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POLITICAL LEGAL BASIS OF IMPROVING THE FIGHT AGAINST SPIRITUAL THREATS IN RENEWING UZBEKISTAN*Eshov Khurshid Khurramovich**researcher of the Chair of Civil Society and Legal Education**Faculty of Social Sciences NUUZ***Abstract:**

Background. *Spiritual threats have always existed, and this is one of the strongest factors leading to the loss of national identity, the end of existence of the state as a state. Uzbekistan is being renewed. Spiritual threats are being renewed for instance. Also, a political and legal basis is being created to improve the types of fighting against various forms of spiritual threats. Similar issues will be discussed in this article.*

Methods. *In recent years, the importance of education in the world has been steadily increasing, and it has become one of the most important factors in bringing not only the economy, but also society to a qualitatively new level.*

Results. *Because while moral values form the basis of spiritual security, at the same time spiritual security is the foundation of our national security. "The source of strength of independent Uzbekistan is the commitment of people to our national values. Our people have been nurturing the delicate buds of justice, equality, good neighbourhoodness and humanity for centuries.*

Discussions. *It is known that the issue of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of information embodies the right and freedom of a person to receive information, disseminate information and personal opinion, which is an important condition for building a democratic society in Uzbekistan.*

Conclusions. *In the era of threatening globalization, the benefits of the Motherland and the people must be a priority in ensuring the spiritual security of our society, and educating the population, especially our youth, to be highly educated, courageous and determined people must be more important than ever.*

Keywords: *spiritual threads, national security, justice, equality, spiritual security, humanity, renewing Uzbekistan.*

Introduction. The last decades of the twentieth century have gone through a period of transition from a global industrial society to an information society. The methods of production, the worldview of the people, the interstate relations have changed radically.

The rapid growth of the information industry has led to the creation of modern technologies and the computerization of all areas of human life. This, in turn, gave rise to the rapidly growing theory of the Informed Society.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the American economist F. Makhlop, one of the first researchers who studied the informatization of the economy in the United States, used the term "Informed society" in his book "Production and distribution of knowledge in the United States", which has replaced the concept of "industrial society" that has been used so far[1].

The process of transition to an informed society and the processes associated with it have been studied by many researchers. In particular, according to Konstantin Kolin, director of the Institute of Fundamental and Applied Informatics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, one of the leading experts in the field of informatization, if more than 50 percent of the population is engaged in services, then the postindustrial phase of society is over; if more than 50 percent of the population in a society is engaged in the field of information, it means that the society has become an informed society[2].

For this reason, the developed countries of the world are achieving high rates of development as a result of the rapid increase in the pace of informatization in the industrial and socio-political

spheres. It is no coincidence, for example, that Japan sees the power to develop society not in material goods but in the production of more information, and pays special attention to this area.

At the same time, the entry of society into the information stage of development has shown that man is not ready to receive modern means and methods of receiving and processing large amounts of information. It has become clear that man is incapable of keeping pace with the changes he has brought into the world in which he lives.

Methods. At a time when society is entering the information stage of development, the level of computerization of the population is improving, people have quick access to information on any issue, and the following questions arise:

- To what extent does a person have the skills to search for information, process it, store it, and use it?

- What qualities does a person need to work successfully on information?

- Who gets the information and for what purposes?

In recent years, there have been numerous reports in the media that US and British intelligence agencies have been monitoring the leaders of more than 30 countries, including telephone conversations, e-mails, and information about the country and their private lives[3]. These events caused a great deal of controversy, and Brazil and Germany's relations with the United States cooled[4], with the American public appealing to the President to provide information on the legal basis for the National Security Agency's interference in citizens' privacy.

In order to make a political assessment of the situation, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, at the initiative of the German and Brazilian delegates, adopted a resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age (November 26, 2013)[5].

The General Assembly reiterates in the resolution that the inviolability of a person's private life is equally protected in the online environment as well as in his daily life.

The document calls on states to review the legal norms and practices of personal data tracking, data collection and data capture, as well as the procedures for this process[5].

Such actions of the special services show that along with improving the legal regulation of relations on the Internet, it is important to further increase the social responsibility and culture of users of information communications, as well as compliance with ethical standards.

At the same time, the need to create additional legal, organizational conditions and guarantees to protect the rights of information technology users, the situation that has arisen as a result of the disclosure of electronic surveillance of the activities and private lives of their citizens and leaders of other countries in self-proclaimed democracies. It shows how relevant it is today including the legal provision of protection of privacy, and family secrets from electronic interference.

The upbringing of an independent-minded person today, the dominance of whom decides many things in the world of information is not only a spiritual but also an important political issue.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "Of course, we do not deny the role and importance of the Internet and other modern sources of information. It is hard to imagine our lives today without the Internet.

Taking this into consideration, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan should ... intensify the work of spiritual propaganda through the Internet[6]".

Besides, in the context of a large flow of information, a person must have an information culture in order to feel free. Information culture is a systematic set of knowledge and skills that meet the needs of information that arise during education, scientific knowledge and other activities.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that in the analysis of the formation of human information culture in developed countries, a number of indicators have been adopted to determine its level. The most important of these are:

- the formation of an education system that reflects the intellectual development of citizens, the general level of their material and spiritual needs;

- availability of information infrastructure that allows to receive, transmit and use information;

- democratization processes that create guarantees of the right to information and focus to liberalize the media;
- availability of material opportunities for the purchase and use of advanced modern information equipment and tools, depending on the level of economic development of the country.

Thus, the information culture of a society is directly related to the most important aspects of the society's own development and can therefore serve as an integral indicator of the level of society development.

It should be noted that the role of the education system in the formation of information culture is of particular importance, while fully acknowledging the importance of the above-mentioned key indicators of the level of information culture of the society members.

One of the most important resources of the nation and the state today is the intellectual potential and level of knowledge of the people. Social development shows that countries that have achieved a higher level of education and upbringing are coming to the forefront of history, rather than countries that have achieved high living standards or modern technology production.

For this reason, education in Uzbekistan has been declared a priority of social development of the country since the early years of independence.

"Today, in order to renew and modernize our country, to develop it on an innovative basis, to carry out the multifaceted and complex tasks set before us, we have a modern and creative mind, able to take responsibility in any situation, enthusiastic, high intellectual potential. We entrust patriotic young people with important tasks in the management of the state and society"[7] said President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev.

The number of attacks to traditions in the current period of globalization are increasing year by year, and their waves are influencing on all nations and folks. According to this the attacks affecting on the moral traditions negatively can be divided into inner and outer attacks. The moral attacks such as disloyalty, irresponsibility, corruption, envy and betrayal can be included into the inner attacks. The outer attacks include the current attacks such as "Independent democracy", "the models of an open community" and "social culture". For example, the circumstances like spreading such ideas as moral disorder and violence, individualism, egocentrism through the trend called "social culture", earning money with its help, influencing negatively on the other folks' old traditions and culture are increasing. The main purpose of negative forces is to do their "business" which is hurting the youth's pride and the nations' morality. As our President, Shavkat Mirziyayev said: "It is obvious for everyone that competition and contradiction are developing rapidly throughout the world nowadays. Dangers such as religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trade, illegal migration, "social culture" are becoming stronger, and they are negatively impacting on the culture as well as family traditions which the humanity have been following for a long time. The fact that such and the other attacks are causing serious problems in people's lives is true and nobody can ignore it".

Currently it is important to realize the main gist and aims of the long-lasting policy which different political forces are leading with the help of a mask called "Developing independence and democracy" so as to achieve its national and strategic plans in the world. Collisions among transnational and continental conflicts, religious fights and cultures are becoming more common as a result of the changes in the shapes of the war technologies in the world and the forces supporting the needs of those particular countries.

In fact, it is not realized that these processes are the result of the negativity "divide and rule" which has been left from the past. For this reason, the special feature of the globalization serving for the needs of forces and centers is that it has become very strong arm of affecting ideologically on the moral traditions which have been developing for a long time, and it is supporting the needs of different political forces and centers.

It is known for everyone from the history of humanity how the authority became when moral traditions were destroyed and the negativity such as betrayal and moral degradation increased in a particular authority. Regarding this, Gay Sallustiy Crisp, who is a historian from Rome and lived in the first century B.C. wrote: "Initially, addiction to money developed, afterwards, addiction to the

authority developed and they seemingly became the reasons of all accidents. Selfishness destroyed reliability, truthfulness and the other good features; it taught cruelty, to looking down on the divinity and to think that everything is sold. Ambiguity made the majority liars and made people tell the words different from what they have inside”.

He taught us to evaluate friendship and enmity not in terms of their essence, but in terms of benefits, and encouraged us to think more about outward beauty than inward perfection ... Wealth awakens a sense of respect, and from the moment fame, power, and authority become its companions, - continues the author, - courage began to fade, poverty became a crime, and sincerity a naiveness. Thus, because of wealth, people learned from childhood to luxury, greed and incivility. The feeling of shame and humility is completely strange to them, they were surrounded by fornication, greed, and other vices.... This encourages young people to commit crimes when their property is depleted. Clearly, it is difficult to get rid of the corruption of the soul, which is poisoned by tricks, on the contrary; he strives to use all its strength to make as much wealth as possible and spend it”.

Therefore, spiritual values are a type of value that empowers a person to protect society from disintegration, disarrangement, and crisis. The sacred book of the peoples of Central Asia, the Avesto, is guided by the idea of rescuing and preserving man from evil spirits, instilling in people a sense of confidence in the constant triumph of good, and promoting spiritual purity. In Zoroastrian teachings, the idea of striving for mental health is promoted on the basis of the belief that only a healthy body is a healthy mind.

The holy book of Islam – “Niso”, “Baqara”, “Nur” - suggests that the spiritual health of a society depends on the purity and moral beauty of the offspring, and that spiritual perfection can prevail in a society only if people follow the rules of the Qur'an. There are many hadiths in the hadiths that encourage people to be knowledgeable and wise. According to the hadiths, Muslims behave in any situation.

The great thinker Abu Rayhan Beruni linked the emergence of spiritual values with social relations, people's lifestyles, material needs, interests, demands and goals. For example, strong wish of people to become a unite, the lack of weapons for protection, and the necessity to protect themselves from enemies. Beruni was a supporter of craft, trade between countries, strengthening cultural and scientific relationship, the development of science and increasing its role in a social life. At the same time, he condemned the Arab invasion and their policy of destroying the cultural monuments of our country with emphasizing the need for inheritance in cultural development[13].

Results. In this regard, there is a great role and importance of spiritual values in the formation of a democratic state and civil society in our country and only by inculcating them in the minds of young people and transmitting them to future generations can ensure the spiritual security of society. The ultimate goal of the spiritual renewal of Uzbekistan is to revive these traditions, to give them new meaning, to create conditions for peace and democracy, prosperity, culture, freedom of conscience and the perfection of everyone in our land[14].

Indeed, wide work is being done in our country to restore national spiritual values, to inculcate them in the minds of young people, through the principles of peace and stability, tranquility, interethnic equality, religious tolerance are ensured in our society. The reason is that we cannot form ideological immunity in ourselves without making spiritual values the main content of our lives. Life itself shows that a nation without ideological immunity has no future. The main work being done to raise the spiritual image of our people and restore spiritual values are as follows:

- Accurate, in-depth and comprehensive study of thousand years of history, the publication of works on historical topics (banned in the Soviet period) plays an important role in the formation of national-historical consciousness;
- The revival of national customs, rituals and holidays (Navruz, Ramadan and Eid al-Adha) and the introduction of new holidays (Independence Day, Teachers' Day, Remembrance Day, etc.) have a positive impact on the spiritual life of the people;
- Restoration of religious values, repair of old mosques and madrasas, construction of new ones, publication of religious literature ensures freedom of conscience in the republic;

- Our people are proud to use the spiritual heritage of great ancestors and statesmen who have contributed to the development of the world, including the works of such ancestors as Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Naqshbandi, Ahmad Yassavi, Najmiddin Kubro. Celebrating the anniversaries of scholars (Mirzo Ulugbek, Amir Temur, Al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, etc.) who have made a worthy contribution to the development of the world with the help of UNESCO raises people's sense of national pride;

- Historical and architectural structures that have amazed the world are being extensively repaired, including the restoration of historical and architectural monuments in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara and Khiva, the 2700th anniversary of Termez. ;

- The rise of the Uzbek language to the level of the state language increases our national pride. In turn, the need to learn world languages helps us to face the world, to join the world community, to learn universal values;

- Folk art and applied art are revived, which amazes both our compatriots and foreigners. Folk art is an important factor in educating young people, holding national and international conferences, the heritage of our ancestors and the masterpiece of national and moral culture. In particular, in 2018, the International Status Festival was held in Shahrizabz. 162 participants from 29 countries took part in this international festival.

It is no coincidence that at the current stage of development of society, special attention is paid to the preservation of national spiritual and universal values. The study of the place and role of spiritual values in society is of practical importance. serves to solve.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov noted, "enriching our spiritual values with the achievements of science and development, deepening our understanding, inculcating the principles of falsification of our sacred religion and history, preventing their use for political purposes. - are our main tasks in this regard"[15].

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov noted, "Enriching our spiritual values with the achievements of science and development, understanding ourselves more than before, inculcating the principles of national ideas and ideology in the hearts and minds of our people, preventing our sacred religion and history from falsifying and their use for political purposes. - are our main tasks in this regard[15].

Undoubtedly, in the current era, when the majority of our population is young, it is impossible to preserve the future and spirituality of the nation without preserving the youth. Today, young people are forced to live under strong ideological and informational pressure. Today, young people, not only young generation, but even some of the adults are behaving contrarily to our traditions, are the result of various information crises, to put it mildly, "impact of discriminatory culture."

One of the main directions of the state policy in the spiritual sphere is to inculcate in the minds of every citizen living in Uzbekistan, first of all, the younger generation such ideas as national spiritual values, humanity, patriotism, loyalty to the people. If the main ideas and rules of the ideology of national independence take root in the minds of all citizens of our republic and become a sacred creed, then we will be able to achieve the great goals and save our nation and spiritual values from the crises of globalization.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the values of national statehood, spirituality and national traditions have been restored, and democratic values have been developed in the life of society. Huge political and social work is being carried out in our country aimed at building a democratic society and civil society. As a result of globalization inherent in the XXI century, the processes of international integration are developing rapidly.

By the end of the twentieth century, one of the world's political poles, the socialist camp, had disappeared, and the Cold War had disappeared from the political scene of history. But in the new stage of human civilization, powerful states are trying to influence the newly independent states or the countries that have passed the path of development in the world. These attacks indicate that humanity has not yet fully embarked on the path of spiritual and enlightenment development, living without wars.

Discussions. Today we are talking about the deepening of democratic processes, increasing the political activity of the population, the practical participation of citizens in the political and social life of our country. These goals cannot be achieved without ensuring freedom of information and turning the media into a platform where people can freely express their thoughts and ideas, their attitudes and positions on events.

The creation of a completely new generation of modern mass media and information and communication technologies has created unprecedented opportunities for the exchange of information, its processing and purposeful direction in the life of society. Today, the pace of development of information technology has expanded its scope. As a result of the creation of structured information technologies that affect the human mind for political purposes, its use for political purposes has increased its effectiveness several times.

Accordingly, today, the fight against information attacks in terms of national security of all states has become a topical and important problem and a task that must be addressed. In the context of globalization, the existence of the state, the information crisis that threatens the collapse of its national interests and the fight against it requires each state to develop a special strategic plan, methodology of overcoming, innovative methods as an urgent task.

As rightly Dr. Muminov F.A. pointed out, the threat of information is so universal that it can have a serious negative impact on all other areas: the worldview of the individual, the stability of society, peace in the state, the distraction of public opinion and, ultimately, the spiritual, political, economic and cultural development of any country. Because the penetration of information into the consciousness of society, organization, family, individual is hard to notice. In order to distinguish between positive and negative information, to assimilate good information, and to reject harmful information, the human mind must be developed, and it itself must have a strong will. The majority of the population of any country does not have such an opportunity.

Therefore, information and psychological stability must be achieved primarily by information disseminators: government officials, journalists, educators, employees of public organizations and others.

If we pay attention to psychological and pedagogical theories, the inner world of young people, the formation of personality covers the period from 6 to 24 years. Today, the movement of destructive forces is also targeting young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

It is a requirement of the time to bring up every adult to be a spiritually mature, strong-willed, in a word, a person with strong ideological immunity.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is pursuing the principles of democracy, mutual respect and cooperation, and the joint struggle against various destructive ideas and ideologies that threaten security.

At a time when our country is actively fighting to strengthen its independence, build a free and prosperous homeland, the task of educating a selfless, healthy generation is once again proving its urgency. It is an urgent task for our country to educate the younger generation, to bring up young people as independent-minded, strong-willed people on the basis of universal values.

The sustainable development and prosperity of any state depends on the human factor, in particular, the scientific, creative and spiritual potential of the younger generation. In recent years, at the initiative and under the direct leadership of the head of our state, special attention has been paid to the issue of educating the youth, carrying out reforms in the field of raising their morale, which are closely linked with other spheres of life.

In particular, in accordance with the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, a comprehensive program of measures to bring up young people spiritually, morally and physically harmoniously, to raise their education system to a qualitatively new level was approved.

At the meeting held on March 19, 2019 on raising the morale of young people, the meaningful organization of their leisure time 5 important initiatives were put forward by Sh. Mirziyoyev the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the meeting, it was noted that the issues of strengthening attention to youth, attracting the younger generation to culture, arts, physical culture and sports, the formation of skills in the proper use of information technology, promoting reading habits among young people, women's employment are urgent today.

In addition, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" adopted in 2016, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to raise the spiritual, moral and physical development of youth, raising their education to a qualitatively new level." and the Resolution "On measures to improve the system of involvement of youth in science and support for their initiatives" and other similar normative documents serve as a legal basis for raising the morale of young people.

At the same time, despite the large-scale work being done, various negative situations among young people – delinquency and crimes, various forms of hooliganism, deviations in upbringing (deviant behavior), disregard for national and universal values, indifference to socio-political reforms, and so on, are still observed. These factors require regular study of the spiritual environment, values, changes in the family, and external influences among students.

Conclusions. In view of the above, a sociological study was conducted aimed at forming a sense of commitment to reform among students, the study of the conditions created and leisure issues.

Based on the above considerations, it should be concluded that today the state and the nation cannot protect our national security only with the military. In the current era of struggle for the consciousness of the people, the answer to the problem can be found only through a system of education based on spiritual values, raising the spirituality of the nation. In this regard, the idea of the struggle against the idea, the principle of the struggle against ignorance and enlightenment must remain the demand of the time and the reality of life.

In this sense, it is extremely important to form the ability of people and, above all, young people not only to teach and use new technologies, but also to broaden their worldview, to form philosophical thinking. Alfred North Whitehead, a nineteenth-century British mathematician and philosopher, argued that "a democratic society will not succeed unless the general education system forms a philosophical worldview in people." confirms that his attitude to being requires a transition to a new qualitative stage[16].

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