



## **THE NEED AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SPIRITUAL PROPAGATION IN GLOBALIZATION**

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### **Abstract:**

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In this article, the changes taking place in the world during globalization, the necessity and specific features of spiritual propaganda in the conditions of globalization, the reasons for the origin of ideological threats, and the negative consequences caused by such foreign ideas are described on the basis of concrete facts. Also, the article contains suggestions about the methods of promoting spiritual and educational campaigns that should be conducted among the population in the era of globalization.

**Keywords:** globalization, political culture, threat, spirituality, spiritual propaganda, education, nation, spiritual threats.

**INTRODUCTION.** Today, social changes in human society create new threats. These include international terrorism, ideological attacks, fanaticism, the influence of various mass media, and socio-psychological threats. The influence of external threats creates internal threats related to certain socio-spiritual relations in people's interactions, social activity and mood, behavior, beliefs, profession and worldview[18].

In order to correctly understand and understand the essence of each era, the law of development, the most important thing is to determine the processes and concepts that determine the essence of the era. Today, the concept of globalization, which is widely used in our life in social, political, cultural and spiritual spheres, is of interest to many politicians, philosophers and scientists[17]. Because it is becoming clear day by day that the development of society is directly related to the correct understanding of this process. Based on this point of view, the philosophical analysis of the essence of this concept and the reasons for its origin is important in clarifying the content of the topic we have chosen. After all, without knowing the concept of globalization, it is illogical to express an opinion about the content of the fight against spiritual threats in this process[1].

The term globalization was first used by the American scientist T. Levitt in an article published in the Harvard Business Review in 1983 as a factor that caused changes in the economic sphere in the early 80s of the 20th century. It says that Globalization is the process of integration of various regional product markets produced by multinational corporations.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** The process of its study began in 1985 by Roland Robertson, who defined it as a set of objective processes aimed at making the world

a single whole. Since then, different approaches to this concept have continued. In most scientific studies, globalization is defined by the words "globus" in Latin and "global" in French[16]. The concept of "Global (universal) problems" is given in the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy" published in cooperation with the scientists of our republic. In it, it is emphasized that this concept (French global is the most general) is a problem that is diverse in terms of its scope and scope and concerns the entire globe and humanity. Also, in this dictionary, it is shown that global problems in a broad sense mean the violation of mutual relations between man and nature, and several global problems that have arisen in the world today are given as examples[7].

Russian scientist L.E. According to Grinin, globalization is the result of integration and convergence of regions and the world as a whole." He views globalization as a process and gives it the following definition. "Globalization is a process, as a result of which the world becomes more connected and more dependent on all its subjects."

One of the Russian scientists, Professor A.G. Kosichenko also sees globalization as a process. He writes: "Globalization is a multi-dimensional process that covers all spheres in its sphere of influence with different methods and means." At the moment, in his opinion, "the unique influence of the economy is being manifested in all spheres of world life today." In 2006, "Globalistika mejdunarodnyy mejdissiplinarnyy encyclopedia slovar" was prepared and published in collaboration with the world's leading scientists dedicated to defining the concept of "Globalization" and its impact on various fields[8].



In addition, the following three dimensions given to the globalization process by the French researcher B. Bundy are presented:

- globalization is a continuous historical process;
- globalization is the process of homogenization and universalization of the world;
- it is also noted that globalization is a process of washing away national borders.

Scientists and politicians of our country also express their opinions about the concept of globalization. In this sense, according to philosopher and political scientist S. Otamurodov, "Globalization means the process of generalization in all spheres of life of states and peoples."

So, views on the concept of globalization continue to vary[9]. This is natural. Because its characteristics of happening in space and time are different, new opportunities are being manifested in the influence it has on the change of the world[19]. The concept of "globalization" can be added to the various opinions put forward by the authors above. Because each author thinks differently about his influence on different fields and interprets it differently. In this sense, the more diverse the ideas put forward by the authors are, the more opportunities for studying its various features and the impact it has on humanity, nation, country, and the world will expand[15].

Another reason is the increase in urbanization worldwide, which has accelerated the process of globalization. In almost all countries of the world, the economically active part of the urban population goes to work in the morning, young people go to study, and return to their homes in the evening. Even the type and style of clothes they wear at work and on the street, as well as the things they use in their household, are almost the same. All this led to the emergence of common views in the psychology, way of thinking, leisure and life, consumption, and life of different peoples, and created the basis for the spread of mass culture[10]. As a result, an industry producing leisure and entertainment "products" was formed in almost all countries of the world.

At this point, it should be said that the process of globalization is not completely new. The creation of new means of science, economy, transport, communications, the formation of the world market, mass migrations, the intensification of international relations and exchanges put an end to the separation of countries and peoples from each other[20]. An important aspect of globalization is that global systems of managing international relations are being created today. In general, globalization covers all aspects of human activity and activity.

When talking about the main factor and reason why the process of globalization is entering our lives more and more quickly and deeply, it is necessary to objectively recognize that today the development and prosperity of any country is closely connected not only with its near and far neighbors, but also with other regions and regions on a global scale. It is not difficult to understand that the exclusion of any country from this process will not lead to positive results[11].

According to scientists, globalization has several positive aspects, including, among other things, it creates a serious basis for solving problems closely related to the economic development of countries, international competition that causes the deepening of specialization and international division of labor along with the expansion of the market. creates, leads to an increase in work efficiency, which is observed as a result of the rationalization of production on a global scale, the wide spread of modern technologies, and the competitive pressure aimed at introducing innovations on a global scale.

However, globalization embodies not only positive results, but also unique conflicts and negative results. The negative aspects of globalization include:

due to the fact that the economic growth of underdeveloped countries is slower than that of developed countries, the advantages and advantages that come from globalization mainly fall to the contribution of developed countries;

the interdependence of national economies on a global scale may cause world instability, the gap between the rich and the poor may deepen, many conflicts may arise as a result of injustice and inequality;

there is a risk that control of the economy of some countries will pass from independent governments to more powerful international organizations or to transnational corporations;

as a result of globalization, it becomes easier for various infectious diseases, drug addiction, and organized crime to spread from one country to another;

globalization can lead to the weakening of the foundations of national statehood and even the disappearance of some countries, the widespread spread of Western pop culture and, on the contrary, the disappearance of various national cultures: (scientists say that under the influence of Western culture, 2 languages per week in the world are now becoming dead languages spinning)[12].

The possibilities of continuing the natural course of the integration process can be preserved only if the globalization process creates factors that can be an obstacle to the erosion of national



spirituality and moral values, and if every nation strives to make effective use of them.

Filling the ideological gap and forming ideological immunity is an important direction of raising a mature generation. Today's humanity lives in a situation where various ideas and political struggles are escalating on a global scale, and ideological contradictions are intensifying[14].

In such a situation, ideological indifference leads to losing the political struggle. Especially in the current globalization conditions, the political forces that aim to abandon any ideological path, to promote the path of non-ideology, to inculcate their glittering cosmopolitical ideas into the minds of de-ideological categories and, on this basis, for different categories of missionary ideas, religious-fundamentalist, extremist, and terrorist content ideas. they manage to open the way. In such conditions, it is necessary to pay attention to two important aspects of spiritual education[13-25].

Firstly, the issue of filling the ideological void with creative ideas, and secondly, the issue of forming ideological immunity in the minds of the military.

Also, we believe that the necessity of spiritual propaganda in the conditions of globalization is reflected in the process of implementing the following measures:

First, ideological immunity should be formed in the process of military-patriotic education. Methods such as conversation, debates on the topic of patriotism, watching movies, visiting museums and military-patriotic memorials, reading lectures are used for this purpose. Ideological immunity, unlike medical immunity, is not innate, but rather an educational process.

**CONCLUSION.** Secondly, it is necessary to rely on political culture in the formation of ideological immunity. Political culture is formed from the unity of three structural elements.

The first element is political consciousness. This is to have political knowledge and information. The second element is political trust. This is a strong belief in the validity of political knowledge. You can't make someone else believe what you don't believe in yourself[21]. Political trust is formed over a long period of time. Ideological immunity can be created by providing regular ideological education to young people. The third element is political activity. Direct participation of a person in political processes and political relations. Young people show their practical political activity by instilling ideological immunity in others. So, political culture is formed as a unity of political knowledge, political belief and political activity.

It is easy to instill ideological immunity in young people who have formed a political culture.

Thirdly, in the formation of ideological immunity, it is necessary to rely on the legal knowledge and legal culture of young people. Young people should be able to understand their rights and duties in front of the country, consider it a patriotic duty to contribute to the development of the country. Legal knowledge is related to the extent to which young people have mastered the Constitution, national and international laws, and have information about the laws being prepared in the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Parliament of Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct regular discussions among young people about national and international legislation, our Constitution and legal knowledge.

Fourthly, public organizations have a great role in the formation of ideological immunity. Due to this, the role of youth organizations, political parties and movements, associations of military service veterans, and neighborhood organizations is incomparable in the formation of ideological immunity among young people. It is desirable to use their capabilities in this education[22].

In conclusion, it should be said that the formation of ideological immunity in the process of globalization is more important than ever. For this, it is the need of the day to strengthen spiritual and educational campaigns in the localities, to form more of the national idea and spirituality in the minds of young people.

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