

**THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS, SOCIAL FACTORS, AND
DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS FOR FORMING HUMAN SPIRITUAL
IMMUNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF INFORMATION THREATS AND
GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES**

Scientific Advisor

Khurshid Ulmasjonovich Samatov

*Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor,
Samarkand Branch of Tashkent University of
Information Technologies*

Yorqinbek Abduazizovich Ergashov

*Student of Group KI 25-01,
Samarkand Branch of Tashkent University of
Information Technologies*

ergashovyorqinbek630@gmail.com

+998 88 385 35 06

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the impact of informatization and globalization processes on human consciousness, the theoretical foundations of the concept of spiritual immunity, the social factors that shape it, and the mechanisms for its development. The study scientifically examines the issues of protecting young people's minds from various ideological threats in the modern information space. The theoretical foundations of spiritual immunity, its structural composition, and its significance in contemporary society are revealed. In addition, the article highlights the social factors influencing spiritual immunity and the effective mechanisms for its development. As a result of the research, it is substantiated that the mutual cooperation of the education system, family, and society is an important factor in the formation of spiritual immunity.

Keywords: spiritual immunity, informatization, globalization, information threats, media literacy, critical thinking, spiritual education, social factors.

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century, as an era of rapidly developing information technologies, has fundamentally transformed all spheres of human life. However, the concept of the "information age" embodies not only scientific and technological progress, but also the struggle of "geopolitical games" and "ideological battlefields" [4]. Today, the competition for the human mind and heart has reached such a level that it knows no boundaries and enters every household through the internet. At the same time, the

processes of informatization and globalization are exerting a strong influence not only on economic and political spheres, but also on the spiritual life of society. In particular, young people, as the most active users of the global information environment, are exposed to various information flows quickly and extensively. Their still-developing worldview and limited life experience can, in some cases, make them vulnerable to information manipulation. Therefore, in modern conditions, educating the younger generation to be not only knowledgeable but also spiritually mature, and protecting them from various ideological threats, has become an urgent task [2].

In fulfilling this task, the concept of "spiritual immunity" gains important scientific and practical significance. Spiritual immunity is related to a person's inner world, values, beliefs, and level of thinking, and it represents the ability of an individual to respond consciously and critically to external information influences.

However, alongside its positive aspects, this process also gives rise to certain threats to national values, traditions, and spiritual heritage. In particular, the uncontrolled spread of information flows and the wide dissemination of incorrect or manipulative information can negatively affect human consciousness. Under such conditions, ensuring a person's spiritual stability and protecting them from harmful ideas and information becomes one of the most pressing tasks. From this perspective, the concept of "spiritual immunity" acquires significant scientific and practical importance [3]. Spiritual immunity reflects an individual's ability to consciously respond to external information influences, analyze them, and draw correct conclusions. Moreover, in the modern information society, developing media literacy, critical thinking, and skills for analyzing and evaluating information is of particular importance. The more knowledgeable and aware a person is, the more accurately they can perceive information flows and protect themselves from harmful influences. Therefore, the formation of spiritual immunity is an important task not only at the individual level but also at the societal level [3].

Today, the acceleration of informatization and globalization processes is deeply affecting all areas of social life. In particular, the rapid spread of various ideas and views in the modern information space significantly influences an individual's worldview, values, and spiritual stability. In such conditions, the issue of forming and strengthening spiritual immunity becomes highly relevant. This is because spiritual immunity is an important factor that protects individuals from harmful information, alien ideas, and spiritual threats.

Therefore, this article analyzes, from a scientific perspective, the theoretical foundations of forming spiritual immunity in the context of informatization and globalization, the social factors influencing it, and the mechanisms for its development.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Theoretical foundations of forming spiritual immunity. The concept of spiritual immunity, in modern scientific, philosophical, sociological, and pedagogical perspectives, is interpreted as an important category that reflects a person's conscious, critical, and stable attitude toward information, ideas, and various ideological influences [7]. In the context of informatization and globalization, the issue of forming spiritual immunity is considered in contemporary scientific approaches as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Spiritual immunity is associated with the stability of human consciousness against external information influences, a critical approach, and the ability to make value-based decisions; it is interpreted as a mechanism that protects an individual's inner spiritual world [3].

From a philosophical perspective, spiritual immunity is explained by the stability of human consciousness, worldview, and system of values. In their life activities, individuals make decisions based on certain moral criteria, where their inner beliefs and ethical views play an important role. From this point of view, spiritual immunity manifests itself as the ability of a person to understand themselves, think independently, and respond consciously to external influences. From a sociological perspective, spiritual immunity is formed under the influence of the social environment and social institutions. Family, educational institutions, society, and mass media play a key role in the process of socialization. Through these institutions, individuals assimilate norms, values, and behavioral rules accepted in society. In the process of globalization, different cultures and ideologies interact, which influences an individual's spiritual choices. Therefore, from a sociological point of view, spiritual immunity is one of the important factors ensuring social stability and cultural continuity.

From a psychological perspective, spiritual immunity is related to a person's cognitive abilities, emotional stability, and critical thinking skills. The processes of perceiving, analyzing, and evaluating information are based on human intellectual activity. A person with critical thinking does not accept information without verification, but instead seeks to determine its source, content, and purpose. This protects them from manipulative information and false data [7].

From a pedagogical perspective, spiritual immunity is formed through the processes of education and upbringing. Through the education system, individuals not only acquire knowledge but also internalize moral values, improve their cultural level, and develop social responsibility. In the context of informatization, the sharp increase in the flow of information makes the ability to correctly perceive and process information even more important. The speed and volume of information transmitted via the internet and digital technologies require a high level of information culture from individuals. Therefore, spiritual immunity is considered not only as a system of internal

values but also as a set of skills for working with information [4].

Another important aspect of the theory of spiritual immunity is the concept of information security. In conditions of increasing information flow, individuals encounter a large volume of data every day. Not all of this information is reliable or useful. Some information may be manipulative in nature and aimed at instilling incorrect ideas into human consciousness. Therefore, spiritual immunity protects individuals from such negative influences by enabling them to filter information, verify its sources, and analyze it.

Media literacy also occupies a special place within the theoretical foundations. Media literacy is the ability of a person to understand, analyze, and evaluate information transmitted through mass media. A person with a high level of media literacy perceives information critically, can determine its purpose and content, and is not influenced by manipulative effects. This is a practical manifestation of spiritual immunity. In addition, the concept of information culture is also included in the theoretical framework. Information culture encompasses a person's skills in working with information, including searching, obtaining, storing, processing, and transmitting information. A person with a high level of information culture can navigate the information flow freely and consciously.

The theoretical foundations of forming spiritual immunity are manifested in the integration of philosophical, sociological, psychological, and pedagogical approaches. These approaches serve as important factors determining an individual's spiritual development, social activity, level of understanding of values, and ability to critically perceive information. Furthermore, the formation of spiritual immunity is closely related to conscious human activity, family upbringing, social environment, the educational process, and the culture of working with information. In this regard, a deep study of these theoretical foundations has significant scientific and practical importance in determining effective mechanisms for developing spiritual immunity.

Social factors and mechanisms for developing spiritual immunity. Spiritual immunity is an important quality that shapes a person's conscious and critical attitude toward information flows, various ideas, and ideological influences. Social factors play a decisive role in its development. A person does not live in isolation but always exists within a social environment, which shapes, enriches, or, in some cases, negatively affects their spiritual world. Therefore, the process of forming spiritual immunity is closely connected with social institutions, the cultural environment, and communication systems. The first and most important social factor is the family. The family is the primary environment of upbringing, where a person's fundamental moral values, behavior, and worldview are formed. The personal example of parents, the culture of relationships within the family, and an atmosphere of kindness and mutual respect contribute to strengthening a child's spiritual immunity. If a healthy

environment prevails in the family, the child develops a strong psychological and moral foundation against various negative influences.

The second important factor is the education system. Preschool, general secondary, and higher education institutions play a key role in the intellectual and spiritual development of an individual [4]. In the process of education, students not only acquire knowledge but also learn the rules of social life, moral norms, and the foundations of critical thinking. Through the guidance of educators, young people develop skills to analyze information, evaluate it, and draw independent conclusions. This is an essential stage in the formation of their spiritual immunity.

The third social factor is mass media and social networks. In the modern information society, media is one of the most powerful tools influencing human consciousness quickly and widely. Information transmitted through television, the internet, social networks, and other platforms significantly affects individuals' views and thinking. At the same time, among this information, there may also be unreliable, manipulative, or false content. Therefore, developing media literacy becomes a social necessity. Through media literacy, individuals learn to verify information sources, assess their reliability, and consciously process information. The fourth factor is the social environment and the general moral and ethical condition of society. A person is constantly in communication with others, and their opinions, behavior, and values influence them. In a healthy social environment, moral values prevail, and principles such as respect, cooperation, and mutual support dominate. Such an environment strengthens an individual's spiritual immunity. Conversely, a negative environment, where moral norms are violated, can weaken a person's spiritual stability.

The mechanisms for developing spiritual immunity include the development of critical thinking, enhancement of media literacy, promotion of national and universal values, improvement of the education system, and ensuring information security [4].

The fifth important factor is culture and the system of national values. Every society has its own historical traditions, customs, and cultural heritage. These values shape a person's identity and strengthen their spiritual foundation. Loyalty to national values protects individuals from foreign and harmful ideas. At the same time, adopting universal human values broadens a person's worldview and helps them adapt to the global community. Additionally, the spiritual and educational policies implemented by the state and society also play an important role. Through various awareness campaigns, educational projects, and youth development programs, it is possible to enhance spiritual immunity.

In conclusion, the social factors involved in forming spiritual immunity constitute a complex system of interconnected elements. Family, education, media environment, social relations, culture, state policy, and globalization processes are the main components of this system. The positive and harmonious development of these factors

contributes to strengthening an individual's spiritual immunity and ensuring their stable place in society.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the context of informatization and globalization, the formation of human spiritual immunity is one of the most urgent scientific and practical issues of today. In modern society, the excessive growth of information flows, the intense competition of various ideas and ideologies, and the expansion of the internet and social networks are directly and indirectly influencing human consciousness. Therefore, the formation of spiritual immunity, which protects an individual's inner world, ensures conscious choice, and enables the filtering of information, is of particular importance. The research findings show that the theoretical foundations of spiritual immunity are formed through the integration of philosophy, sociology, psychology, and pedagogy [7].

The philosophical approach relates to a person's worldview, values, and freedom of choice, while the sociological approach explains how individuals adopt societal values during the process of socialization. From a psychological perspective, spiritual immunity is formed through the harmonious development of cognitive, emotional, and volitional components. From a pedagogical point of view, education and upbringing help develop critical thinking, independent decision-making, and information analysis skills.

At the same time, social factors play a decisive role in the formation of spiritual immunity [4]. The family serves as the primary environment for upbringing, where moral values and social norms are formed. The education system ensures intellectual and spiritual development and fosters critical thinking. Mass media and social networks, as key components of the modern information environment, exert a strong influence on human consciousness; therefore, developing media literacy has become a necessity. In addition, the social environment, cultural values, national traditions, and state policy also play an important role in shaping spiritual immunity [3].

Globalization processes further complicate this issue. On the one hand, global information exchange and intercultural integration broaden an individual's worldview; on the other hand, they contribute to the spread of harmful ideas and information attacks. In such conditions, individuals must develop independent thinking skills based on their national values while also embracing universal human values. From the above, it becomes clear that the formation of spiritual immunity is a systematic, continuous, and multi-stage process. In this process, the coordinated activity of family, educational institutions, state and social institutions, mass media, and the social environment is of great importance. In particular, educating the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values, and developing their critical thinking, media literacy, and information culture, are among the main directions for strengthening spiritual

immunity. At the same time, spiritual immunity is important not only at the individual level but also at the societal level.

Spiritually mature, conscious, and independently thinking individuals ensure stable societal development, strengthen social security, and contribute to effectively combating various information threats [3]. Thus, the development of spiritual immunity is not only a factor of personal growth but also an essential component of national progress and social stability. Overall, the analysis conducted within this topic shows that the theoretical foundations and social factors of forming spiritual immunity are closely interconnected. To effectively organize this process, scientifically grounded approaches, modern pedagogical technologies, programs aimed at improving media literacy, and measures to enhance the socio-spiritual environment remain of great importance.

REFERENCES:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2023.
2. Mirziyoyev, Sh. M. *The Strategy of New Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2021.
3. Karimov, I. A. *High Spirituality – An Invincible Force*. Tashkent: Ma’naviyat, 2008.
4. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education.” Tashkent, 2020.
5. Abu Nasr Farabi, *The Virtuous City*. — Tashkent: Yangi Asr Avlodi, 2016. – 320 pages.
6. Abdulla Avloni, *Turkiy Guliston or Ethics*. Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992. – 160 pages.
7. G‘oziyev, E. G. *Psychology*. – Tashkent: O‘qituvchi Publishing House, 2008. – 352 pages.
8. Otamurodov, S. *Globalization and National-Spiritual Security*. 2nd edition. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2015. – pp. 196–197.