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 Research Article

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING INTERNATIONAL HARMONY AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INFORMATION-IDEOLOGICAL THREATS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance is one of the most important criteria in the fight against information-ideological threats, and these two universal ideas are theoretical, methodological, and practical basis for harmonizing national and inter-ethnic relations in the national policy of the state. the issue of being is covered.

KEYWORDS

Information-ideological threat, inter-ethnic harmony, religious tolerance, nationalism, religion, faith, neo-fascism, "maintaining the purity of the nation", "expulsion of emigrants", "racial cleansing", xenophobia.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring interethnic harmony and religious tolerance is one of the most important criteria in the fight against informational and ideological threats. After all, these two universal ideas serve

as a theoretical, methodological, and practical basis for harmonizing national and inter-ethnic relations in the national policy of the state.

Today, in Uzbekistan, inter-ethnic harmony allows to preserve the values of different religions, to create the necessary conditions for all citizens to practice their faith, to further strengthen inter-religious and inter-ethnic harmony, and to develop ancient common traditions between them. and ensuring religious tolerance has become one of the priorities of our state's policy.

As a result of comprehensive changes in the field of inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance implemented in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan was removed from the list of "countries of special concern" in the religious sphere by the US State Department in the last 20 years. became the second state. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, justified the need to adopt a special resolution entitled "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" and said, among other things: "This resolution, tolerance and mutual respect aimed at reaching a decision, ensuring religious freedom, protecting the rights of believers, and helping them not to be discriminated against." [1]

This resolution will be adopted at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly on December

12, 2018, and will serve to ensure international harmony and religious tolerance on a global scale, and to strengthen peace and stability among nations. After all, tolerance is a characteristic of our people, and its roots go back to a long history. Since ancient times, our country is a land inhabited by different nations and peoples who have different cultures, languages, customs, lifestyles, believe in different religions and are not similar to each other.

Uzbekistan is a secular country, where religion is separated from the state, but it is not separated from the life of society. In a country like Uzbekistan with ancient spiritual and religious traditions, the issue of attitude to religion requires a serious and careful approach. At the same time, as an expression of the Republic of Uzbekistan's commitment to democratic principles, the state's relationship with religion and religious organizations is as follows: respecting the religious feelings of believers; recognizing religious beliefs as the private business of citizens or their associations; to guarantee the equal rights of citizens who adhere to religious beliefs and those who do not adhere to them, and to prevent their persecution; the need to look for ways to communicate with

various religious associations in order to use the opportunities of spiritual revival and determination of universal moral values; adheres to principles such as recognizing that religion cannot be used for subversive purposes. At the heart of this is the state's support for the establishment of mutual compromise and respect between citizens who believe in different religions and those who do not believe in religion, and the opposition that may arise between them. and prevention of tensions, support of peace and harmony between religious denominations, the state not to impose any of its duties on religious organizations, and not to interfere in their activities that do not contradict the laws.

The highly humane policy of maintaining religious and inter-ethnic harmony in Uzbekistan, stability in society, mutual respect, solidarity, tolerance, kindness, kindness and compassion, and the atmosphere of generosity are enviable and an example for many countries of the world. is worth it. International harmony and religious tolerance are important in preventing the emergence of religious extremism and fundamentalism that threaten our society.

The historical experience of human development confirms that there is a deep connection between

the state of information security and the level of manifestation of terrorism. This issue is especially important for multinational countries. "The change of social development, the replacement of one system by another, in particular, the abandonment of the former totalitarian system and the adoption of a new democratic system, the implementation of fundamental reforms in various spheres of social life, the formation of a civil society, the development of inter-ethnic relations in some countries aggravation, and as a result of this, it is possible to observe that it leads to mass protests, violations, mistrust between peoples, enmity, and the growth of extremist sentiments, and its extreme form - terrorism." [2] Effectively combating the threat of terrorism with various social and political foundations has become a global problem today.

Such processes had a great impact on the political-ideological sphere, an ideological vacuum was created, and foundations that strengthen social life, such as patriotism, duty, internationalism, morality, etc., were destroyed. Factors causing extremism, nationalism, and terrorism have been revived. Such determinants include the social stratification of society, the



intensification of political struggle, the growth of unemployment and the lack of social protection of citizens, legal nihilism spread in various spheres of public life and levels of the state system, the strengthening of separatist tendencies, shortcomings in legislation, and others.

Nationalism has a special place among the determinants that create and revive terrorism. It is known that nationalism is different from the democratic, enlightened and humane forces that fight against the division of the world into colonies and metropolises, backward countries and advanced countries, free people and people under the yoke of autocracy. It is a political current that seeks to solve the interests of the nation above the rights of other nations.

In the development of modern extremism, nationalistic terrorism is widespread and characterized by extreme brutality. In our opinion, nationalistic terrorism is an inadequate form of struggle against the discrimination of individual rights and interests of nations or ethnic groups. Ultimately, it is aimed at achieving political goals, such as: overthrowing the existing constitutional system, forcibly changing the nation-state or administrative-territorial structure.

"The most dangerous goals of the subjects of nationalistic terrorism are the violation of the territorial integrity of the country, the expulsion of one or another territorial units from the state structure (terrorism of national separatism), and the establishment of an independent state." [3] In carrying out such actions, the existing government is usually accused of invasion, advocating national (ethnic) genocide, and violating the rights of various national units and ethnic groups in carrying out national policies.

Nationalist-separatist terrorism refers to the implementation of terrorist acts, organizing riots and riots with the participation of as many people as possible, seizing power with weapons and other similar methods. Widespread types of nationalistic terrorism include those who support the slogans of national extremist groups to ensure "racial purity" and protect the population of a specific country from "attack" by foreigners. This type of nationalistic terrorism is typical for countries that have "open" immigration policies and therefore have large colonies under their care, consisting of representatives of other countries. This form of nationalistic terrorism is observed in Germany, France, England and the USA." [4]



Terrorism is a comprehensive phenomenon, which is determined by factors of various nature. However, among them (from the point of view of causing the consequences of terrorism), the most profound, powerful and socially dangerous is nationalism.

Another aspect of nationalism is that it creates the possibility of organizing and mobilizing representatives of a particular nation in order to fight against an artificial or real threat by interested people. Such a situation creates an opportunity to collect, unite and mobilize the aggressiveness of individual individuals under nationalist slogans, leading to its manifestation in one or another dangerous form.

Addressing nationalism as a very strong determinant of creating socio-political conflicts means significantly expanding its sphere of influence and space, ensuring the participation of national diasporas abroad in various forms (for example: ideological, material, technical, financial and other support forming a social opinion that is acceptable to nationalists; if necessary, influencing the government, international organizations, etc.) can lead to the departure of one state.

The commonality of nationalism and terrorism is confirmed by the process of historical development, both of them arise when socio-political and economic conditions deteriorate, in the conditions of loss, crisis and transition from one regime to another. Such a situation is observed today in a number of countries of the world (England, Syria, Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, etc.).

Of course, nationalism does not always lead to manifestations of extremism and terrorism. Confrontation in nationalism and the social protest caused by it are joint statements, announcement of ultimatums, rallies, demonstrations, demonstrations, holding demonstrations in front of international organizations, embassies and representative offices of other countries, etc. can be expressed in forms. The feeling of national inferiority (superiority, hatred) depends on a number of factors: conflict, the intensity of the conflict; to the unity of the nation; to the reputation of leaders of national movements; methods and means of making the participants interested in achieving the goals announced by the nationalists; national-psychological characteristics of the people, etc.

Modern conditions of using nationalistic terrorism for political purposes at the national (state) and international levels have changed the essence of nationalism and the methods of its organization. Such changes in the national terrorism in the second half of the 20th century were expressed in a number of trends.

In our opinion, determining these trends is important not only for justifying the role of nationalistic terrorism as a global threat to human development, but also for developing a scientifically based system of measures to fight against it.

According to the opinion of most foreign scientists who research the origin and evolution of nationalism, the social development of a society consisting of various contradictions and conflicts is the number of social groups that are ready to participate in acts of nationalism and support the primacy and individuality of one or another nation. is increasing. The increase in social and economic problems, in turn, expands the social basis of nationalism. In some regions and countries where political instability is at a high level and political extremism is spreading, the expansion of the social base of nationalistic

terrorism is a necessary condition for the active activity of nationalistic terrorist organizations.

In our opinion, "the following factors affect the expansion of the social basis of nationalistic terrorism:

- on the basis of the expansion of socio-economic and ideological-political conflicts in different countries of the world, the widespread involvement of representatives of strata and groups who do not have sufficient political consciousness and culture and are prone to the influence of political extremism in this socio-political struggle;
- the aggravation of inter-ethnic conflicts in some countries or regions, the activation of nationalist processes of an extremist and separatist nature, and the involvement of large sections of the population in them";[5]
- the spread of inter-confessional conflicts in different regions, the development of religious and religio-political extremism (primarily of an Islamic nature), and on this basis, the formation of inter-state and intra-state political conflicts and conflicts of a stable nature with the participation of the general public;

- aggravation of territorial separatism in different regions of the world, the emergence of armed struggle in order to change the administrative-territorial structure of the state, the political-legal status of individual regions within the state, etc.

Today, the political environment formed in some countries of the world and the CIS shows that the mass processes of political extremism are being observed in them and that it is manifested in socially dangerous forms.

This, in turn, serves as a basis for creating nationalism terrorism.

This development of socio-political processes, on the one hand, leads to the growth of distrust in the improvement of the social environment among the population, and on the other hand, to the activation of groups or strata with strong extremist sentiments and a nationalist spirit. Under the influence of certain radical forces, such groups of people with nationalistic and religious-extremist views are using extremist and mass forms of direct influence on political processes in their practice.

Apart from the existence of social, class, socio-economic and political conflicts that give rise to

nationalism and extremism, a number of new conflicts of a long-term and dangerous nature are emerging today. At the same time, the migration processes that are intensifying and the local population's inadequate reaction to them (interethnic tensions, conflicts, in some cases mass-extremist actions) are growing.

The initiators of such actions seek to organize their supporters based on the slogans of various neo-fascism, racist organizations "preserving the purity of the nation", "repelling emigrants", "racial cleansing", xenophobia, openly justifying genocide (USA, FRG, England). The fight against such ideas that threaten humanity should be the main task of the world community.

Another aspect of migration processes and the socially dangerous conflicts arising on their basis is the emergence of criminal ethnic groups that openly support nationalism in the territory of various Western countries (East-West, CIS and Middle Eastern countries).

One of the trends in the development of nationalistic terrorism is its convergence or merger with organized crime.

"This process persists in different countries at different levels and is directly related to the level of organized crime in each country. Organized crime, by its very nature, resorts to the use of force, violence, invasion, terrorist methods to achieve illegal goals, and even the support of terrorist organizations to achieve specific political goals that represent their economic interests. ".

The cooperation of nationalism with organized crime can become a factor that is extremely dangerous from a socio-political point of view and causes inter-ethnic and inter-ethnic tensions in the country. Therefore, "nationalism, as a serious threat to the security of the state and society, can not only aggravate the situation in the country and in the international arena, but also cause wide-ranging social conflicts that lead to the death of people, losses, damages and other negative consequences. From this point of view, elimination of the origin and existing consequences of transnational crimes can be carried out not only by the joint actions of the countries of the region and the world.

In the fight against nationalism, extremism, separatism, it is recommended to pay attention to the following:

- to ideologically, informationally, and organizationally prevent the formation of nationalism and the moods, intentions, and goals of terrorism, separatism, and extremism based on it in broad sections of the population;
- to prevent nationalistic methods of expressing discontent in society, to reach stable opinions about the impossibility of concluding agreements with nationalists or giving in to some of their demands;
- preventing the emergence of extremist, terrorist groups and organizations in the spirit of nationalism through legal, informational, administrative and operative mechanisms;
- to prevent people who unite under nationalist slogans and raise the ideas of nationalism to the level of ideology from having weapons or other means of carrying out criminal acts;
- detection and prevention of preparation of nationalist actions at the initial stages;
- stopping the commission of nationalistic acts by operational, criminal-legal, administrative means;

- development of new methods and means of strengthening the fight against international terrorism, religious extremism, radicalism, separatism, nationalism, racism, taking into account that they are an evil force that undermines the peace of our people, the well-being of our country, the development of our country, and civil society in the implementation of work in this direction to further expand the scope of conscious participation of the population by using the opportunities of its institutions.

Also, social conflicts are a factor that causes informational and ideological threats, creates instability, and causes different opinions on the basis of loss of unity. Conflicts are a process characteristic of any development, it is also expressed in inter-ethnic relations. The most important thing is to be able to see the reasons, aspects and aspects that cause them and to solve them in a timely manner.

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