

SOCIO-HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE THREATS POSED TO THE LIFE OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY

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Abstract. The article focuses on the genesis and origin of humanistic and creative ideas that serve human interests, along with ideas and ideologies that hinder the development of society.

Index terms: person, society, past, history, development, goodness, destructive, creativity, ideas, ideology, threat,

Introduction. Relevance

Research into threats and problems of their Prevention, aimed at undermining the stability of society, plays an important theoretical and practical role. After all, in recent years, having acquired a global scale, various risks have arisen that cover all spheres of society, the identification of effective ways to prevent them has become a priority. In particular, a huge threat is the first president of the world financial economic crisis I.A. Karimov writes: "the policy implemented today in the field of reform, liberalization and modernization of our country, first of all, our economy, diversification of its structural structure, has created a powerful barrier, one might say, a solid and reliable means of protection that protects us from the negative effects of crises and other threats."¹

In the history of the development of society, along with ideas and ideologies leading to goodness, creativity and creativity, there were also destructive, destructive ideas and ideologies that laid the foundation for the disruption of human life, the degradation of society and social systems. Revealing the essence of ideological threats requires first of all to clarify the content of the concept of "threat". The presence of threats necessitates that security issues are also constantly on the agenda. After all, ensuring security means preventing these - threats. Today, when the attacks of alienation and alien ideas are increasingly raging under the influence of globalization, universalization processes, society requires special attention to spiritual, ideological issues.

After all, the centuries-old history of the personality society testifies to the fact that at all times, along with the views, ideas and ideologies leading to goodness and creativity, there were also destructive and destructive views, ideas and ideologies that opposed them, laid the foundation for the disruption of human life, the degradation, degradation of society and social systems.

Threats to public life, their individual spheres, existed at all stages of development. Cultural systems, differing from each other, the formation of statehood traditions, the constant struggle and competition between them for natural and social resources laid the foundation for the emergence of threats in various directions.

The security problem implies the limitation or removal of the risk. However, history testifies that neither a separately taken person nor various communities were able to achieve a state in which there was no danger at all. Therefore, it is advisable for security to be perceived by the person and his associations as an ideal that they must always strive for in order to maintain themselves², - writes I.A. Krylova.

In this definition, the issue of security and threat is approached from a political perspective. After all, the expert referred to factors that could damage the activity of political institutions of power as a threat. In this sense, this methodological approach did not make it possible to concretize the meaning of security in the general sense, in turn, of the concept of "threat".

Methods and level of study

The article is covered on the basis of generally accepted historical methods-the principles of historicism, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, impartiality, which indicate the existence of threats to the life of society, their individual spheres at all stages of development, the historical aspect of the issue. Cultural systems, differing from each other, the formation of statehood traditions, the constant struggle and competition between them for natural and social resources laid the foundation for the emergence of threats in various directions.

Yu.Koznesov, V. Nikolskys, such forms of security as Social, national, state were analyzed, and national statehood was indicated as the main guarantee of the general security of society [3].

Analysis of these approaches to the essence of risks the concept of "threat" in general terms is a set of factors, risks that lead to a violation of the normal way of life in the biological and social system. In this sense, it becomes the basis for us to interpret that it is a negative phenomenon, a process.

In addition to these, in the context of ideological globalization, R is devoted to the interpretation of such issues as the role of the information factor, information struggle, ideological influence and the interaction of information

¹ Karimov I.A. Ways and measures to overcome it in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2009. – B. 31-32.

² Krylova I.A. Problema bezopasnosti Rossii v kontekte globalizatsii. - M: Institute of Philosophy RAN, 2001. - 5 p.

attacks. F. Avdeeva, T. A. Alekseev, Yu. A. Nisnevich, V. Slipchenko, V. V. Special attention is also paid to the scientific research of such foreign specialists as Sogrin³. It should also be noted that issues related to ensuring the security of the state and society were studied in the scientific works of foreign experts such as I. A. Krylova, V. Krisko, Yu. Kuznetsov, E. P. Kojushko, V. Nikolsky⁴.

Meanwhile, Uzbek scientists S. S. Abdullaev, D. S. Abdullajonova, S. Abdukholikov, H. M. Mannapov, O. V. Mamatov, Sh. I. Pakhrutdinov, M. A. Sobirova, R. E. Turdiboeva, G. J. Tulenova, O. M. Gaybullaev's research work is important.

Nevertheless, the analysis of existing scientific literature, research and sources shows that the socio-historical nature of ideological threats, the characteristics of their manifestation and ways of their prevention have not been studied separately as an independent research object of a comprehensive socio-philosophical research.

Research results

So, threats to the development of society are also a historical phenomenon, which is present at all stages of development. Threats from this point of view are different cultural systems that differ from each other, the formation of statehood traditions, the constant struggle between them for natural and social resources, and competition, which led to the emergence of various types of threats.

To date, it is possible to distinguish such forms of threats that pose a threat to the life of mankind as conditionally military, political, economic, spiritual, demographic, environmental. In turn, threats carried out through different areas can also occur in more concrete forms. For example, when talking about military threats, it is seen in the manifestation of the danger of military aggression of one state in relation to another. However, the danger of military actions through nuclear weapons is global in nature and expresses the threat of the Universal.

It should be noted that in ancient times the level of risks of military threats to the life of the state and society was very high. After all, in conditions when democratic principles such as diplomacy, mutual equality, respect, inviolability in international relations practically did not apply, the fact that states focus on increasing military power, having a mobile army in all respects, military threats that have always existed outside the country caused this. Of course, military risks still have a place in the life of society today. However, it is not an exaggeration to say that in our time, from the harsh, without Real grounds, the military aggression that happens unexpectedly is put to an end.

Also, threats will be objective and subjective in nature. Meanwhile, threats from different directions complement each other. Chunonchi, the application of economic sanctions in relation to countries that violate certain international norms occupies a wide place in world practice. Considering that in some cases such measures are resorted to without sufficient grounds, the organization of such an economic risk will also be conditioned by certain political factors. For example, the measures of the US economic threat, which have been going on for many years in relation to Cuba, are explained by ideological and political conflicts between the two states. In this, it is possible to observe that the economic threat is caused by more subjective factors. There are also threats of an objective nature, the economic consequences of which can be deplorable for all of humanity. For example, such objective threats as the depletion of fresh water reserves and energy-carrying resources in the world are among them.

At the same time, it is appropriate to dwell on the global threat - the global financial and economic crisis. After all, "this crisis began with a state of tension that took place in the United States in the mortgage lending system. Then the scale of this process expanded, the liquidity of large banks and financial structures, that is, the solvency, weakened and turned into a financial crisis. The market value of the indices and shares of the largest companies in the world's leading stock markets has led to a catastrophic fall. All this, in turn, caused unemployment and other negative consequences associated with a sharp decline in production and economic growth rates in many countries" [4].

In general, as a result of the globalization of economic processes and the emergence of states in the world that are very different from each other in terms of indicators of economic development, threats to the life of states for certain interests and goals through economic methods and Means, mechanisms are also developing. [5]

Risks with political content also pose a serious threat to the life of states. After all, political threats serve as a kind of spiritual basis for influence and pressure in other directions. At this point, cases of non-acceptance or exclusion from the composition of various regional and international organizations of neighboring countries or some states with political positions that do not correspond to the interests of the leading countries of the world in domestic and foreign policy cause enormous political barriers and pressures for that state in the development of international and interstate relations.

After all, ideological threats are spiritual risks, a specific form of influence. Threats are in the spiritual and ideological direction, they consist of:

³ Avdeeva R.F. Philosophy of information civilization. - M.: VLADOS, 1994. - 218 p.; Alekseeva T.A. Liberalism is a political ideology. - M.: Politiya, 2000. - 220 p.; Nisnevich Yu.A. Information i vlast. - M.: Mysl, 2000. - 188 p.; Slipchenko V. Voyna budushchego (prognostic analysis). - M.: Globus, 2001. - 198 p.; Sogrin V.V. Ideology and American history. - M.: ALMA - PRESS, 1995. - 222 p.

⁴ Krylova I.A. Problema bezopasnosti Rossii v kontekte globalizatsii. - M: Institut filosofii RAN, 2001. - 226 p.; Krysko V. Secrety psichologicheskoy voyny. - M.: Nauka, 1999. - 168 p.; Yu. Kuznetsov, Nikolsky V. Introduction and theory of national security. - M.: Kultura - Set, 2000. - 198 p.; Kuznetsov Yu.P. Terror is a political tool for fighting extremist groups and some governments. - SPb., 1998. - 221 p.; Kojushko E.P. Contemporary terrorism: basic analysis. - Minsk: Harvest, 2000. - 166 p.

- regional conflicts;
- religious extremism;
- great statehood chauvinism and aggressive nationalism;
- ethnic and interethnic conflicts;
- corruption and crime;
- localism and seed-farming relations;
- environmental problems. [6]

Attention is paid to the fact that these phenomena mainly affect the life of society through ideological, ideological paths. In this sense, they are, at the same time, ideological threats.

Ideological threats have the characteristics of space and time. After all, it is also possible that ideas and ideologies that represent a Real danger to a given historical period may not be described as such at another historical stage over time. It is also possible that an event, phenomenon, process, perceived as a natural state in one space, manifests itself as a threat to another space in the same historical period.

The ideological threat necessitates ideological security. In dictionaries published in recent years, definitions of these concepts have been given. In particular, in one of them it was interpreted as "ideological security – a concept characterizing the degree of protection of the individual, nation, society, state from the destructive influence of various ideological centers from ideological aggressions manifested in various forms" [7].

Conclusion

At this point, it should be noted that the ideological threat, expressing a system of ideological influences, will be directed towards a social space with a conscious, well-thought-out plan for specific goals, as well as potential opportunities for its realization. In general, the interpretation of the ideological threat in the way of intimidation of evil ideas and their imposition on others by force did not fully express the content of this concept either. After all, it is now known to everyone that ideological threats are carried out through more harmless, pinkhona roads than from the outside. Chunonchi said that behavior on the path of "moving democracy forward", biased messages and information transmitted through some foreign media, films of pornographic content entering the territory of our country through smuggling are examples of ideological threats that are not going through intimidation, violence, but in a pinkhona, "soft" form. However, imperceptible at first glance, cynical, they are Real risks aimed at undermining the spiritual and moral, ideological stability of our society.

Especially since the policy of ideological-ideological "redistribution" of the territory of Independent States, which arose in the last decade of the 20th century, including in the post-Soviet space, is creating the neoclassical directions of ideological threats. Also, ideological threats are characterized by the formation of a political Corporation of hegemonic states. The study, analysis of the social roots, causes of these ideological threats indicates that issues related to their ideological, political, economic and other foundations and factors are the most important and priority task of philosophical research.

Attempts to promote the ideas of egocentrism, cosmopolitanism, debauchery and violence, to spread immorality and seduction under the guise of the principles of freedom and democracy are contrary to spirituality. Such ideological pressures, organized by mercenary forces, are distinguished mainly by the fact that they are aimed at the youth stratum of the population. Meanwhile, this attitude towards young people, whose consciousness, worldview, independent civic pose have not fully formed, is manifested not only as a concrete nation, a threat to the traditions and values \ u200b \ u200bthat society has formed over the centuries, spiritual foundations and roots of lifestyle, but also to the perspective of humanity. From this point of view, the escalation of "popular culture" can be assessed as a new direction of ideological threats. This in turn indicates that the elimination of the danger of "popular culture" is a priority in the Prevention of ideological threats. The dangerous aspect of such threats is also determined by the fact that "works" aimed at promoting the norms of behavior presented as a "model", "benchmark" bring enormous material benefits to their creators and sponsors, and the accumulated funds bring new forms of subversion in the form of popular culture.

The fight against harmful ideological influences in the context of globalization necessitates the promotion and promotion of the creative content of the National idea in a targeted manner among our people, especially among young people. After all, with a sense of national pride that gives strength for our past and future, we must educate new generations, strengthen our national statehood. In this process, life experience itself proves that the issue of improving the infrastructure and technology of transferring national and universal values to the younger generation is an important factor in eliminating ideological threats.

Analyzing what is happening around us on the side today, we can see that fighting Enlightenment against ignorance is the most rational principle. Especially young people who follow the example of others with their curiosity, initiative, activity, erudition in education and upbringing show ideological immunity to the effects of harmful threats. From this point of view, one of the important requirements of the period is to strengthen the passion for enlightenment in young people, to further strengthen cooperation between family, neighborhood and educational institutions in the field of support for their education. After all, the Integral of the structural elements that make up the institutional system of combating ideological threats is important. The organization and management of pedagogical and didactic activities on the basis of the principle of concretization of the functional directions of each structural element, a differential approach to the object creates a solid foundation for achieving the intended goals.

Due to independence, serious attention is paid to the activities of the media in our country, and wide opportunities are created for them. The fierce manifestations of information warfare in the global ideological space necessitate the collection, systematization and effective dissemination of information reflecting the identity of the people, the pride of the nation, the stability of society and the interests of the motherland. For this, it is important to improve the methods and means of absorption, promotion and promotion of ideas in the system of national ideology on the basis of the requirements of the Times. And the increase in Information pressure necessitates the search for constructive-rational methods and means of sorting, generalizing and communicating them to the public. This indicates that the rational use of the possibility of socio-cultural phenomena with a strong spiritual power of influence, such as science, literature, art, in the fight against ideological threats, has become an urgent issue on the agenda.

As noted above, ideological threats are manifested in the form of destructive, destructive ideas. From this point of view, within the framework of our article, the "destructive idea" is a central concept. At the same time, clarifying the content of this concept helps to get a thoughtful understanding of the essence of ideological threats.

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