



DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the specificity of information and psychological security in our time from a socio-philosophical point of view. The article also discusses issues related to the protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, information security and information protection, timely and adequate response to threats in the field of information, strengthening civil, interethnic and interfaith peace and harmony. explained.

KEY WORDS: *information and psychological security, mass media, Internet, information threat, economic competition, information attacks, terrorist threats, threats, latent control factor, information-psychological aggression, information-psychological expansion.*

The growing process of globalization, the existence of forces that use the achievements of modern information technology for evil purposes and turn it into a cousin of development, the intensification of ideological struggles to occupy the human mind and heart are threatening security. It is no secret that overcoming these negative factors is becoming more and more problematic. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted, "At the same time, the current difficult times make the issue of preserving and strengthening our peaceful life, ensuring the guaranteed security of our people even more urgent" [1].

Security is a concept that represents the harmony of the interests of the individual, society and the state, a set of factors of stability, peace and creativity. For any state, security is a state in which the individual, society and the state are protected from internal and external threats and dangers. The policy of states is aimed at ensuring such conditions and conditions on a permanent basis. At the same time, the meaning of the term "security" is both expanding and becoming more complex. All states shall take measures to ensure and strengthen national security in order to maintain themselves as a sovereign state. No state will be able to fully ensure its national security with the improvement of modern weapons, military equipment and armed forces. Because no one can win a nuclear war, let alone an arms race. Therefore, the widespread use of political means in the XXI century is a priority in ensuring national security. Emerging new threats to human

and national security are leading to a violation of traditional norms in international relations.

Today, there are huge and unprecedented challenges to world and regional security. The growing complexity of human life and the growing interdependence between societies and states show that "modern security" is not just about military training and the formation of international alliances. Modern politicians are forced to compare relatively chaotic, multifaceted, and uncertain situations, as opposed to the problems our ancestors faced in the past. States face a variety of threats from near and far sources of danger, close neighbors and distant power and financial centers. Today, security is more important than ever, it relies on the interaction of global and local forces.

On February 7, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-4947 "On the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. It identified the tasks to be performed in all spheres of society related to the liberalization of state and public life, democratization and modernization of the country, security. In particular, the fifth priority of the Action Strategy sets out the priorities in the field of security, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony [2]. Improving the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring information security and information protection, timely and appropriate response to threats in the field of information, strengthening civil, interethnic and interfaith peace and harmony, strengthening the defense capacity of



the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan These include increasing the combat power and capacity of its forces, improving the system of prevention and response to emergencies. Therefore, at the present stage it is important to study the conceptual framework and strategic objectives of the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure national security. In the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in a rapidly changing world, fierce economic competition, information attacks and terrorist threats are intensifying.

At a time when our country is experiencing intense economic competition, information attacks, terrorist threats, it is important to pay special attention to the effective use of modern information and communication technologies, including their use for international peace, security and stability. It should be noted that during today's COVID-19 pandemic, the world-wide cyber-threats, in particular, the application of the international standard ISO / IEC 27001 "Information Technology" to the most important areas of society due to the intellectual potential of our country's information resources and national programmers, protection from various information threats. It is important to update the methods of provision, especially the reduction of cyber threats in information security systems of public administration, science and education, targeted use of the experience of developed countries in solving the problem of certification of new information security projects. For example, ISO / IEC organizations have developed a set of standards over many years to help overcome some of the challenges associated with cyber-threats. Especially today, there is a growing need to apply ISO / IEC 27000 standards to protect the critical infrastructure of public and private sectors.

At present, much attention is paid to the problem of system (complex) security, but in our view, there is a certain deviation towards the technical means of security, with the priority given to the technical means of protection. We consider security as a sufficiently broad system that ensures practically all aspects of the functioning and development of any structure. Among others, we distinguish information-psychological security in the security system, by describing it as the psychological provision of the functioning of the security system. From this point of view, the state information policy, as well as the activities of public authorities to achieve the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of information and psychology, information and psychological influence on the mind through measures, procedures (procedure - a system of orderly actions performed in a certain sequence) and technology, established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the field of information technology and communications" PF-5349 dated February 19, 2018, in order to improve information security measures in the country Further improvement of data protection measures through the following ways: data transmission Improvement of information security system of the interdepartmental network; modernization of information systems complexes and monitoring systems of e-government databases in terms of information security requirements is becoming increasingly important [3].

Information-psychological security of the system of socio-political relations of modern information society is a system of information-psychological relations in which the system has the ability to develop successfully, sustainably and continuously under the influence of internal and external factors that stabilize or destroy the system.

Bloody clashes and conflicts continue in various parts of the world, especially in the Middle East. Unfortunately, such turbulent hotbeds of tension are increasing instead of decreasing. Given such a dangerous situation, we must intensify our efforts to strengthen peace and stability in our country, to combat various threats. Based on the above, it is natural that some provisions of the doctrinal document are periodically revised or supplemented with new ones. Only then will we be able to take care of our own children, our own homes, our own neighborhoods, and such disasters will be far removed from our lives. [4] Therefore, depending on the priorities and directions, changes in threats, the military-political situation, the nature of modern military conflicts, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces can clarify and supplement the provisions of the doctrine.

The emergence of non-governmental international information and network corporations located in different parts of the world with systemic resources diplomatic agreements of various forms (foreign-political and domestic-economic, trade, social, cultural, etc.). There is no doubt that the unpredictability of such strikes will be a new and sufficiently important factor influencing the nature of hostilities in general, and that interpreting such movements in a certain sense will lead to the expansion of the conflict and the entry of new participants.

At the same time, the role of systemic corporations in the information-psychological struggle of states can be described as follows.

1. Transnational corporations have all the features of an independent state in the information society - the territory defined by the area of



distribution of their network infrastructure, strategic means (information and information flows belonging to them or information and telecommunication networks under their control), population analogues (neutral staff). and exposure agents) and reflected not only in the real opportunities available at the international level to protect their personal interests, involving international policy actors, but also in the sustainable operation of system infrastructure, information and system resources and new information and telecommunications technologies. has a relatively complete sovereignty (independence) that allows it to impose pressure on the subjects of international politics.

2. In the information society, transnational corporations, developing new information technologies, developing their own global information and telecommunications networks and controlling the flow that circulates in them, and generally do not belong to them, then escalate the war between the participants of the information and psychological struggle. They create a theater of warfare that causes them to go. New information and telecommunication technologies provide the hosts with a set of forces and tools that can then be used in information-psychological conflict. Thus, information warfare is carried out by information warfare entities in a man-made situation as a result of the development of new means of attack and weak means of attack (systemic infrastructure), under the conditions and rules established by the developers of systems and technologies.

In the information-psychological field, the organization of the secret management of the system of social and political relations of the rival state covers four main tasks.

1. Creating favorable internal and external conditions for the establishment of secret management mechanisms.

2. A set of measures to activate the position of the rival state (its public authorities, local government, social organizations) to resolve the issue (or a number of issues) in a way that is beneficial to the state, which is a factor of influence of the secret administration.

3. Encourage the rival state, which is active in solving the problem of interest to the source state, which is a factor of secret management, to take actions that are beneficial to this source of external control.

4. Creating an atmosphere of distrust, vigilance and hostility to all other directions, proposals and situations of solving this problem in the system of authorities and administration of the rival state in the information-psychological field.

The main ways to create favorable conditions for the confidential management of information and psychological processes are:

Information (information-psychological) dependence of the rival state on external information resources and technologies, which are constantly coming from the information-psychological field of donor states;

Misrepresentation of state information policy;

Destabilization of the situation within the state (geopolitical entity) in order to forcibly assimilate the management of the external crisis;

Information-psychological expansion.

Violation of the stability of the state is a violation of certain elements of the system of management of social relations, disruption of internal and direct communication and disruption of certain elements of the information and psychological sphere, leading to elements of disorder in the national information and psychological structure. Diverting from the main to the secondary and diverting the main power of society to the useless object is a destructive activity aimed at creating social tension and many local information-psychological contradictions, which in turn creates favorable conditions for the forced adoption of external anti-crisis management. One of the main tasks of the use of covert control capabilities for aggressive purposes is to create conditions for this information-psychological aggression or war.

Information-psychological expansion is a gradual, smooth change of the system of social relations in the national interest, without the public noticing the model of the source system of expansion, squeezing out the provisions of national ideology and national values and replacing them with their own national national ideology and national values. , to increase the level of their influence and presence, to establish control over strategic resources, information and telecommunication structures and national media, to increase the participation of their media in the information environment of the object of entry, to achieve it through non-confrontational access to social and spiritual relations.

Information-psychological aggression is an action aimed at inflicting clear, significant damage on an opponent in certain areas of his activity.

Signs of information-psychological aggression:

The use of limited and local forces in their scope;

Controlled, limited amount of damage;

Removal of the most dangerous type of information weapon from the list of information-psychological means of influence, which does not allow to reliably control the extent of damage;



restrictions on the size of the field, the information-psychological effect (aggression affects not the whole information-psychological field of the victim-state, but a part of it), the objects of information infrastructure and social groups, the goal (local, personal goals) and time (usually aggression stops when the aggressor has fully achieved the specific goals he has set for himself, and in very rare cases has a lasting nature), as well as restrictions on the forces and means involved

The natural relaxation of the result of the aggressive information-psychological impact after the cessation of the activity of the source of aggression.

The formation of human information and psychological security can be based on the following principles:

1) centralization, which determines the creation of a set of legal and ethical norms, state institutions and organizations that ensure the protection of the individual from the effects of various information, as well as further improvement of an adequate system of relations with the world around him;

2) Legalization of the conditions providing the process of formation of information and psychological security of the person, providing for the creation of psychological mechanisms of mass recognition and (self-regulation);

3) The widespread introduction of the principle of secrecy, which provides for the development of psychological defense mechanisms that protect the mind from the effects of negative information;

4) Strengthening, which determines the expansion of the individual's awareness of information and psychological risks and threats, as well as the formation and provision of constant attention to the development of self-defense mechanisms.

In general, the formation of information and psychological security of the individual depends on the organizational and psychological conditions and socio-cultural factors. The need for security is one of the basic needs of an individual associated with risk and lack of risk. Fear serves as a dangerous signal to man. It is common for a person to feel insecure based on a subjective cognitive-emotional assessment of a situation as potentially dangerous. This assessment is based on the results of natural risk signals and the form of special education (social borrowing). The experience of successful risk prevention, on the one hand, allows anyone who is active in today's complex environment to act cautiously, but on the other hand, it weakens the feeling of fear so much that the person begins to ignore the real danger. Many fears are the result of a particular form of

education. Risk is a situational characteristic of an activity, the outcome of which consists of uncertainty and possible unintended consequences of failure. The ability to live without exposing oneself to various dangers and dangers is highly valued in human society. It defines the attitude to personal security in relation to personal interests, which consists of a combination of material (sources of information on personal security; targeted activities to ensure personal security (non-governmental organizations)) and spiritual (recognition of personal security as global).

We can include in the set of psychological factors of information and psychological security of a person the development of his cultural culture and the formation of the information component of general cultural and professional competencies. By information culture we mean the property of an individual, which describes him as a subject of information activity and determines the attitude of society to the functioning and development of the information sphere.

We consider a competency-based approach to be a modern interconnectedness of systematic, acmeological, activity-based, axiological approaches that determine not only the ability to effectively perform labor functions, but also the development of competency models for graduates of vocational education institutions.

By the information component in the set of general cultural and professional competencies we mean the quality of an integral phenomenon that reflects the specific characteristics of the person, influencing the formation of the worldview of information activity:

1) Cognitive (holistic view of the information sphere of society; information about information technologies, technologies and methods of their application in various spheres of life; understanding of mechanisms of functioning of telecommunication networks; awareness of negative information and psychological influences; awareness of information and psychological dangers and threats; have a code of conduct)

2) Motivational (value attitude to objects and subjects of the information sphere; ability to diagnose their information needs; conscious motivation to develop skills and abilities of information activity; constant attention to mastering the mechanisms of information and psychological self-defense);

3) Activity (information literacy (specific practical skills and abilities to receive, store, transmit and process information); ability to navigate information flows and use telecommunications networks; organization of ergonomics of the information workplace; tests).



In short, the theoretical research on the problems of information security in the centuries-old history of human civilization, the development of perceptions of the reality under consideration not only to understand the need to eliminate information threats to the individual, society and the state. , in terms of shaping the conditions for limitation and elimination. Thus, in its very general modern concept of information security is the ability of society to develop even in conditions of unfavorable external influences, to maintain its integrity, relative independence and stability while maintaining the basic properties of the social system. At the same time, globally, the last decade has seen a shift in conceptual thinking in information security: from national security emphasis on military protection to broader security concepts and information security, taking into account the need to ensure the peace and well-being of citizens. It is clear that there is a need for new approaches to information security policy. From this perspective, it is clear that today the problem of information security at the international level and within each state has become one of the main problems on which the future of mankind as a whole depends. Thus, like other forms of security, information security is one of the most important conditions for the functioning and development of the individual, society and the state.

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