



Research Article

THE IMPORTANCE OF A TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO PROVIDING IDEOLOGICAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

In today's dangerous world, in the conditions of intensifying ideological struggles for the possession of people's hearts and minds, dangers appear in various forms. Understanding and preventing them in time is becoming the most important goal. Such a disaster, which can cause irreparable damage, cannot stand idly by, making it an urgent task to actively fight against it by using all possible means, and to use a technological approach to ideological security. This article describes the same processes and threats features, emerging problems and what factors need to be taken into account in combating them.

KEYWORDS

Moral threat, ideological attack, ideological immunity, social technology, ideological threat, ideological security.

INTRODUCTION

Today, no one can live in isolation from globalization. According to the expression of K. Jaspers, in the "Phase of World History", political, economic, social, cultural processes are

connected with each other by an invisible thread and form a global phenomenon.[1]

The ethnic, religious and political conflicts occurring in some regions of the world show how many tragedies have befallen the people and the collapse of the political, socio-economic system of the countries.

In this sense, in today's complex conditions, the progress and stable development of our country largely depends on ensuring ideological security.

First of all, Uzbekistan is located in a convenient geostrategic position in the Central Asian region, it has rich raw material resources;

secondly, there are areas in the region where sharp ethnic riots may occur and the danger of aggressive nationalism remains;

thirdly, the forces trying to introduce the ideas of religious extremism and fanaticism to our country are actively working;

fourthly, the globalization of the information flow is manifested in the presence of hidden threats in the form of "mass culture" in the mass media.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

Decision No. PD-5040 "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on March 26, 2021 in our country is one of the important steps in ensuring informational and ideological security. one is counted. In this decision, the formation of the national idea, the updates being carried out in the socio-economic and political spheres, the directions of activities that should be carried out in the spiritual and educational direction are indicated.

The nature of ideological threats, measures to prevent them, theoretical and methodological bases of ensuring ideological security are systematically expressed in the works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov.

In addition, in the works of leading scientists of our country A.Ochildiyev[2], I.Ergashev[3], S.Otamurodov[4], B.Toychiyev[5] and others, as well as issues related to ensuring society and state security It is covered in detail in the researches of foreign scientists I.A. Krylova [6], V. Krisko [7].

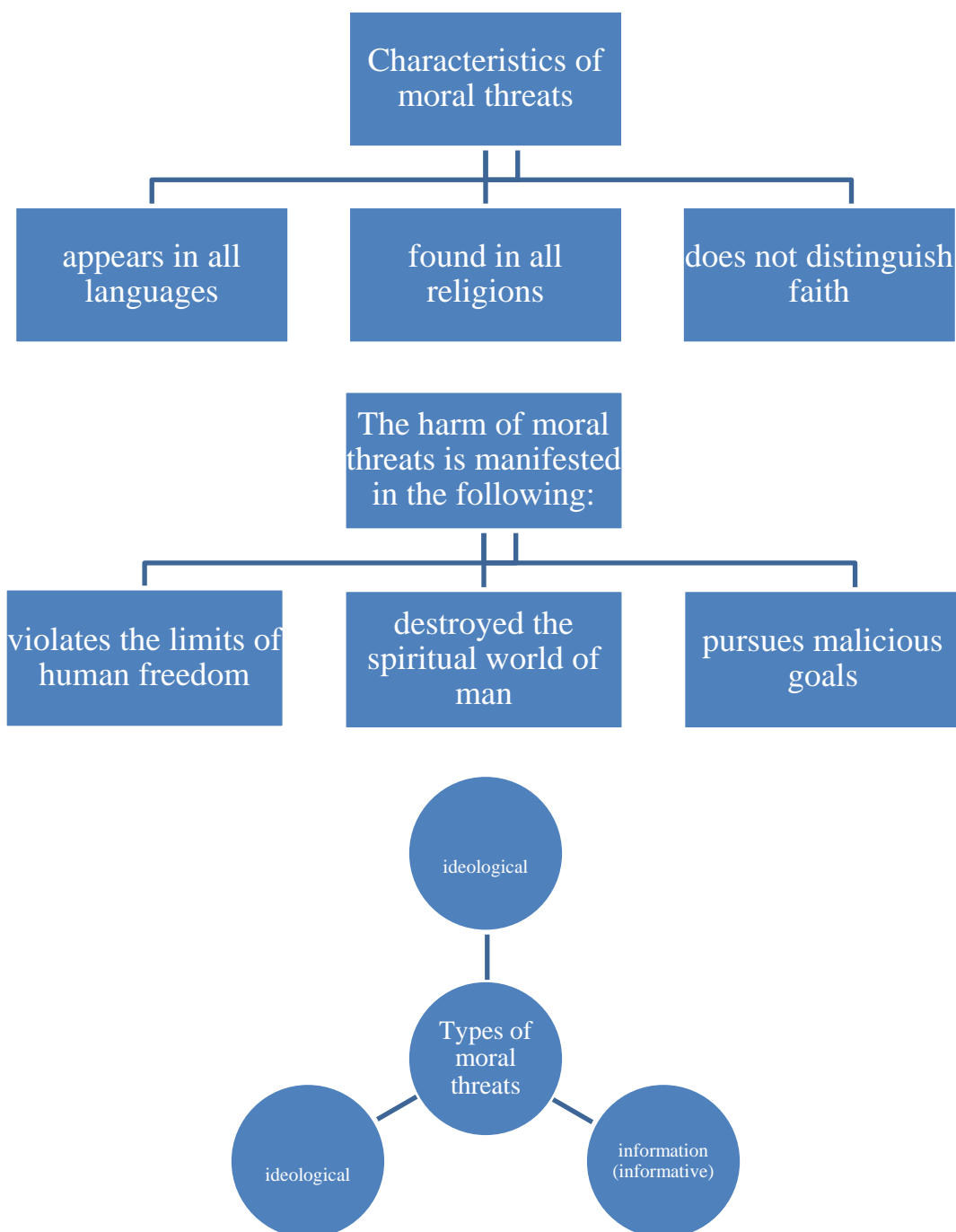
Methods such as objectivity, analysis, synthesis, analytical conclusion were used in the research.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The phrase "moral threat" is a combination of two words: moral and threat. "Spiritual" refers to the inner world, mind and heart of a person [8]. The threat is understood as a set of dangers based on hadik, that is, aggression and diversion [9]. A threat differs from a danger in that it is not immediately visible, it is far-sighted, and it is more harmful than the danger [10]. "Spiritual threat" means, first of all, an ideological, political, and ideological threat aimed at the freedom of every person, regardless of language, religion, or belief, with the aim of destroying his spiritual world. it should mean physical and informational attacks...[11]

In his book "Spiritual Threat-Philosophical Interpretation", Sh. Torayev thoroughly analyzed spiritual threats, their types, characteristics and a number of signs. Based on his thoughts, we presented the moral threats in the form of a table as follows.

It is necessary to pay attention to several aspects
of moral threat:



Ideological threats. Threats of this type are distinguished by their scope and long-term nature. Their damage can be as devastating as a ticking time bomb. Ideological threats today have the following manifestations: disregard for national values, disdain for national moral rules, disdain for moderate views and instead follow the guidance of certain ideological leaders, glorification of cosmopolitan rules, promoting alien and foreign ideas and worldviews as absolute truth. At the core of ideological threats is the creation of harmful goals, feelings, and opinions in the social mind.

Ideological threats. Threats of this type tend to form foreign ideas, views and goals in the human spiritual world. Currently, the following manifestations of ideological threats can be distinguished: moral corruption, violence, egocentrism, individualism, mass culture, instilling distrust in the development model of the national state, attempts to create inter-ethnic conflicts, introduction of economic stress, turning neighboring countries against each other, poisoning the minds of young people. The purpose of this is to own the material and spiritual wealth of the developing country. Because ideological threats ultimately lead the state to a crisis, and as a result, social and moral vices such as selfishness, indifference, self-interest, envy, betrayal, lack of will, carelessness arise in citizens.

Information threats. Threats of this type are aimed at forming the social consciousness of a person wrongly and thus creating a crowd that does not have an identity. Such information threats are mainly organized from the outside via the Internet, and its main manifestations are: deliberately criticizing the national policy of the state, spreading fake news, portraying a small problem as a big (big) problem, inciting

opponents, portraying leaders as oppressors. showing, misinterpreting national values and traditions, misleading the youth. Information threats - sometimes called information attacks - shape a person, throw him into a vortex of problems. As a result, the social consciousness of citizens is poisoned, and a social disease occurs in the society.

At the beginning of our century, the rapid and intense process of globalization is putting many problems before humanity. The changes taking place in the ideological landscape of the world, the sharp turn of geopolitical struggles between different ideologies make the technological approach to ideological security an urgent task.

Today, the use of the term technology is becoming a tradition. By technology, we are often used to understand the process related to production.

In the conditions of globalization, the information attack is increasing more and more, which has a strong influence on the minds of young people in particular, is able to decide the development of society and the fate of the nation on a large scale, and is able to guarantee the life of all mankind on a global scale, and is able to determine its progress or decline. Development of standards for management, regulation, and use of the dense information system has become one of the most urgent problems of the present time. At a time when information attacks are on the rise in the field of information, it is necessary to deeply study the nature of these attacks, their sources, development factors, and, in scientific terms, their ideological and ideological aspects. The more accurately the purpose, claim, and underlying interests of destructive and offensive information are studied, the more accurate and reliable it will be possible to strike at them.

"Technology" refers to methods that are implemented in order to achieve a guaranteed result by dividing a specific, complex human process into a system of interrelated procedures and actions in a sequence. Social technologies can adapt to any conditions: they are adapted to correct the shortcomings of the particular approaches and practices that make up the technological process. The peculiarity of social technologies is that feedback is important for them, and it allows to organize the repetition of certain elements of the technological process even at the correction stage. And finally, social technologies are somewhat complex in terms of organization. Thus, if industrial technologies embody a chain of clearly sorted natural processes, social technologies are a specially organized complex that uses different and different sequences and levels of measurement, aimed at achieving a common goal.

Ideological security technologies also mean a process with guaranteed results. If we take into account that more than 60% of the population of our country are young people, and ideological threats are mainly aimed at occupying the minds and hearts of young people, it is clear what work should be done to ensure ideological security and what positive results are expected from it.

Since the first years of independence, the law "On State Policy Regarding Youth" was adopted in our country, and this issue began to gain priority. All conditions were created for young people to realize their potential. However, the youth group requires special attention and a technological approach to ideological prevention.

The following factors should be taken into account:

firstly, the existence of social problems among young people (residence, steady work, etc.) can cause them to fall under the influence of different ideologies.

For example, many young people are going abroad to work. As a result, there is an increasing possibility of falling under the influence of various foreign currents;

secondly, young people use modern media a lot. It is manifested in the fact that the information distributed through the Internet is aimed at attracting more young people;

thirdly, young people's hunger for new things, lack of knowledge and skills increase the possibility of them falling into the sphere of various influences.

The dangers that threaten a person's spirituality and the skills to consciously protect oneself from them are formed in the process of education, parenting, seeing and knowing good and bad. Every nation will have healthy, reliable and strong immunity only if kindergarten, school education, and then social education based on the questions of what is good, what is bad, and how to react to the child from the first age are established. Iadi Immunity, in turn, protects a person from "losing" the right path, from straying into different paths and then regretting, from misfortune, and the nation - from disorganization, fragmentation, class, local or other. protects from linches. So, ideological immunity acts as an ideological shield protecting the spiritual unity and spiritual health of the state and the nation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that in the context of globalization, based on the principle of anti-

opinion, anti-idea, anti-ignorance, we should educate young people in the spirit of humanity and patriotism, which is the basis of our spiritual heritage, and increase ideological immunity. , taking into account the above factors, our technological approach to ideological security will bear fruit.

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