
Ideological Threats Affecting Youth Education

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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.

Key words and concepts: person, society, past, history, development, goodness, destructive, creativity, ideas, ideology, threat.

Investigation of threats and challenges to the prevention of community stability is of great theoretical and practical importance. Since, in recent years, globalization has emerged and there are various risks that cover all sectors of society, and the identification of effective ways to prevent them has become a priority. After all, the struggle for the human mind and heart has historically been involved in human life in various forms. The present period is characterized by growing ideological threats, ideological attacks, which are carried out by various movements and forces for selfish purposes, negatively affecting the spiritual stability of society.

The relevance of the research topic is as follows:

First, in the context of globalization, the threats to the life of society are manifested in a specific way, and their influence grows. In particular, it is important to note that the ideological threats that emerge as a complex synthesis of various evil and destructive ideas and views seriously affect the overall security of society. This calls for a new approach to the nature, forms and manifestations of ideological threats.

Second, today, in the context of advanced communications, the ideological influence is swift and intense, manifesting itself in a variety of areas and directions. This indicates that ideological threats have entered a new quality stage. From this point of view, the socio-philosophical study of the characteristics of destructive and destructive ideas in modern times is of vital importance.

The extent of the problem studied. The classical works of our great ancestors reflect the issues of upbringing a spiritually mature person. In this regard, Imam Bukhari (810-870) says, "The character of the child is Islamic (in this case the 'trustworthy' - M.Yu.), and the ideas of how to fill it are dependent on the parents and the teacher" [1, 16]. Abu Nasr Farabi (873-950) states that man cannot attain perfection alone. She says she needs to be in touch with others, to help them or to help. Abu Rayhon Beruni (973-1048) mentions the dangers posed by human life, noting that they are often committed with malicious intent [2, 68].

At the same time, it is important to emphasize the importance of the research work of Uzbek scientists S.Abdullayev, Sh.Pakhrutdinov, M.Sobirova, R.Turdiboyeva and O.Gaybullayev on the various educational ways, methods and means of combating ideological threats and their access [3, 21].

Scientific novelty:

- destructive ideas have been explored as perceptions of ideological threats and dangers;
- the processes of psycho-physiological and social development of young people as a demographic group are studied in the context of ideological upbringing;
- the analysis of the reasons why some young people are exposed to harmful ideological influences;

The purpose of the research is to analyze the features of present-day ideological threats and their socio-philosophical analysis.

Research methods. The article relied on such methods of scientific knowledge as objectivity, systematicity, succession, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, generalization, historicity and logic.

The centuries-old history of human society, along with the ideas, ideas and ideologies that lead to goodness and creativity, is at odds with the destructive and destructive views, ideas and ideas that undermine human life, the destruction and degradation of social and social systems. that ideologies also exist.

We know from history that aggression and war have been based on destructive ideologies and that over the past five thousand years, mankind has experienced more than fifteen thousand major wars. There were also hate-filled ideologies that justified wars and justified invasions, killing people and nations. In particular, religious doctrine condemns aggression and murder. Consequently, humanistic religious beliefs undermine peace, harmony and tolerance. However, it is also known that the Inquisition was the consequence of religious ignorance, crusades, and massacres such as the "Bartholomew's Night"?! This is still manifested in the form of religious fanaticism and extremism.

In other words, like ideas that serve to the perfection of a creative person and society, they are subject to threats, destructive ideas and ideological political goals. In other words, we cannot deny the existence of "associations, organizations or institutions that promote a particular idea and influence the minds and spirits of people through various means and means of propaganda and propaganda" [4, 19].

After all, the idea and ideology of the invasion has for centuries served for bloody wars, the destruction and enslavement of peoples, the destruction of lands and the acquisition of wealth. In the past, such aggression was justified for various reasons, such as "justice", "the training of savage nations in culture," or "righting the wrong".

From ancient times, the Turanian land has been suffering from various invasions. The example of patriots such as Shirak, Tumaris, Spitamen, Torobi, patriots like

Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who are not only a weapon of the enemy, but also the protection of our land against alien and alien, destructive ideology. Consequently, it is important to encourage the younger generation not only to be proud of the past, but also to be worthy of great ancestors, and to encourage world-wide work.

“The centuries-old chronicle of humanity, including Uzbekistan, contains many sad pages about the destructive effects of destructive ideas, ideologies and ideologies that have led to violence, violence, shedding bloodshed and bloodshed,” wrote the historian D.Alimova. We can see that these ideas are a flag of religious, national, and classical slogans, expressing their political oppression and aspirations. But the essence has not changed. That is, they are trying to force a change in the lifestyle, culture, traditions and customs of nations and peoples, to subordinate the masses to the political will and ideological underpinnings of others, to create hostile social order, to impose ideological prejudices on the nation. [5, 18].

After all, the ideological threats embodied in the system of ideas and views are changing and refining, both in space and in terms of content and form. Political, economic, social, and spiritual development keeps the ever-changing but constant nature. In particular, colonialism has caused many military wars in the past as an ideology of colonization of nations and nations, which is inhabited by different states and territories, or the idea of self-reliance.

By the 20th century, the principle of territorial integrity in international relations was forbidden to carry out aggressive military actions. Rules of equality, respect and mutually beneficial cooperation have been formulated in the relationship. However, the disposition of other peoples, territories, underground and terrestrial resources and other resources has not diminished in some states and powers. This has led to the emergence of modern ideas in the enrichment of the ideology of tyranny with new ideas!

One of the destructive ideologies that threatens the peace of the world is racism.

This ideological flow has been developing in Europe since the 17th century as the doctrine of “the superiority of white people and the need to rule over others. Racism is most clearly manifested in such acts as harassment, insult, torture, and murder of people who are distinct from their ethnicity and skin color [6, 22]. Chauvinism and aggressive nationalist ideologies that represent a system of ideological threats, such as racism, are also extensively covered in philosophical literature. Their content and interpretation of the present, the social dangers are described in detail in the fundamental work of the first President IA Karimov titled “Uzbekistan at the Threshold of the 21st Century: Security Threat, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development [7, 49]. In particular, the book describes great chauvinism and aggressive nationalism as “... political, ideological and economic domination by certain powers and states, or even striving for interethnic and interstate and regional relations” [7, 52].

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economic, social and spiritual development ensures their historically changing but permanent nature. For example, colonialism has caused many military wars in the past as an idea of colonization of nations, peoples and nations, which is inhabited by different states and territories.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the socio-historical nature of ideological threats:

First, ideological threats are destructive as a reflection of noble and creative ideas. They are objective, the subject is focused on the mind and heart. As a result of the ongoing struggle for ideas and competition, ideological threats are enriched and manifested in a variety of ways.

Secondly, whatever the form of destructive ideas, the essence is directed against freedom, creative activity of the individual, social group, nation and society, and is influenced by information attacks.

Third, ideological threats are driven by a well-designed system of influence by forces pursuing selfish strategic goals, taking into account the social space and the nature of the times.

TRANSLITERATION

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