



THREAT TO SPIRITUALITY – OUR IDENTITY AND A THREAT TO OUR FUTURE

Khalikov Ishkabil

Professor of the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan named after Nizami, Doctor of Historical Sciences; Academician of the International Academy of Ecology, Nature, and Human Security. Tel.: 97 477-81-43
@Ishkabil1939

Ravshankulov Firdavs Mashraf ugli

Teacher of the subject “History” at the Specialized Boarding School of Yangiyul City, Tashkent Region

Tel.: +998 97 6096967

firdavsravshanqulov598@gmail.com

Abstract

The article reflects on the threat to spirituality - a threat to our identity and future.

Keywords: Spirituality, ideology, enlightenment, education, science, technology, history, reform, economy, politics, oppression, threat, independent, nation, thinking.

Introduction

It should be noted that on July 7, 1998, a severe flood hit the village of Shakhimardon in the Fergana Valley, one of the most beautiful parts of our country, causing enormous losses. On July 12, 1998, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, visited the village of Shakhimardon in the Fergana region and said, "We must know the history of natural disasters well, draw the necessary conclusions from it and act accordingly".

Mahatma Gandhi: "Nature also has a limit of patience, when human cruelty exceeds the norm, it begins to take revenge".



A person and his family are cells of a single organ called nature. If a cell or organ is in a state of disarray in relation to its entire body, the organ will try to cure or get rid of it.

According to the World Health Organization, 20-25% of any person's health is caused by negative environmental impacts¹.

Atmospheric air with a humidity of 40-60% is most comfortable for human life, while 25% humidity is considered dangerous for human life.

According to the World Health Organization, 80% of infectious diseases are caused by poor water quality.

A collection of laws, resolutions, and regulations aimed at protecting the environment, "Legislative Documents," has been published, including many laws and regulations adopted in this area during the years of independence. The adoption of such documents naturally arose from the demands of life. It is known that the essence of our policy was to ensure the safety of the population, to protect them from various disasters and emergency situations.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, emphasized: "A threat to security, a condition for stability and a guarantee of development: Ecology is one of the most acute social problems of our time. Its solution is in the interests of all peoples, and the present and future of our civilization largely depend on the solution of this problem"².

Islam Karimov, in his speech at the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly, said, "Like many regions in the world, Central Asia is facing large-scale environmental disasters. First of all, this concerns the Aral Sea tragedy.

According to the famous academician M.V. Muhammadzhanov, 300 grams of toxic chemicals are applied per hectare of land worldwide, 23 kg in Western Europe and the United States, 1 kg in the USSR, and 54 kg in Uzbekistan. The reckless use of such chemicals has led to huge economic losses³.

Isn't that the reason why the number of children born and being born with disabilities is high in our republic, and the child mortality rate is high?

We are aware that today we live in a very tense and complex time, which is changing at a rapid pace, radically different from any time that humanity has ever

¹ Vohitova L.A. Vohitov A.A. Ecological safety of the family and the environment. Part I. Human habitation. -T., 2008. 7 page.

² Karimov I. "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions for stability and guarantees of development." – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1997. p. 115.

³ "Soviet Uzbekistan", March 16, 1988.



experienced. Statesmen and politicians, philosophers and social scientists, commentators and journalists describe this era in different ways and call it by different names. Some call it the era of high technology, some call it the age of thought, and others call it the era of mass informatization.

Of course, all of these ideas have a certain truth, a rational core. Because it is natural that each of them reflects some sign of today's multifaceted and colorful life. But in the minds of many, this era is still an impression of the era of globalization. Such a description, I think, in many ways accurately reflects the essence of the issue. After all, it is no secret to anyone that no matter what event happens in one corner of the world, humanity immediately learns about it in another corner of the world.

When talking about such a phenomenon of globalization, it should be noted that this term today has a very broad meaning as a scientific, philosophical, and life concept. From a general point of view, this process represents the formation of a completely new economic, socio-political, natural and biological global environment with a completely new meaning and content, and at the same time, the transformation of existing national and regional problems into problems of a global scale.

In this sense, globalization means, first of all, an incomparable acceleration of the pace of life.

Just as every social phenomenon has its positive and negative sides, the globalization process is no exception. Currently, its extremely acute and widespread impact can be seen and felt in almost all spheres. In particular, the strengthening of integration and cooperation between states and peoples, the creation of facilities for the free movement of foreign investments, capital and goods, and labor, the creation of many new jobs, the rapid spread of modern communication and information technologies, and scientific achievements, the harmonization of various values on a universal basis, the acquisition of a new quality of dialogue between civilizations, and the increase in opportunities for mutual assistance in the event of environmental disasters - naturally, all of this is being achieved thanks to globalization.

At the same time, the truth of life shows that any product of development can be used for two purposes - for good and for evil. If we examine the history of mankind and the gradual development of its thinking, we will see that in life there



has always been a struggle between good ideas and teachings that call people to perfection and high goals, and evil and harmful ideas, and this struggle continues today.

Today, the activities in the modern information field are so intense and so fast that it is no longer possible to remain indifferent, as before, saying, "Yes, this event happened far away from us, it has nothing to do with us." It is not out of the question that a people or nation that gives in to such a mood will fall behind in development by hundreds of years.

Another peculiarity of the process of globalization is that it has become a very sharp weapon of ideological influence, serving the interests of various political forces and centers, which is inevitable for any sane person to observe.

Speaking of which, I think it's appropriate to reiterate some of the points I've made before.

If I may say so, it can be said that ideological testing grounds are more powerful than nuclear testing grounds today. The reason why this issue should always be on the alert is that if there is military, economic, or political pressure, it can be felt, seen, and prevented, but ideological pressure, its effects, and consequences are extremely difficult to quickly detect.

Therefore, we imagine the future of our state not as a state of self-absorption, but as a state of deep-rooted universal and democratic values. We see our future in liberalizing state and social governance, using the experience of developed countries, and in introducing human rights and freedoms, and the diversity of ideas into our lives more widely. We are committed to living in peace, freedom and prosperity with the entire enlightened world and the international community, and to mutually beneficial cooperation.

We all know that military power and armed forces are as necessary as air and water to protect the inviolability of the borders of any state. However, it is natural for all of us to think about the question of what we should rely on to protect the inviolability of the spiritual world of our people, and primarily our younger generation.

Based on a truth that has been confirmed many times in life, I would say this on this issue: we must always be vigilant, aware, and vigilant against such growing dangers. Such threats can be responded to with comprehensive, deeply thought-



out, scientifically based, and systematically and continuously conducted spiritual education.

It should be clear to all of us that where apathy and indifference prevail, where the most pressing issues are left to chance, spirituality becomes the weakest and most vulnerable point. And vice versa - where vigilance and enthusiasm, high intelligence and reflection prevail, spirituality becomes a powerful force.

Especially today, it is of great importance to timely perceive and understand the true essence and goals of the far-reaching policies that various political forces are implementing in the international arena under the guise of "advancing freedom and democracy" in order to achieve their national and strategic plans.

In fact, a person who has lost his shame and honor, as our grandfather Ahmed Yassavi said, turns into the same kind of animal.

The profound words of the great thinker Alisher Navoi:

Eating what is put in front of you is the work of an animal,

Speaking what comes to your mouth is the work of a fool - also confirm this idea.

As is known, in order to prevent any disease, first of all, immunity against it is formed in the human body. In order to raise our children in the spirit of love for the Motherland, loyalty to our rich history, and devotion to the sacred religion of our ancestors, if the expression is permissible, we must first strengthen ideological immunity in their hearts and minds. So that our youth can grow up to be people who deeply understand their national identity and, at the same time, the world, and keep pace with the times.

The most important task is to deeply understand our identity and become the successors of the invaluable legacy left by our thoughtful ancestors and dear saints.

According to experts, environmental threats are divided into global, regional, national and local types. Global environmental threats include climate change, the ozone layer, and the island problem.

An assessment of the consequences of global and regional climate change across the territory of Uzbekistan shows that by 2030, the average annual air temperature may increase by two to three degrees in the north of our republic and by one degree in the south. The impact will be less noticeable in mountainous regions.



Experts have come to another alarming conclusion: climate change will lead to a 10-15% increase in water loss through evaporation and a 10-20% increase in plant transpiration. This will naturally lead to an increase in water consumption.

Another situation that poses a real threat to the regional ecological situation is the burial of radioactive waste from 23 waste landfills and 13 ore tailings dumps located along the Moylisuv River in Kyrgyzstan, 30 km from the Uzbek border⁴. This threat to ecological security also persists in the Hissar Valley on the border of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Waste from a Tajik aluminum plant is having a negative impact on agricultural districts in the Surkhandarya region.

In a sense, the process of landscape desertification continues as a result of climate change. The area of newly emerging deserts from Central Asia has expanded by one hundred thousand square kilometers. In some places, the natural productivity has halved.

Due to global warming, the ice caps of Greenland and Antarctica are melting. 10% of the glaciers on our mother planet are in Greenland, and they are shrinking at an average distance of 200-300 km per year. It is estimated that the ice in it will completely melt and the water level in the ocean will rise up to 7 meters.

According to estimates, if the water level in the ocean rises by 1 meter, the area where 600 million people live will be at risk.

Atmospheric air with a humidity of 40-60% is most comfortable for human life, while 25% humidity is considered dangerous for human life.

The works of our President outline the main ways to solve the environmental problem. Nature is not a separate people and nation, nature is a sacred place, the world that a person has seen, for example, a mother's embrace, a cradle for a person. Nature, the outside world, Mother Earth, with which we breathe, live, and are connected to each other body and soul, is the common home, common abode of humanity. Therefore, preserving it as the apple of our eye, preventing environmental pollution is a matter of the whole state, of all humanity. "Solving the environmental problem is in the interests of all peoples, and the present and future of civilization depend on the solution of this problem".

⁴ Karimov I. "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions for stability and guarantees of development." – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1997. p. 121.



It is known that globalization, liberalization and changes in the fields of science and technology are not only opening up new opportunities for trade, growth and development of countries, but in some cases they are also leading to an increase in economic inequality between and within countries. The results of globalization depend on the political decisions made by governments and international institutions, as well as on the attitude of the private sector and civil society. Environmental problems are also increasing concern. At the same time, demographic processes and the deterioration of the health of a large part of the population are becoming one of the most important problems of ensuring security. In such conditions, the need to further strengthen our country's military-political, economic and environmental policy, as well as the security of human resources, is increasing. The analysis of the current situation made it possible to identify a number of problems in this regard, which means that we need to strengthen our efforts aimed at solving them effectively.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “In general, today the most widespread type of threats that directly affect states and people are threats arising from conflicts in the internal life of states and between states. Wherever they occur, they can also pose a threat to neighboring regions. They are a clear manifestation of instability and threats, such as extremism, terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the accumulation of unnecessary weapons and their uncontrolled distribution, human rights violations, mass displacement of the population, leading to socio-economic problems and an increase in illegal migration”¹.

References:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Strategy of the New Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan, 2021.
2. Karimov I.A. “Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threats to Security, Conditions for Stability and Guarantees of Development”. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1997.
3. Vohitova L.A. Vohitov A.A. Ecological safety of the family and the environment. Part I. Human habitation. -T., 2008. p. 7.
4. "Soviet Uzbekistan", March 16, 1988.

¹ Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. New Strategy of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan, 2021. -381 pages.