ENLIGHTENMENT-MORAL DIRECTIONS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST SPIRITUAL THREATS ON THE BASIS OF ABDURAUF FITRAT'S VIEWS

TECHMIND-2021

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the enlightened ethical aspects of the fight against spiritual threats based on the views of Abdurauf Fitrat, and develops proposals and recommendations.

Keywords:

Globalization, spirituality, history, cooperation, social, state

Today, the process of globalization has intensified, and cooperation between the countries of the world in the social, economic, political and cultural spheres has expanded. This process, like all other countries, has had a positive impact on the social life of Uzbekistan and its development. This positive impact can be seen in important areas of society such as science, education, culture, industry, manufacturing. At the same time, the development of science has led to an increase in production, the development of industry, and ultimately the economic growth of the country. However, in addition to such positive developments, there are also flaws that have come under the influence of globalization and have a significant negative impact on the life of society. It is known that the degree of impact of any social event on the social life of a society can be both positive and negative. One such phenomenon is that today globalization has a positive impact on the social life of society, as well as a negative one. The social life of any country affected by the process of globalization is experiencing various negative effects, and the population of these countries is living in a period full of various dangers. These risks are threats to spirituality, education, economy, politics. This problematic situation makes it necessary to unite and fight against threats as a single force.

For this reason, the understanding of the political and philosophical essence of the concept of "threat", the definition of its impact on society is being analyzed by scientists around the world. In particular, Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor Sh. Pakhrutdinov called the "threat" - a type of socio-political influence, aimed at weakening the political foundations of the state (disrupting governance - emphasis ours, R.M.), dismantling the system, as well as disrupting human life in general., is caused by the influence of regional, regional, global factors that complicate life and complicate the situation [1]. This phenomenon is also described in the glossary of "spirituality" as follows. The word "threat" is Arabic and means "intimidation" in Uzbek. "Threat is a form of threat that arises in a specific place and time due to the aggression of local, regional, regional and global negative factors aimed at a specific goal in relation to human, society and state life and activity for a certain period of time, a certain unstable political, social and historical situation.". Nowadays, the types of "threats" to the social life of society have increased and the scale of their impact has expanded. In terms of the degree and extent of impact, threats can be divided into a number of types: for example, internal and external, depending on the location; in terms of space, it is far and near; functionally can be divided into economic, social, political, environmental, demographic, spiritual, ideological, military, natural-climatic and other types. In his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Today's rapidly changing world presents new, great opportunities for humanity and youth. opens. At the same time, it also exposes them to various evil dangers that

have never been seen before. Malicious forces are turning simple, cave children against their parents, against their country, taking their lives. In such a tense and dangerous environment, we, parents, teachers, the public, the community, need to be more vigilant and vigilant in this matter. We must raise our children ourselves, not leave them in the hands of others. "[2] Threats, no matter what they look like or what they mean, do damage to development to varying degrees. Moral threats, which are one of the most dangerous manifestations of threats, and the issues of combating them, are the main issues planned to be analyzed in this paragraph. On the concept of spiritual threat, IA Karimov in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" said: "Spiritual threat is primarily aimed at the destruction of the spiritual world of every person, regardless of language, religion or belief, ideological, ideological and informational attacks. "[3] It is obvious that any attack on our spirituality is a threat to our noble goals, such as preserving the unique values passed down from ancestors to generations, instilling a sense of national pride, encouraging us to develop, building a free and prosperous life[4]. It is known from history that such threats in various forms increase during the period when the social system of states has changed, that is, during the transition from one social system to another, the scale of their influence expands. Because in this period the population has not yet completely abandoned the ideas of the old system, has not fully accepted the ideas of the new system, has not fully adapted. This period is called the "ideological gap", and it is during this period that there are many attempts to capture the consciousness of the population. In this situation, the formation of ideological immunity and legal consciousness of the population is extremely important.

List Of Used Literature

- 1. See: Pakhrutdinov Sh. Threat to development: theory and practice. –T .: Akademiya, 2006. 73 p.
- 2. Speech by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Uzbekistan on "The rule of law and the protection of human interests a guarantee of development and welfare of the people." // People's speech, December 8, 2016.
- 3. I.A.Karimov High spirituality is an invincible force. T.: "Spirituality", 2008.
- 4. Kodirov, Nodirbek Mamasolievich (2019) "TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBALIZATION OF INFORMATION MEDIA," *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*: Vol. 1: Iss. 12, Article 16.