



Research Article

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the prospects and problems of the formation of ideological immunity, the ongoing large-scale reforms, the need for political culture of citizens to ensure its success and the role of information in society in increasing political activism.

KEYWORDS

Ideological immunity, democracy, humanity, society, state, system, political activity, activity, crowd movement, reform, political culture.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is currently striving to build a strong civil society on the basis of a strong

state. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said that "this path



is a solid foundation for building a free, democratic, humane state, forming a civil society, increasing the economic power and further development of our country."

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, also pointed out the way to build civil society, saying, "Political immunity must be raised. People need to know how the government makes decisions, how their implementation is monitored, and take an active part in the preparation and implementation of these decisions."

It is known that political culture is a system of norms in political activity that reflects the political perfection of society and its people. The political activity of people in the life of society is manifested in two forms in practice. One of them is a blind political activity based on emotion, which can be called a "crowd movement". The second is a political activity based on norms and criteria such as patriotism, nationalism, inter-ethnicity and peace in the country, based directly on rationality (reason), which is called political culture.

Every state and society that has embarked on great reforms in socio-political life and is on the

path of new development is in great need of a political culture with a high level of civic activism in ensuring the success of reforms. Uzbekistan is also currently undergoing major reforms and at the same time is in great need of a political culture among its citizens to ensure its success.

In all periods of history, it has been difficult to implement any innovation in society. Because in every society there is a group of conservatives who consciously accept and support innovation, who do not understand the need for reform, and such forces have always hindered the development of society due to their indifference, misunderstanding and political ignorance. These forces have historically found common ground with external forces in obstructing the development of society and have crushed the interests of society for their benefit.

At present, Uzbekistan is trying to reform society in the context of accelerated globalization and information exchange, which is more complicated than in all periods of history, to build a strong state that meets our national interests and build a strong civil society based on it. The main feature of this reform process is that it is characterized by a very high level of influence of external forces, as well as internal forces that hinder reforms.

It is well known that the role of information disseminated in society is invaluable in increasing people's political activism. Under the influence of information, people's political activity can take the form of a "crowd movement" or a political culture based on sound political beliefs. The "crowd movement" that results from an information attack, based on people's political feelings, is bound to have unfortunate consequences in every country. That is why most states in history have focused on this evil power of information in their policies. For example, in the ideological struggle of the former USSR, it pursued a policy of isolating the country from the world information source in order to protect it from the information attack of its rivals. It should be noted that such a path is currently condemned by both the world community and Uzbekistan. This is because the policy of isolating the country from the world information source is a very wrong policy, which is known to lead to the isolation of society from the world, the stabilization of the country and the violation of human rights.

Taking into account historical experience, it is necessary to eliminate the problem of information attacks, which now threaten the

socio-political life of our society. Of course, it is not expedient to "solve" this problem as in the former USSR, or to "embrace" all information as a "democracy". In the current context of a real information crisis, we need to create a personal "filter" that can sort the information in their minds, in accordance with our national mentality, while ensuring the constitutional right of citizens to receive and disseminate information.

The formation of a personal "filter" in the minds of people or, in the words of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, ideological immunity is a key factor in ensuring the emergence of a political culture in our society based on rationality, patriotism, nationalism, internationalism and peace.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed the need to introduce innovations in the field of ideology, as well as in all other areas. This is not in vain, of course. Because who will win in today's fast-paced world? A state based on new ideas, new ideas and innovations will win,"he said.

Of course, it is no coincidence that the President pays special attention to the process of developing new ideas, principles and categories

for the concept of national ideology. Because there are objective and subjective aspects of the renewal of the national ideology, which, objectively, depends on the scientific principles, socio-economic, political and spiritual environment of our society, the capabilities of our state and the national mentality of the Uzbek people. depends on the scientific potential, talent and creative inspiration of the developers.

It should be noted that, taking into account these aspects, it was very difficult to say and guarantee that a well-thought-out ideological concept will bring 100% results in a short period of time in the life of society. Of course, taking into account this situation, the first President Islam Karimov said: "Ideology cannot be created in a day or a year. Because ideology is formed, it is formed. Its principles can be developed. But if these principles do not find their place in real life, such an ideology will exist only on paper."

Today, the issue of further strengthening the influence of national ideology on the minds of citizens shows that it should be promoted from the bottom up, not from the top down in the pyramid in the example of our society. In this process, the content of ideas, categories and principles in the national ideology will have to be

directed, first of all, to the individual, to reflect his interests and problems. If the national ideology, taking into account the role of each individual in the development of society, reflects the goals of man and helps him in this process, it is clear that the national ideology will become a force with great influence in the socio-political life of society.

Categories that represent hostile images in ideologies also play a role in the development of citizens' political culture. These categories carry out the dichotomy of friend and foe in disproportion and in combination with the categories that represent ideal images in ideological practice. While the categories that represent ideal images in ideologies encourage people to be creative (to become mature people and build a perfect society in all respects), the categories that represent hostile images warn people of destruction (the presence of forces that degrade human beings and hinder the development of society) and show ways to combat them. The categories that represent hostile images basically represent two destructive forces: the first, the hostile individual, and the second, the hostile space (society, state, system, and various groups). In practice, as a result of the influence of these types of categories,



people understand the forces that hinder personal and social goals and act to protect their goals from them. In socio-political life, the ability to defend personal and social goals is a key indicator of a citizen's level of political culture.

The introduction of the principle of "ideological self-education" in the practice of national ideology raises it to the level of an ideology that can not only become an ideology with external influence, but also internal influence on citizens. The emergence of such a feature in the national ideology ensures that it achieves more results in society than other socio-political structures that organize external influences (family, neighborhood, educational and labor communities, government agencies and the like). Because history has shown that for human life (formed through "ideological self-education"), internal influences are more effective than external influences.

In short, in today's very complex times, the ideological polygons, which are a new way of fighting the colonial powers, are becoming more and more powerful. They often have serious consequences in the lives of states that are not ready for the information attack of the new

century, whose citizens do not have enough political culture and ideological immunity.

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