

MANIFESTATIONS OF INVARIANT THREATS, NEGATIVE IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES ON STUDENT EDUCATION

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To Cite this Article

Jumaeva Khulkarkhan Mukhammadjonovna 2024). “ MANIFESTATIONS OF INVARIANT THREATS, NEGATIVE IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES ON STUDENT EDUCATION”. *Musik in Bayern*, 89(7), 93–99. <https://doi.org/10.15463/gfbm-mib-2024-256>

Article Info

Received: 02-04-2024 Revised: 21-04-2024 Accepted: 29-05-2024 Published: 16-07-2024

Abstract: This article highlights the invariant threats and their manifestations that have a negative impact on the spirituality of young people in the current era of globalization. Also, the role of these invariant threats in human life, their negative consequences, ways to eliminate them, and their dictionary meaning are revealed. Today, national values are a reliable and important means of protecting young people from moral threats. The role of national values in the development of the spiritual education of young people is incomparable. The article also covers the strategy for preventing invariant threats that have a negative effect on the morale of students. To protect students from any threats, to prevent them from succumbing to ideas that are foreign, foreign, and contrary to national values is a sacred duty to the motherland, our people, and the world community is the task of the teacher.

Key words: moral threat, external threat, invariant threats, "mass culture", missionary, informational threat, terrorism, chauvinism, egocentrism.

Introduction

It is difficult for every citizen of our country, especially the young generation, to withstand various moral threats if he does not have his independent opinion, life-national values that have passed the test of time, a healthy outlook and strong will. For this, unanimity, solidarity, courage, independent thinking, healthy faith, knowledge - in short, spiritual and physical maturity - are required from our people, especially our youth. After all, only young people who are mature in all aspects can protect themselves from various spiritual and ideological attacks, have a conscious attitude to life, and can resist attacks that may threaten the independence and peace of our country.

Undoubtedly, commendable work is being done in our country to raise such a generation and raise their morale. The attention of our people, state and government is focused on youth. From this point of view, in the Development Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Helping young people to mature spiritually, intellectually, physically and morally, to educate young people in patriotism, civic sense, tolerance, laws, national and universal values", "Education as a person with a spirit of respect, who can resist harmful influences and currents, has firm beliefs and views on life" is defined as the main task [1.]. In order to fulfill this task, it is urgent to enrich the intellectual and spiritual world of students, to strengthen measures to develop the competence to resist internal and external threats, to identify effective influencing factors and to expand the possibilities of using them in educational activities.

Analysis of literature on the topic

One of the important factors of ensuring the moral security of the youth of the society is the moral and moral condition of the students, because it is the young generation that is the main socio-intellectual wealth of the society and its future.

In this regard, A. Erkayev, S. Choriyev, M. Kuronov, N. Umarova analyzed the social, spiritual, and mental health aspects of ensuring the spiritual safety of young people in their scientific works. Pedagogical and psychological aspects of youth education, formation of ideological immunity were covered by A. Turgunova, M. Khujayev, Sh. Taylakhova, Z. Saliyeva, A. Ismanova, G. Tulyaganova.

Research methodology

When eliminating internal threats in students, it is important to consider their social health, value hierarchy, as a category that reflects their spiritual state in general. Objective data on the social health of students, as well as spiritual support in its comprehensive development, and the need for a qualitatively new approach to solving problems in the field of "cleaning" the spiritual environment of young people. It is desirable for students to have an independent position. Because the opposite conditions in the development of students who cannot realize the possibilities of meeting their social needs as a subject are the main factor in reducing their activity. These factors increase internal threats such as uncertainty, indifference and indifference in student activity.

It is necessary to ensure that the protection of students from internal threats is developed through educational activities. In this case, the development of inner emotions in students requires the use of active and interactive methods of education based on the combination of activities outside the classroom.

When we researched this problem, we included the following among the factors that negatively affect the spirituality of our youth:

1. The threat of popular culture.
2. Threats spreading through the Internet, telephone, disks.
3. The threat of ideas that are contrary to various national and national spirituality.

4. Human trafficking.
5. Addiction and addiction.
6. Lack of passion.

Analysis and results

Globalization, ideological-ideological attacks, drug and human trafficking, popular culture, terrorism, missionary work, chauvinism, egocentrism can be included among the external threats aimed at destroying personal spirituality. Undoubtedly, these threats are created by some individuals and forces. Such forces are developing various methods and means of influencing the civilian population and are using all the possibilities available to them: material, technical and technological resources. The most subtle part of this process is that they cannot be noticed from the outside, they operate without showing themselves. However, they easily take over the mind, outlook, heart, and even "body" of a person and turn them into enemies of the whole country and nation.

Hence, these invariant threats are the main sources of all threats. One of the important factors of protecting our national spirituality is to protect the spirituality, consciousness, and outlook of the youth from any external threats.

One of the invariant threats is the increasing distribution of narcotics. Its threat is that the following negative situations occur in those who consume it:

- a) deterioration of human health and psyche;
- b) the effect on the recipient's heredity, the birth of unhealthy children,
- c) creation of unhealthy families or family collapse;
- g) entering the crime street of a person;
- d) suffering from various diseases, especially AIDS
- u) separation of a person from a healthy lifestyle, work, community, etc.

Experts say that treatment of drug addicts is the most difficult and sometimes fatal condition. External forces are interested in educating such people. After all, it is clear to all of us that a person will not stop at anything, even the most serious crime, in order to take a single drug. This is the same term for them.

It is especially sad that most of the victims of these drugs are young people. A number of regulatory documents issued by the UN and other international organizations recognize the implementation of drug restrictions at the state level, and these requirements are also reflected in the legislation of Uzbekistan. In general, the main goal of all legal reforms implemented in our country is aimed at comprehensively ensuring the interests of a person. Briefly speaking about the factors that lead to the beginning and origin of drug addiction, the circumstances of a person are important in drug addiction and addiction. For example, depression, nervousness, lack of self-control, lack of will, inability to meet one's own needs, inability to cope with some life difficulties. The future physical and spiritual formation of the young generation mainly depends on the environment in the family, who their parents are, and what place they occupy in the family.

In addition to narcotics, psychotropic substances that lure young people into their trap are also widespread. Psychotropic substances, neuroleptic substances,

neuroleptics - a group of drugs that affect the mental activity of a person; they eliminate delusions, hallucinations, and other psychotic symptoms without disrupting consciousness. It is used in the treatment of nervous diseases and mental diseases. According to their effects, they are divided into neuroleptics (aminazin), anxiolytics (seduxen, etc.), psychostimulants (phenamine, etc.), antidepressants (amitriptyline), etc. [12].

Today, the scourge of drug addiction has reached a state that knows no limits, measures and comparisons. A change in the pupils of the child's eyes occurs when drinking psychotropic drugs. That's why some young people don't go home looking like this when they take medicine. After the symptoms of the drug have passed, he goes to his parents. Therefore, parents should pay attention to the behavior of their children, not to control them, but to have a friendly conversation with them.

In the encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy, "mass culture" is a complex, unique form of cultural existence that cannot be interpreted in the same way all the time. It is widely understood that popular culture is a phenomenon related to Western culture, as well as evaluating it as an example of lack of ideas, poor quality, and tastelessness [3; 313-b].

This concept began to be used in the 20-30s of the 20th century. In the process of the emergence, formation and development of "Popular culture" in Western Europe and the USA, it is noticeable that it used the following genres intended for and covering the masses of ordinary people.

1. Shows and pictures with a small plot depicting violence and crime.
2. Comics. A collection of promiscuous images with short captions.
3. Westerns. Films and works of art depicting Europeans' invasion of America, Australia, Africa, and a number of regions in Asia, their expansion, and their heroism in battles with indigenous peoples.
4. Detective genre works.
5. "Pop music" that increases the tendency of the masses to act hysterically. In this genre, special attention is paid to mass seduction and convulsive dances.
6. "Pop art" is a trend in visual arts.
7. "Pop literature".
8. Kitsch. A genre that promotes the acceptance of objects, things and objects that have no aesthetic value as works of art.
9. Happy-unplanned, "sudden" performances.

Today, mass culture is a culture that is disseminated through the means of mass communication. They are aimed at the superficial organization of human relations between people, promiscuity, over-emotionalism, enraging the listener through the performance of musical works, promoting violence and sexuality.

Another type of foreign ministry is missionary work. So who are the missionaries? What tools do they use to achieve their goals?

First of all, it should be noted that missionary work is an effort to realize one's selfish goals by promoting another religion or another system among people

of a certain system and a certain religion. We all know how badly the members of this movement affect the life of the society.

Missionary is derived from the Latin verb "missio", which means "to send", "to assign a task", and "missioner" means "performer of a task". In a general sense, it means a set of theoretical and practical activities aimed at solving defined tasks. Missionary means the promotion of another religion among peoples who believe in one religion [11].

Missionaries use tools of international terrorism, drug addiction, religious extremism, in particular "Hizbut-Tahrir", "Wahhabism", teachers, language teachers in educational and charitable societies, propaganda institutions. They carry out their actions by sneaking in under the guise of teaching foreign cuisine. After our country gained independence, various ideas and ideologies began to flow into our country. Among these ideologies, the most radical is the missionary movement. Missionaries, under the guise of teachers of special courses teaching foreign languages, settle in student dormitories, as traders or businessmen in our markets and shops, as connoisseurs of culinary secrets, in public catering outlets, let alone in all aspects of life, and fulfill their selfish goals. they try to take advantage of any small opportunity to improve. In our country, as in other countries of the world, they are trying to take advantage of the naivety, gullibility, and lack of faith of some young people, even promising to improve their material support [4; 32-b].

The next dangerous moral threat for young people today is the threat of information. This type of threat aims to wrongly form the social consciousness of young people and thus educate young people who have completely forgotten their identity and do not strive towards the goal. This threat forces a person to forget what they are living for, and young people caught in its trap forget about the future, time. In such young people, it is observed that he hesitates and falls into a vortex of problems.

Today, the threat of information is mainly organized using the Internet and under its cover.

In this way, informational threats become a tool of negative ideological influence that captures the heart and mind of a person and drives them out of their tracks.

So, the threat of information can be understood as overt or covert aggression of some political-ideological forces against a country and people using information.

Terrorism is derived from the Latin word, which means "to scare", "to panic". It is a criminal activity aimed at seizing state power by creating panic and fear in large sections of the population, creating instability in society.

Attempting to impose one's judgment through intimidation and terror is characteristic of terrorism. It can be manifested in political, economic, religious, ideological, racial, national, group and individual forms. Persecution, violence, subversion and murder are common features of any form of terrorism, and all of

these are contrary to the principles of humanity, democracy, and justice. Therefore, terrorism, no matter under what guise it is carried out, is essentially a crime against humanity, development, and goodness [9; 11-b].

Conclusions and suggestions

According to the above analysis, we should note that the processes of globalization are such a complex, conflicting and violent process that it manifests various external and internal moral threats. It has been observed that today's threats to the youth morale are extremely dangerous, destructive and destructive. It not only destroys the spirituality of a person's worldview, but also alienates him from society, disrupts his activities and damages his health.

Undoubtedly, unprecedented work, propaganda and measures to prevent such a situation have been carried out and are being increased in our country. Unfortunately, as they say, there is no rice without rice, but among our youth, there are still those who get involved in these nefarious activities.

Today, national values are a reliable and important means of protecting young people from moral threats.

Any nation lives with its own values. However, there are also values that are of common importance to representatives of all nations, which are called national values. These are: the value of the mother planet for all representatives of the nation, peace and tranquility, human will and its value, moral relations, etc. are national values. In this regard, we found it permissible to dwell on the opinion of the philosopher and scientist Q. Nazarov about universal human values. According to him: "Universal values" is not a name, name or term of the most valuable things for society and mankind, but a philosophical-axiological concept used to express their importance and social value [10; 196].

The theme of national values did not escape religious books. In the ancient book of our ancestors, Avesta, great attention is paid to national values and their importance [2; 400].

It is our sacred duty to the motherland, our people, and the world community to protect young people from any attacks and threats, to prevent them from falling in love with ideas that are foreign, foreign, and contrary to national values.

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