



THREATS TO THE MORAL SECURITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOCIETY AND FACTORS FOR THEIR ELIMINATION

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Abstract: *In the processes of ensuring the spiritual security and social stability of the society, the specific aspects of the external and internal factors that have a negative impact on the spiritual world of young people have been scientifically analyzed.*

Key words: *Society, individual, spirituality, spiritual life, social life, globalization, tolerance, humanity, value, moral security, threat, social stability, internet, information, indifference, indifference, carelessness, selfishness, irresponsibility and groupism.*

Moral security is a part of national security and is a process that plays an important role in the ideological world of a person in society, especially young people. In the conditions of globalized and man-made civilization, various threats are affecting human social life, worldview and consciousness in the society. The risks and threats to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state are continuously increasing in terms of time and space, as the socio-economic life improves. These threats are often based on the struggle to acquire territory, resources, capital and intellectual property, to live comfortably at the cost of destroying the interests of others.

Taking into account that the scale of the threat increases according to the characteristics of space and time, there should be a tendency of constant struggle in society against negative factors with both internal and external characteristics. Not only the society's efforts in this regard, but also the formation of conscious attitudes of citizens, especially young people, in the fight against threats, will help to solve the assigned tasks in a timely manner.

In the processes of ensuring the spiritual safety and social stability of society, the external factors that have a negative impact on the spiritual world of young people can be explained as follows:

- ideological and political threats arising through world geopolitical and geoideological processes;
- spiritual threats that constantly threaten the spiritual life and social life interests of a person and society;
- non-national threats that serve to derail human and societal values arising through globalization processes;
- information threats coming through the Internet, mass communications and other information resources.

Today, it is no longer a secret that these global spiritual threats derail the normal way of social life of young people. Especially the negative information and their sources coming



through the Internet have a destructive effect on the moral and psychological mood of young people.

In the processes of moral security and social stability of the society, there are also internal factors that affect the moral environment of young people, and these are created through the processes that undermine the internal moral stability of the country. Such processes include negative factors such as nationalism, localism, tribalism, elitism, corruption and crime, social inequality, drug addiction, immorality, and lack of moral culture. In contrast to these processes, the social and spiritual activity of young people is an important feature in the processes of maintaining the security of the spiritual system of society, and its full implementation in practice is an urgent issue.

As long as there are processes of reform, positive change, development, social progress and national upliftment in society, it will never proceed smoothly. It is natural that there are various obstacles, negative situations, threats and problems against the background of this progress. To a certain extent, the evils that obstruct the path of national progress, safe social environment, moral stability, and comprehensive reforms have a destructive effect on the social systems. Overcoming these threats, eliminating them and preventing them are the most important measures to be implemented in society.

Identifying threats that negatively affect the spiritual sphere of public life and conducting research and analysis on the issue of their permanent elimination is of great importance in strengthening the stability of civil society. In such a situation, it is necessary to develop a research strategy that coordinates the interests of society, its various institutions, and the interests of various social groups in the study of moral threats and negative factors. *As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, "In this regard, in many cases, it is limited to fighting against the consequences of threats, not the main reasons that cause them. I believe that the roots of international terrorism and extremism are, among other factors, ignorance and intolerance. In this regard, it is the most important task to form and educate the consciousness of people, first of all, young people on the basis of enlightenment"*¹.

In modern conditions, threats to human life go beyond national borders and expand their scope on a global scale, undermining universal values. Studying the scale of threats on a national, regional, and universal scale, and looking for ways to eliminate them, is an important criterion for preserving national and universal values. Ensuring the continuity of moral security trends in society, preserving peace and tranquility is also a criterion for preserving the stability of the socio-spiritual environment. In this regard, human thinking, spiritual outlook and social responsibility are important.

Education of young people in the spirit of national pride, respect for national and universal values is very important in ensuring the moral security of the society. Young people with these characteristics will find a solution to the problem even in the presence of any moral threats and social problems. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.

¹ Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. September 19, 2017. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/1063>.



Karimov, stated that “Ignoring people's social sentiments and social problems at all stages of development poses a great threat to stability and national security”², he said..

It is necessary to develop and implement important programmatic and forward-looking measures to ensure the moral security of young people in the society and fight against moral threats. Because short measures, long-winded propaganda processes do not give the expected results in preventing and eliminating moral threats. If the economy, social sphere and political systems start solving the problem together and in harmony, ensuring the stability of spiritual life and fighting against negative factors will give the expected results. Moral security is a process of solving issues affecting the whole society, and it consists in development of all spheres of society and ensuring solid integrity, stability, peace and tranquility.

In the sociological research on the level of moral tolerance of young people, the question “Do you think that various threats affect the rise of the sense of tolerance among young people in the era of globalization?”³. To this question, 66% of young people answered "Various threats have an effect", 19% of young people said "Threats have almost no effect", 8% of young people said "Threats have no effect", 7% of young people answered "It's hard to say anything about it". As can be seen from these answers, young people today confirmed that various threats affect their spiritual processes.

It is clear from this that various theoretical and practical tasks must be carried out continuously in order to implement measures to eliminate threats to the moral security of young people in society, for example:

Theoretical task: help to develop science-based programs, norms and strategies in this direction, which will determine ways to eliminate threats to spirituality and ensure and strengthen the spiritual security, stability of society. In this regard, clearly directed, strictly based tasks should be set.

Practical task: to consistently implement the adopted programs and decisions to ensure spiritual security in life, to cleanse the entire society from various spiritual threats, vices and negative situations. Because if this task is not fully implemented in social life, then the moral security of the society cannot be achieved.

As a result of threats to the moral security of society and the sense of tolerance of young people and the emergence of negative factors, an imbalance in the content and norms of moral relations appears, and vices such as indifference, carelessness, selfishness, irresponsibility, laziness and groupism are established in the mentality of some categories of young people. This reality has a negative impact on the development of the spiritual sphere of society, serves to derail social relations in a certain sense. Also, due to the process of interrelationship, the development of all areas of society is hindered and there are situations that threaten the national interests of society.

In short, it is necessary to solve the following tasks and implement measures to eliminate the threats that harm the moral security system of society and the sense of tolerance of young people:

² Karimov I. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions of stability and development guarantees. T.: Uzbekistan, 1997. -P. 182.

³ Results of the survey conducted on the basis of the sociological research program approved by the "Istiqbol" Regional Research Center. September 22, 2022.



- study the causes of threats and negative factors in practice, the conditions of their emergence in social life, analysis of their sources and causes of development;
- conducting research on how threats and negative factors affect the spiritual sphere of society and what negative consequences they cause;
- distinguishing the types and typologies of threats and social problems that have a negative impact on the moral system of society, conducting appropriate studies on each of them and drawing appropriate conclusions.

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