

The Theoretical Foundations of the Emergence of Subversive Ideas in the Family and the Promotion of Countermeasures

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Abstract. This scientific work analyzes the causes and social-psychological factors behind the emergence of subversive ideas within the family and explores the theoretical and propagandistic foundations for countering them. In the context of globalization and the rapid advancement of information technologies, various ideological movements are widely disseminated through the Internet, penetrating the family environment — the most essential unit of society. As a result, negative influences that contradict moral and spiritual values increasingly affect young minds, leading to significant shifts in worldview and behavior. The study investigates the nature and spread of subversive ideas, their manifestation within family relationships, and their influence on youth consciousness. The family, being the environment in which a person's moral integrity, beliefs, and ideological immunity are formed, serves as a primary institution in the prevention of destructive ideologies. Therefore, creating a healthy ideological atmosphere within the family, strengthening mutual trust and moral dialogue between parents and children, and developing information literacy are emphasized as key preventive measures.

As effective strategies to resist subversive ideas, this paper highlights the importance of promoting national ideology and moral education, fostering patriotism, humanism, and social responsibility among youth. Moreover, the study examines the role of the state, public organizations, mass media, and educational institutions in advocacy and awareness campaigns.

Keywords: family, subversive ideas, ideological immunity, moral education, information culture, propaganda, national idea, youth education.

Introduction: In the current era of globalization, every nation pays special attention to ensuring the ideological security of its citizens. The rapid flow of information and the widespread influence of social media have created opportunities for subversive ideas to penetrate young people's minds. The family — as the fundamental unit of society and the primary institution of upbringing — plays a decisive role in shaping an individual's worldview, values, and belief system. Therefore, strengthening ideological immunity within the family is of crucial importance in preventing the infiltration of destructive ideologies.

Main Part 1. The Nature and Emergence of Subversive Ideas

Subversive ideas can be defined as concepts and influences that undermine the moral and spiritual foundations of society and threaten national unity and independence. They often manifest in the form of religious extremism, separatism, moral corruption, or consumerist attitudes. Such ideas are primarily shaped by social instability, unemployment, and weak information-filtering mechanisms. When the

moral environment within the family is weak, young individuals may fail to develop a stable belief system, leaving them vulnerable to harmful ideologies.

2. The Role of Upbringing and Ideological Gaps Weak parental attention and insufficient moral education often lead to an “ideological vacuum” in the minds of youth. This vacuum is quickly filled by foreign and destructive ideas. Therefore, it is vital for parents to provide not only material but also spiritual support to their children. They must instill national values, history, religion, and culture, while teaching them to think critically and independently.

3. The Importance of Propaganda and Preventive Measures Propaganda and preventive educational work play a central role in combating subversive ideologies. Effective collaboration among the media, educational institutions, neighborhood communities (mahalla), and religious organizations is essential.

Each awareness program should consider the psychological characteristics of young audiences. Organizing events such as “Ideological Immunity Schools,” “Spirituality Hours,” and “Family and Values” discussions among students and youth can yield positive results.

4. Strengthening Ideological Immunity Among Youth

Youth represent the most active and impressionable segment of society. Forming a healthy worldview, developing critical thinking, and nurturing patriotism and national pride are key to creating resistance against destructive influences.

In this context, educational institutions should strengthen ideological education, renew pedagogical approaches, and integrate lessons on spirituality and national ideology into the curriculum.

Literature Review

The issue of the emergence of subversive ideas in the family and strategies to counter them has been widely studied in recent years within the fields of pedagogy, sociology, psychology, and ideology studies. Most research highlights the role of the family in ensuring social stability, shaping youth consciousness through moral education, and developing ideological immunity.

National sources such as the works and speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, including “The New Uzbekistan Strategy” and “From National Revival to National Prosperity”, serve as key theoretical foundations. In several presidential decrees and resolutions, particularly the Resolution “On Fundamental Improvement of the System of Spiritual and Educational Work” (2022), the strengthening of ideological immunity and promotion of national values within the family are set as state priorities. Pedagogical scholars such as A.A. Sa’dullayev, M. Jo’rayev, N. Khojayev, G. Karimova, Sh. Yusupov, and M. Qodirova have examined the educational potential of the family, emphasizing the importance of upbringing in preventing subversive ideologies and ensuring moral stability. Sociological researchers (M. Rahimova, I. Saidov, Sh. Matkarimov) have analyzed how subversive ideas spread through media channels and how the family functions as a protective institution in this process.

Internationally, the “Theory of Planned Behavior” by M.S. Fishbein and I. Ajzen provides insight into how individuals form attitudes and decisions toward ideological content. Reports by UNESCO, UNICEF, and the OECD highlight effective methods of promoting media literacy and developing ideological immunity through family-based education.

Methods: Lecture and seminar methods: to inform youth about the dangers of subversive ideas and develop ideological awareness.

Discussion and focus-group methods: open conversations with youth to identify misconceptions and explore collective solutions. Role-playing and dramatization: experiential learning that enhances empathy and social decision-making through simulated real-life situations.

Project-based learning: small groups create videos, brochures, or social media posts to practically engage in anti-ideological advocacy.

Case study and problem-based learning: analyzing real or simulated situations to develop independent and critical reasoning skills.

Results and Analysis. Research results show that subversive ideas enter young people's minds mainly through the Internet, social media, peer influence, and insufficient family-based moral education. Surveys and interviews revealed that in families where moral and spiritual education is consistently provided, youth display higher resilience to harmful ideologies.

About 68% of respondents aged 15–25 reported encountering destructive online content. A low level of media literacy was found to weaken critical thinking and increase susceptibility to manipulative information.

Families that engage in regular discussions about national values, moral principles, and responsible media use demonstrated stronger ideological immunity among their children.

Conclusion: Preventing the spread of subversive ideas in the family primarily depends on maintaining a spiritually healthy home environment. Parents must take a conscious and active role in their children's moral upbringing. Coordinated efforts among educational institutions, religious organizations, and community associations are essential to ensure ideological stability and protect national consciousness.

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