space and time, formed as a result of various negative influences and factors entering the society and political life and aimed at derailing it. In general, experience testifies that it is appropriate to recognize that regardless of the level of threats to the interests of society, the state, and people, they are almost the same in terms of the impact of the harmful consequences that come from them. At this point, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "It is our main task to prevent our children from falling under the influence of various radical and harmful ideas. We need to continue the work in this regard with new approaches" - he calls everyone to be aware.

In our research, we tried to highlight the negative impact of threats on our national spirituality and the specific aspects of improving individual responsibility in combating them based on Islamic values as the most urgent philosophical problems of today's globalization process.

In the work of the first President Islam Karimov, "High spirituality is an invincible force": "Spiritual threat is, first of all, an ideological threat directed against the life of every person as a free person in the literal sense, regardless of language, religion, belief, and aimed at destroying his spiritual world. , it is necessary to refer to ideological and informational attacks.

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In fact, at a time when the processes of globalization are rapidly progressing, such terrible threats against spirituality serve to attack the roots of our national values, which are directly related to the religion of Islam, which is rooted in ancient universal ideas.

"Consequently, any threat directed against spirituality can become one of the serious threats to ensure the security of the country, its national interests, the future of a healthy generation, and ultimately lead to a crisis in society."

Moral threats are a specific form of moral destruction that is directly carried out from inside or outside a country by various centers of destructive forces for their material and political interests. To achieve their goals, they try to use all kinds of methods, people's spiritual and spiritual feelings, national feelings, socio-economic problems existing in any society, as well as the mass media, the Internet, with mastery, greed, and bias.

Ideological threat - a social political movement, current or political force that expresses its own interests and imposes its ideology on others by means of intimidation and force. Ideological threats are a set of ideological threats that threaten the fate of society, state or people, nation or people, and can lead to tragic consequences. Uzbekistan is not exempt from such threats. In the minds of citizens, this is manifested in the form of political extremism, religious fundamentalism, ethnic and ethnic conflicts, corruption and crime, and ideological threats.

In particular, the idea of re-establishing the medieval Arab caliphate and the ideology of fanatics, who are materially and ideologically supported by the centers of international terrorism and religious extremism, are today a great threat to peace and stability in our region.

Ideological threats tend to form alien ideas, views and goals in the human spiritual world. Today, the following manifestations of ideological threats are manifested: moral corruption, violence, egocentrism, individualism, "mass culture", instilling distrust in the development model of the nation-state, attempts to create inter-ethnic conflicts, poisoning the minds of young people.

The goal is to own the material and spiritual wealth of the developing country. Because ideological threats ultimately bring the state to crisis.

Informational threats aim to poison the human mind and thus create a crowd without identity. Today, informational threats come mainly through the Internet. The current era is a time when ideological processes on the world scale are becoming globalized

to an unprecedented degree. The process of information dissemination is covering the entire Earth. The miracle of the last decade of the 20th century, the creation of the international computer network, i.e. the Internet system, and the acceleration of information exchange processes through it, expands the scope of ideological influence today.

In fact, in the conditions of globalization in the world, the Internet system today remains the main means of ideological influence. This process is occupying the mind of the growing young generation with negative views, causing very serious and dangerous problems in today's society.

For example, using the Internet to poison and harm the individual's mind through destructive ideas, more precisely, to turn the individual's heart and mind into an object of ideological struggle, remains one of the most popular and rapid methods of ideological struggle.

As a result, the individual remains vulnerable to cyber attacks. That is, when we analyze it from a philosophical point of view, the main reason why a person falls into the trap of false information and destructive ideas sent through social networks is the use of advanced methods of influencing him in the field of consciousness, which is stronger in the field of consciousness.

In today's era of globalization, computer technology remains the main target of cyber terrorism from the virtual manifestations of terrorism. The most painful point is that this technique is used as a means of moral intimidation. For this, it is necessary to create art works, movies, theater works, documentaries about their life and activities. If their portraits were in the lobbies of schools, colleges, lyceums, higher education institutions, production enterprises, cultural palaces, libraries, cinema and concert halls, even in metro stations, we would create opportunities for the younger generation to take an example, imitate and aspire.

The First President of our country, Islam Karimov, gave very necessary instructions to creative people about creating the characters of our modern heroes in cinema, television and theaters. But, unfortunately, this task was not completed as expected. Because if our children do not know our national heroes, then they will look for a "hero" from abroad. We don't know whether the "hero" he found is a thief who opens bank safes and steals money, a violent thug who doesn't stop killing people, or a swindler who steals people's money in various modern ways. They say that if we do not educate our children ourselves, "educators" will be found in an instant.

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