MAFKURAVIY TAHDIDLARGA QARSHI KURASHDA TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING IMKONIYATLARI

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Falsafa fanlari doktori, katta ilmiy xodim

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mafkuraviy tahdidlarning turlari, ular izdan chiqarashga qaratilgan jamiyat ijtimoiy-ma'naviy hayotining turli sohalari, ijtimoiy oqibatlari va ularga qarshi ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarga tizimli yondashuv asosida ma'rifiy natijalarga erishish masalalari o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, mafkuraviy kurash sharoitida ta'lim-tarbiya va ma'rifat jamiyatning roli, ularning davlat va jamiyat barqarorligini ta'minlashda asosiy omillari ekani, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida ma'naviy tarbiya asoslarini kuchaytirish hamda tarbiyada ta'lim, oilada va mahalla hamkorligining ahamiyati tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, jamiyat, mafkuraviy tahdidlar, ijtimoiy-ma'naviy hayot, ijtimoiy oqibatlar, mafkuraviy kurash, ta'lim-tarbiya, ma'rifatli jamiyat, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar, ma'rifiy natijalar, barqarorlik, hamkorlik.

ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ В БОРЬБЕ С ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ УГРОЗАМИ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются виды идеологических угроз, различные сферы социально-духовной жизни общества, направленные на их дестабилизацию, социальные последствия и вопросы достижения образовательных результатов на основе системного подхода к духовно-просветительской работе против них. Также проанализированы роль образования и просвещения в обществе в условиях идеологической борьбы, их роль как основных факторов обеспечения стабильности государства и общества, укрепление основ духовного воспитания в системе непрерывного образования, а также значение сотрудничества семьи и махалли в воспитании.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, общество, идеологические угрозы, социально-духовная жизнь, социальные последствия, идеологическая борьба, образование, просвещенное общество, духовно-просветительская работа, образовательные результаты, стабильность, сотрудничество.

OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL THREATS

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Annotation: The article examines the types of ideological threats, various spheres of social and spiritual life aimed at destabilizing them, their social consequences, and issues of achieving educational outcomes based on a systematic approach to spiritual and educational work against them. The role of education and enlightenment in society in the context of ideological struggle,

their role as a key factor in ensuring the stability of the state and society, strengthening the foundations of spiritual education in the system of continuous education, and the importance of family and mahalla cooperation in upbringing were also analyzed.

Keywords: youth, society, ideological threats, socio-spiritual life, social consequences, ideological struggle, education, enlightened society, spiritual and educational work, educational results, stability, cooperation.

Introduction. Threats to the life of society, their individual spheres, have existed at all stages of development. Different cultural systems, the formation of state traditions, the constant struggle and competition between them for natural and social resources have created the basis for the emergence of threats in various directions. Ideological threats are a specific form of spiritual dangers. Threats such as regional conflicts in the spiritual-ideological direction, religious extremism, great state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, ethnic and interethnic conflicts, corruption and crime, localism and tribal relations affect the life of society mainly through ideological and ideological means. In this sense, they are ideological threats.

At a time when the types of ideological threats aimed at young people are increasing, it is necessary to fulfill the task of ensuring the design and implementation of educational results based on a systematic approach to spiritual and educational work. That is why today we need to further strengthen and elevate our activities to a new level, starting from the field of education, to the press, television, the Internet and other mass media, theater, cinema, literature, music, painting and sculpture - in short, in all areas that directly affect the human heart and thinking, based on the spiritual needs of the people and the demands of the times.

Literature review. A number of socio-philosophical and political views devoted to the effective use of innovative technologies to combat information and ideological threats in Uzbekistan and the analysis of ideological processes, ideological threats, the role of national and moral values in youth education, and modern ideological problems have been studied by Uzbek scientists. In particular, the works of A. Mavrulov "The Importance of the Spiritual and Moral Environment in Preventing Spiritual Threats" (– Tashkent: "Muharrir Publishing House", 2018) and M. Quronov "The Truth We Understand" (– Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. – 152 p.) and "Forming National Education and Youth Worldview" (– T.: 2017. –284 p.) analyze the possibilities of education and upbringing in combating ideological threats. Also, O. Bozorov's "National Idea and Propaganda Effectiveness" (–Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2018. –32 p.) A. Mukhtorov's "Factors for Eliminating Spiritual Threats in the Context of Globalization" (– Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2015.– 31 p.) S. Otamurotov's "Globalization and National-Spiritual Security" (–Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2013. – 456 p.), Sh. Turaev's research "New Uzbekistan: Spiritual Processes and Ideological Threats" (– Tashkent: "Afzalzoda Books" Publishing House, 2023. –268 p.) analyzed the trends of ideological changes, changes in consciousness and thinking in the context of globalization.

The possibilities of education and upbringing in the fight against ideological threats in society Within the CIS countries, these problems have been studied in detail by G.A. Atamanov, O.M. Manjueva, M.Yu. Zakharov, Ye.Ye. Perchuk, O. Lantseva, O.I. Nemykina, Yu.A. Kartyug, O.M. Sydenova, A.V. Polikarpov, V.F. Nitsevich and other similar scientists. The unanimous opinion of the results of the research conducted by these scientists is that in the current era, fundamental changes are taking place in the lives of all mankind due to the development of science, technology, and information and communication technologies. This is undoubtedly a great achievement, but at the same time, it is also leading to an increase in many global threats related to information security, such as information warfare, information terrorism, information weapons, and others.

Research methodology. In this scientific article, integrated research methods were used in order to study the role and capabilities of the educational and educational system in the fight against ideological threats. In the course of the research, through the historical-analytical method, an attempt was made to substantiate the importance and necessity of education in the present day, by studying the functions of education and upbringing in different periods and the role in the fight against ideological threats. On the basis of content analysis (meaningful analysis), the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential decrees, government decisions, strategies and programs in the field of education, as well as materials on the activities of spiritual and educational organizations were analyzed. Based on a comparative analysis (comparative analysis), the experiments of different countries were studied and analyzed what educational mechanisms were introduced in them against ideological threats. The systemic approach is based on the study of education and upbringing as interconnected and cooperative systems in the fight against ideological threats.

Results and discussion. Information and ideological threats are characterized by their broad scope and far-reaching nature. Today, the following manifestations are noticeable: the humiliation of national values, the denial of national morals, the rejection of moderate views and the substitution of a certain ideological center for them, the praise of cosmopolitan principles, the promotion of foreign and alien ideas and worldviews as absolute truth. If you pay attention, the formation of harmful goals, feelings and opinions in the social consciousness is the basis of information and ideological threats.

Also, "ideological threats, which are a form of information-ideological threats, seek to form alien ideas, views and goals in the spiritual world of man. Today, the following manifestations of ideological threats are manifested: moral corruption, violence, egocentrism, individualism, "mass culture", distrust of the development model of the nation-state, attempts to provoke national conflicts, economic tension, turning neighboring countries against each other, poisoning the minds of young people. The intended goal is to take possession of the material and spiritual wealth of a developing state. Because ideological threats ultimately lead to a crisis in the state, and as a result, such socio-moral vices as selfishness, indifference, self-interest, envy, betrayal, lack of will, and negligence arise in citizens"[1.90].

"Today, the fight against ideological threats in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out mainly in two directions - education and propaganda.

1. Education. "Education" is derived from the Arabic words "to teach, to teach, to give knowledge, to inform", and is used to express the meanings of 1) the process of imparting knowledge, forming qualifications and skills, the main means of preparing a person for life and work; 2) a set of knowledge and skills acquired or acquired in the fields of science or profession; 3) upbringing, morality; 4) instruction, guidance, instruction"[2.27-28]. Accordingly, it is a process aimed at instilling in people's hearts and minds the skills to resist informational and ideological threats, based on providing them with knowledge about the ideological struggle taking place in the world, the ideological landscape of the world, and the progress of other similar ideological processes.

"The intense influence of the present era is such that only a truly spiritual and enlightened person can know the value of a person, determine their national values, national ideology, live in a free and prosperous society, and fight selflessly for our state to take its rightful place in the world community. It should be noted here that, along with respecting and appreciating the history of one's own people, respecting and appreciating the history of other peoples is also related to understanding one's ideology, because understanding one's own identity is not a narrow concept. We have always felt ourselves to be an independent nation - the Uzbek people, and we are proud

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of this. Indeed, the youth of a nation that has understood its identity respects the ideology of another nation" [3.120].

The process of understanding one's own ideology is a phenomenon related not only to one's own personal and individual characteristics, but also to love for the Motherland, family, people and country. Also, a person's self-awareness leads to the awareness of his national identity. "The formation of national identity and pride is manifested through self-awareness. He who does not understand himself does not know his identity and national ideology. And knowing his identity is a necessary condition for spiritual and moral responsibility. This process is one of the factors related to the ideology of the country's independent development.

Secondly, the renewal of the composition of a particular ethnos, people, or nation from a youth perspective, that is, the formation of representatives of a new generation, the existence of a balance between the middle and upper generations, is important not only from a spiritual "psychological" perspective, but also from a political and ideological perspective.

Thirdly, it is necessary to recall what political and spiritual conditions the youth of the previous generation should be based on, and what political experience and lessons are important in balancing the psychological state of a nation or people, changes and innovations in its ideological psychology"[4.120].

In general, information and ideological education aimed at combating information and ideological threats is carried out through the use of various educational tools: preschool education; general secondary education; vocational education; higher education institutions.

Also, one should not forget the educational factor in combating information and ideological threats. "Tarbiya" is derived from the Arabic words for development, care, cultivation, teaching, imparting knowledge; 1) teaching and instilling in people education, morality, etc., bringing them up, raising them, upbringing; 2) a set of actions aimed at forming and developing people's attitude to their profession and labor, ensuring their acquisition of the qualities necessary for living in society, and is used to express the morality, character, virtues, etc. instilled in this way"[5.678].

It is education and enlightenment that are considered the main factors of social stability, encouraging people to be kind, generous, patient and content. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the foundations of spiritual education in the continuous education system. There should be no breaks in education. Education should be established not only in the education system, but also in the family and in the communities. After all, "the role of social and humanitarian sciences in developing our national spirituality, instilling it in the lives of our people, especially our youth, is incomparable. In particular, the science of history, which is extremely relevant for us, is no exception. National history must be conveyed to our people, especially our youth, in the national spirit, and must be instilled in their hearts and minds. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect. Every state system, every social process existing on the territory of our homeland - whether it is victory or defeat, rise or decline - is an integral and inseparable part of the complex historical path that our people have passed. That is why we need to accept all stages of our history as a whole and study them in depth from all sides. A people that draws strength from past achievements and victories, draws conclusions and lessons from mistakes and defeats, can correctly determine its path of development and future" [6.288]. Accordingly, "ideological education is the process of purposefully forming a worldview in this direction, philosophical, political, legal, religious, aesthetic, moral, artistic, professional and other principles in their consciousness and thinking system based on a certain ideology. Ideological education is a process aimed at forming the worldview of a person, social group, nation, society, and arming them with ideological knowledge that expresses certain goals. They

are inseparable parts of each other. Ideological education is manifested through ideological education" [7.383].

A healthy child grows up in a healthy family environment. To achieve this, first of all, it is necessary to direct spiritual propaganda and advocacy work to changing the minds of parents and their attitude towards their children. In spiritual propaganda and advocacy, we must not be biased, but correctly and truthfully reflect the life path and legacy of our great ancestors. However, it is also important to follow the example of today's heroes and progressive contemporaries, not limited to the figures of the past. So that they can literally become role models for young people. Therefore, in the current era, it is important for all countries, including Uzbekistan, to study and eliminate the reasons why young people become objects of spiritual and ideological attacks on a global scale. In general, youth policy was formed as an independent field in a number of developed countries in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. However, after the adoption of the resolution "On the Basic Principles for the Formation of Effective Youth Policy" by the UN General Assembly in 1985, this issue became even more urgent. In each country, various mechanisms and systems for conducting youth policy began to emerge, corresponding to its own state-building and management system.

The widespread introduction of modern information and computer technologies that ensure the effectiveness of spiritual and educational propaganda work, the development of effective methods aimed at strengthening the spiritual immunity of society, and the preparation of relevant recommendations and manuals for state and public organizations and propagandists are among the important tasks in this regard. The desired effect can be achieved only if such organizational principles as comprehensiveness, continuity, gradualness, standardization, and personal example are followed in spiritual propaganda.

In general, ideological education is carried out in the family, neighborhood, socio-mass institutions, administrative-political organizations, and labor collectives.

Instilling the power of combating informational and ideological threats into the hearts and minds of the people is carried out through two methods - education and propaganda.

In teaching in the education and propaganda method, demonstration, continuity, the use of new pedagogical technologies, and methods of ensuring historical and logical consistency are widely used.

"Propaganda" is derived from the Arabic word "targīb – to increase desire, interest; to encourage" and is used to express the meanings of 1) spreading an idea, teaching, etc. by means of in-depth explanation, instilling it in people's minds; 2) calling for something by means of explanation, calling for it"[8.6]. Accordingly, ideological propaganda refers to activities and propaganda aimed at spreading the idea of national progress among all segments of the population and instilling it in their minds.

"Tashwiqot" is derived from the Arabic word "tashwiq – to increase interest, desire" and is used to express the meanings of "speech, behavior, and actions aimed at directing, directing, calling for something, urging, inviting"[9.21]. Accordingly, ideological propaganda refers to written and oral activities and events aimed at influencing the public ideologically or otherwise.

"Propaganda work is carried out on the basis of comprehensiveness, goal-orientedness, reliability, validity, and science"[10.384].

In addition to propaganda work, the factors for combating ideological threats also include the issue of information security. Information threats aim to incorrectly shape the social consciousness of a person and thus create a crowd that does not have its own identity. "Today, information threats are mainly organized from the outside via the Internet, and their main manifestations are: deliberate criticism of the state's national policy, spreading fake news, portraying a small problem as a big (major) problem, inciting opponents, portraying leaders as

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tyrants, misinterpreting national values, and misleading young people. Information threats - sometimes called information attacks - confuse a person, throw him into a whirlpool of problems. As a result, the social consciousness of citizens is poisoned, and a social disease arises in society"[11.113].

The seriousness of the issue is that, along with computer viruses, "spiritual-moral" viruses that are completely contrary to the pure culture, enlightenment, and morality of humanity are also being transmitted to the minds of young people through "hackers." The "hackers" who spread such ideological viruses are directly aimed at destabilizing the human mind, the human heart, and the human identity. The goal is to impoverish the spiritual and moral well-being of young people, to destroy ideological immunity, to destroy intellectual potential, to prevent the development of the individual as a person, and at the heart of this is to sow the seeds of evil and mutual hostility instead of goodness, humanity, and mutual friendship and brotherhood between people, peoples, and nations"[12.1341].

Conclusion. One of the main tasks of today's social and humanitarian sciences is to adequately respond to the information and ideological threat.

In this regard, the main attention should be paid to the following:

- strengthening the directions of propaganda on the national, universal, philosophical, religious and legal, political, sociological, psychological, socio-economic, spiritual and moral aspects of information and ideological influences, their role and significance in the formation and enrichment of folk customs, traditions and values;

- studying and monitoring the processes of harmonization and struggle of ideologies in the world, identifying universal and regional problems in the field of ideology, especially taking into account the scientific factor, and helping to solve them;

- developing scientifically based recommendations on ways to effectively combat the ideological threat for social stability and cohesion in Uzbekistan;

- to give a strong impetus to the processes of educating the younger generation, first of all, to create appropriate organizational structures, movements of children and youth associations;

- in the sense of forming a national idea, it is necessary to consider the development and introduction of a new category of educational and methodological, scientific popular and fiction literature for children and adolescents as an important direction of activity. Based on a comprehensive examination of existing literature, it is necessary to achieve the publication of textbooks, teaching aids, fiction based on the rich socio-cultural and historical experience of the people, their progressive traditions and customs, universal human values, etc.

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