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MEANS OF COMBATING MORAL THREATS AND THEIR POSSIBILITIES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the classification based on the nature and manifestations of moral threats aimed at the national security and social stability of Uzbekistan in the Internet environment. Various approaches to threats, their scientific and official interpretations are also presented. At the moment, the nature, effects and mechanisms of prevention of external and internal moral threats to our country have been studied.

KEYWORDS

Internet, spirituality, person, society, state, security, social stability, moral threat, classification of threats, Concept, mechanism.

INTRODUCTION

The mechanism of combating moral threats is understood as a structurally interconnected system of organizational, legal, economic and other measures aimed at eliminating damage to the moral system and preventing its occurrence, usually carried out by internal security bodies. Its goals and objectives; objects of influence; threats and their sources;

principles of efficient operation of the mechanism; areas of threats of occurrence of negative events; an algorithm for combating negative events in the generality of procedures and system elements; monitor adverse events and coordinate their response; adverse event risk criteria; may include structural elements such as resources, measures, and

countermeasures. In addition, the application of the general scheme of the countermeasure mechanism in specific areas of practical activity in this regard involves adapting the implementation of its main activity to the nature of threats, the specific characteristics of their scope of existence, the specific characteristics of the objects of exposure, etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many local and foreign scientists have conducted research on the nature and classification of threats to national security. This research consists of summarizing the theoretical, organizational and practical issues of threats to state security in the context of globalization. Including, I. Wallerstein's *Analysis of world systems and situation in the modern world*. - St. Petersburg: University book, 2001; Zb. Brzezinski's *The Grand Chessboard: America's Dominance and Its Geostrategic Imperatives*. - Moscow: International relations, 1998; T. Parsons's *The system of modern societies*. - Moscow: 1998; F. Fukuyama's *The end of history and the last man*: Per. from English. - Moscow: AST, 2004; S. Sharko's *Central Asia as a Eurasian Geopolitical Center: New Opportunities or Illusions?* // *International life - International affairs*. 2013. №10; A. Baikov, E. Batalov's *The main trajectories of the evolution of the world order in the XXI century*. - Moscow: "Aspect Press", 2013. such analyzes can be observed in his works.

From local scientists, S. Otamuratov's *Globalization and national security*. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2013; Otamurodov S. *Globalization and the nation*. - Tashkent: "New century generation", 2008; T. Joraev's *Philosophy of security: the limits of rethinking*. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2013; *Nation-statehood: security and stability*. - Tashkent: "Academy", 2007;

Sustainable development and leadership responsibility by Pakhrutdinov Sh and others. - Tashkent: "Akademiya", 2012; S. Saidolimov's *problems of ensuring security in Central Asia: diss. ... political science. doctor.* - Tashkent: DJQA, 2009; *Social partnership and social security* by A. Begmatov // *Society and management*, 2014, №1; R. Alimov's *Central Asia: common interests*. - Tashkent: "East", 2005. and other literature analyzes are carried out in terms of national-moral security, moral threats aimed at national interests.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Summarizing the level of study of the problem of moral threats and their prevention and countermeasures in modern domestic and foreign literature, the topic of this article has been analyzed in a wide range of political sciences. To solve them, the research used the following methods, including: problematic - chronological - the fight against threats, their prevention focuses on determining the origin of the emergence of certain forms and methods of security activities. Based on the comparative-historical method, it can be noted that the threats are becoming more complicated, and the difficulties in confronting them are increasing. The method of concrete-sociological research envisages the identification of threats directed against the interests of the individual, society and the state, the trends and changes related to them, and the logical method allows to determine the exact relationships between the existing events and processes. The combined use of these methods in the subject article made it possible to investigate the existing problem more accurately and in depth.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The main elements included in the general scheme of the mechanism for combating moral threats of various directions can be described as follows. The main goal of combating such threats is, first of all, to increase the capabilities of the country's policy in the field of spirituality and to ensure a healthy spiritual environment by comprehensively ensuring the system of prevention, minimization, localization and elimination of these threats based on the current and prospective needs of ensuring the security of individuals, society and the state. The negative consequences of moral threats lead to the loss of state or political control, a significant deterioration in the safety of the lives of the population living in these areas for a single or long period of time, the destruction of infrastructure, irreversible negative changes (or destruction) of the country's administrative-territorial economy;

- collection of information about the used and promising information technologies of the anti-information agencies in relation to the political sphere of the activity of the affected object;
- Protecting the elements of the political structure of Uzbekistan, as well as the individual, group and public consciousness of its population from the use of information and political tools and methods of influence of the opposite party;
- protecting the information infrastructure of Uzbekistan in general and the information infrastructure of the political system of Uzbekistan from the use of information and technical means and methods of influence of the opposite party;
- Creating and developing a strategy for conducting counter-information operations in the information and political sphere under different conditions of the internal and external political situation;
- development of the regulatory legal framework of information and political security, conducting

special operations in the information sphere, including information-political spheres, the use of information weapons and methods of information warfare. Solving these tasks includes the formation of a list of subjects of informational and political threats at the initial stage.

The objects of the mechanism of countermeasures in question are moral threats, which offer an understanding of the potential (expressed or implied) of harming the interests of citizens, the state and post-industrial society as a whole in the moral sphere. They apply to society and its various structures, state and civil society institutions, as well as to all organizations and communities that operate at a certain level in the spiritual space. The main principles of the effective operation of the mechanism for combating moral threats are as follows:

- 1) the principle of effectiveness in determining the activity of the moral influence technology of this activity in taking effective countermeasures. The principle is based on foreseeing the possibilities of using various technologies of spiritual influence. An example of disregard for this principle is the unhindered access to social networks of prankster information about the number of victims of demonstrations in Karakalpakstan, which fueled public unrest in the city;
- 2) the principle of prevention of moral threats, its essence is information about threats and predictive justification of the use of this or that technology of manipulation, exposing manipulation actions to the public and taking timely measures to warn about possible consequences;
- 3) the principle of active resistance, which consists of a constant effort to identify false ideas, information in

the spiritual space by showing rational initiative, courage and determination based on a correct understanding of spiritual threats and real conditions;

4) the principle of continuity of countermeasures, which consists in the continuous identification of moral threats. Automatic identification of signs of such information on the basis of modern Internet technologies, appropriate spiritual centers allow this. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop descriptors that reflect the essence of current and prospective spiritual processes, as well as nationally specific options of information distributed in the spiritual space;

5) the struggle of information and ideologies in the spiritual space, the principle of unifying the efforts of state bodies, institutions of civil society and the internal security systems of the direct participants of the spiritual process implies coordinated actions based on the clear delimitation of their powers.

The main sphere of moral threats covers actions in the spiritual system, the spiritual life of society, activities and aspirations within the framework of direct influence on the development of the state and society. Currently, this field has been significantly expanded due to the opportunities to create and reproduce information such as the spiritual wealth of humanity, human qualities, and their practical implementation in the real and virtual world.

The main features of the global network, which allows to consider the Internet as a place of manipulation of the spiritual world of people, virtual space as an independent tool of spiritual-ideological struggle of various socio-political, ideological subjects, are the decentralized structure; In this, there is no official censorship, freedom to distribute and receive

information; high data transfer rate; the ability to influence a certain narrow profile audience; absence of territorial and temporal restrictions; the low cost of communication is very convenient. The above advantages of the virtual space allow the forces spreading moral threats to actively use the global network to solve them by influencing the social consciousness of people through manipulation, propaganda, counter-propaganda, disinformation, ideas, values, behavior patterns, etc. "...the fact that in the virtual world an activity that is unavoidably punishable in real life can be carried out with ease, it corrupts a person. An example of this is the presence of countless pornographic sites on the network, the use of words that humiliate a person, openly insulting people, hiding the defects of products in advertising, posting harmful information for society (it is appropriate to point out that there are sites that provide information about the preparation, sale, and purchase of narcotics) can show".

CONCLUSION

In the process of historical development, the informational and psychological activity of state bodies and authorities has undergone significant changes, and now it has become a constant factor of politics - information conflict. In modern conditions, the information field remains an area of constant conflict between different political subjects at all levels of the organization of power. In the future, such a trend leading to the "informatization" of the armed forces and the "intellectualization" of conventional weapons may help to expand the control of power in the process of conquering information and information dominance, not through traditional armed struggle.

The conducted studies confirm that both social progress and the development of each individual are

accompanied by the development of the virtual information environment and are even determined in many ways, which, in turn, not only contributes to the formation of new national interests, but also creates new problems. Most of these problems are related to the desire of a number of different political entities to dominate the Internet information space. To achieve this goal, various political entities are developing the concept of network information warfare, as a result of which the normal operation of information and telecommunication systems on the Internet, the security of electronic and virtual information resources, as well as their unauthorized access to the Internet will be disrupted. "The Internet is not called a "spider's web" for nothing.

In the spiritual-ideological struggle, Internet technologies expand the possibilities of the subjects of the struggle to influence the mass consciousness and technical resources of the opposing side, thereby helping to achieve wider goals and objectives of the ideological war. In addition, the existence of a large arsenal of attack and manipulation technologies used by various entities indicates that the share of the virtual information component in the spiritual sphere today has a steady growth trend, which indicates that Internet technologies are also deeply penetrating the spiritual sphere.

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