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SOME ISSUES OF SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: Intense attacks on the human heart and consciousness under the influence of ideological attacks, other people's ideas and views, which have intensified in recent decades as a result of the intensification of globalization on our planet, cause great concern for the world community. The article examines the problem of preventing the penetration of young people of various fanatical movements into Uzbekistan via the Internet.

Key words: Terrorism, Internet, radical, national, social or religious ideas.

Language: English

Citation: Teshabaeva, L. A., & Kadirova, D. S. (2021). Some issues of society and individual security in the context of the development of new Uzbekistan. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11 (103), 925-927.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-103-109   *Doi*: crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.11.103.109
Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

The current stage of development of nations and states is characterized by the fact that the security of society and the individual, as well as the stability of the country, are becoming one of the most pressing issues on the agenda. Especially in the last decades, as a result of the intensification of globalization, the ideological attacks, foreign ideas and views, the intense attempts to conquer the human heart and mind are of great concern to the world community. What is clear is that the efforts of these forces to achieve the supremacy of geopolitical goals are often inextricably linked with the scourge of terrorism. In other words, the dangers and threats of terrorism posed by the processes of globalization are forcing humanity to think and defend more than ever and at the same time to worry about preventing the problems associated with it. In the existing literature, experts try to connect the roots of the problems of globalization with the great geographical discoveries of the XV-XVII centuries. According to them, by the twentieth century, these processes have become increasingly widespread and had begun to have a significant impact on accelerating world development. According to one

of them: "... globalization, which is manifesting itself today, has centuries-old roots. The geographical discoveries of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries laid the economic foundation for the involvement of many countries and regions in international trade, and the industrial revolution for the strengthening and expansion of general relations. In later periods, such relationships deepened. By the beginning of the twentieth century, this process, which acquired a new qualitative character and covered all spheres of social life, began to be expressed through the concept of globalization" [1-4].

Materials and methods

It should be noted that in our opinion, it is no exaggeration to say that today terrorism is no longer a new social phenomenon for humanity. Because the "news" about terrorist acts that take place in one or another part of the world every day and every hour through the media and social networks has formed a stereotype in the social consciousness of people as a simple occurrence of these horrible processes.

In fact, by its very nature, terrorism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon for which there is no

universal definition. Some authors describe terrorism as "the actions of an individual or a group of individuals to intimidate other people, to subjugate them to their will in order to establish the order required by the ideology of pro-terrorists." psychological, moral and physical violence "[2]. They claim that usually random people become the object and victims of terrorism.

Definitions of terrorism also include the fact that it is not a creative event because it did not invent anything, but an event that "simply exaggerates everything" and "exacerbates the order of certain things, the logic of violence and hesitation" [3]. Of course, because terrorism is a war in peacetime in its purpose, essence, and content, "... intimidation and despair of the population, tying the hands of the political administration and forcing it to surrender, inflicted terrible damage on innocent victims," said Alain de Benoit, a well-known political scientist. is a method of deliberately killing random people "[4].

At the same time, it should be noted that the processes of globalization, by their nature and content, on the one hand, are a positive process, and it is wrong to understand terrorism as a product of globalization. Because under the influence of these processes, the ideas of joint development prevail in the development of nations and states, integration processes serve as a basis for socio-economic development, nations and states are forced to work together to find a rational solution to many problems. Ultimately, humanity is making unprecedented gains and achievements in progress and development, and it is worth noting that. This is a real reality that is happening directly in the eyes of humans and cannot be denied. And these statements, in our opinion, will be a logical basis for quoting and conveying the above idea.

A closer look at all the definitions of terrorism reveals that they all have one epistemological commonality, that is, they all emphasize not only the violation of social and legal order as a social phenomenon in terrorism but also the inhumanity of solving global and local problems of concern to all mankind. the method is also noted.

Some experts, however, point out that terrorism has certain ontological foundations, along with aspects of gnoseological origin. This category of approaches emphasizes that the perpetration of terrorism belongs to the human person, "Who am I?", "What can I do?", "Who are you?", "Who are we?", "Who are you?" [5,6], is also directly related to the logic of the answers to questions such as. In other words, the proponent of this view argues that terrorist acts also consist of "circumstances in which a person is chosen and attributed to himself, a unity of ideas and beliefs about himself and his personal qualities" [5,7].

Today, as a result of the transition of society to a highly industrialized period in its development, the transition to a modern information society has further complicated the culture. Due to the age of the Internet,

the importance of the information space and existence has become much more active, and this is arguably one of the leading causes of the complexity of the human personality. To this end, the well-known scientist AP Krasnopolskaya rightly points out that at present "the basic social institutions responsible for the formation of personality are sufficiently changed, and even fragmented and can not fully perform their functions" [6]. This, in turn, leads to the frequent occurrence in the modern information society of such features as corruption, deviation, mental stress, deviation from ethical norms, forgetting personal responsibility for their actions. These features are self-evident and serve as an undeniable factor even for terrorist acts.

A person's propensity for terrorism is moving towards a social reality and a mass threat to the enlightened world. This is due to the negative impact of globalization processes on individuals who are the subject of society. Because of this influence, distortions, general distortions, and devaluations of the value system occur in stable social stereotypes. The fact that modern terrorist organizations with great influence (for example, ISIS) are persistently trying to make effective use of these vulnerabilities of the individual in these global processes is related to the same thing. As a result of this influence, the terrorist, who in practice becomes a "living corpse", fanatically chooses to shed the blood of innocent people as the best way to get to heaven [8-10].

Naturally, in such a complex environment, the rational use of the power of education is of great importance in the search for a solution to this increasingly complex problem. The education we are talking about here is not economics, but pedagogy, which should start in kindergarten. After all, the younger a child is, the faster he or she will learn new things than an adult. Therefore, since adults must teach a child something, we must know that it is our main duty to teach not everything, but what is necessary.

It is known that in the ideology of terrorism, in many cases, the practice of using young people as a tool in the commission of terrorist acts is widespread. At the same time, terrorists widely use modern information technologies as a mechanism to influence the minds of young people. As a result, the attractive "high ideas" created by terrorists to increase their influence will attract the attention of certain categories of young people.

Such methods and tools at the disposal of terrorists are based on the ability to effectively influence the human mind with the help of modern technology, and, so to speak, occur as a "policy of the strong against the weak." This method has a special feature, it is mainly intended for young people, young people who are not yet mentally and spiritually mature, have not yet formed a firm position in life, and have weak ideological immunity, very quickly fall

into the trap of radical, national, social or religious ideas. This is confirmed by the 90s of our country's development. At the same time, it was observed that the youth of Uzbekistan, often through religious or ideological sects and sects, entered into sects such as Wahhabism, Hizb ut-Tahrir, Akromiya, "Nurchi", and their will and spirit were exercised in places controlled by "leaders" and "teachers".

One of the most noteworthy aspects is the experience of involving young people in terrorist activities in most cases, and in doing so, mainly the use of religious sentiments. After all, terrorists use new information technologies, primarily the Internet, to propagate the teachings of radical Islam, encourage young people to Islam, and become their "savior." They are also widely using their "rescue role" internationally, promoting terrorism as a way to wage a total war against "non-believers." This serves to destabilize the situation in the international arena, escalate conflicts and disagreements, and undermine friendly relations between different peoples and states. The complexity of the situation is due to the ease and convenience of using the Internet, the abundance and diversity of information, its attractiveness and attractiveness, and the fact that the boundaries of time and space are almost non-existent. All of this is largely turning young people into real and potential victims of terrorist technology.

Conclusion

Terrorism remains one of the most pressing but still insurmountable problems of our time. Therefore, terrorism, which is a very complex phenomenon in terms of its purpose and essence, is multifaceted, and its problems require interdisciplinary study, which is methodological, systematic, consistent and interdependent.

Unfortunately, it is not easy to fully and imagine the original image, goals, and capabilities of these forces. Because they often work under the guise of various masks, attractive slogans and ideas. It should also be borne in mind that these forces have enormous material, financial resources and opportunities at their disposal and that they serve their well-thought-out, long-term and long-term evil plans and programs. Therefore, each of us must understand that the timely understanding of such threats to the peace and stability of the world, the constant awareness of them, the timely elimination of these actions is an urgent task to ensure the security of society and the individual today. For New Uzbekistan, which is developing step by step with the world community, a deep understanding of this need is one of the key factors in ensuring a prosperous and peaceful future for our country and people.

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