

Information threats and information attacks: Problem, solution, recommendations

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Abstract In this article, the author provides general recommendations and suggestions on information threats and information attacks, their similarities and differences, and important aspects of the formation of immunity to risks in young people.

Key words: threat, immunity, category, information space, universal values, danger, fear.

1. INTRODUCTION.

As the Human Mind developed, it expressed its views and opinions about the world and tried to understand the meaning of terms and concepts of interest in the system of social relations. Among these concepts, it is essential to explore and reveal the ideas of "information threat" and "information attack" as a social and philosophical category in the social sciences.

So what is the impact of information threats and information attacks on the social development of humanity, society, and the state? Why do we concern ourselves with this? What is the importance of research into the content and object of information threats and information attacks? What is the impact of information threats and information attacks on moral and aesthetic education? Of course, finding answers to these questions requires the creation of a concrete and fundamental methodological basis. The complexity of the issue is that the nature and sources of information threats and information attacks aimed at conquering the minds and hearts of young people, the factors of their development should be studied based on in-depth scientific analysis.

2. MAIN BODY.

In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language: "Word" threat means intimidation, threat. Hazard of disaster, terrible event; risk, danger ", [1. p. 149]. It can be said that information threat is information designed to pose a threat to the socio-economic, political development of a particular group, society, state, and country that is considered an opposition group. Intimidation is a process of intimidation. The information threat is based on negative information attacks aimed at violating the principles of national etiquette, customs, traditions, and values formed in the socialization of certain social groups, layers, nations, and peoples in society.

In the Uzbek dictionary: "Attack is a sudden offense; - means in the figurative sense - resistance, an attack of forces of nature on the will of man, such as heat, cold, wind, rain, grass, water; to a peak to strengthen "[1. p. 340]. Based on this definition, we can say that an information attack is an attack based on destructive and deconstructing ideas and ideologies aimed at the human mind, without the choice of nation or ethnicity, thoughts, and beliefs that contradict the current views in society.

Information attacks and information threats are not abstract concepts; they become real from abstract to authentic when they manifest in aggressive forms, even if they are not held and expected. Information attacks and information threats, as genuine phenomena, are dangerous because of the accumulation of negative information that leads young people to spiritual backwardness and moral degradation, pushing them away from their goals, creating a gap in their thinking, misleading them from their ideals.

The difference between information attacks and information threats is that information attacks are attacks. Information attacks harm the social and political, cultural development of society, state, and peoples. The level of danger grows with the fact that information attacks become objects, such as the basis of human spirituality and qualities that determine its humanity, the specific criteria of each ethnicity, and the emergence of problems aimed at blurring moral principles. The difference between information threats and information attacks is that they are carried out in the guise of socio-economic, political, humanitarian, and other cooperation with countries or peoples considered to be in opposition.

Subjects of information threats and information attacks try to destroy the development of countries they consider their opponents in order to direct public consciousness in the right direction. The dangerous side of this process is that under the influence of information threats and information attacks, destabilization processes take place in society by spreading false information (misinformation) and disorientation (disorientation), which undermines their national moral norms.

Not knowing the nature of information threats and information attacks spoils the morals of young people who have not yet formed as individuals as subjects of social relations, they are deceived by false information, misleading their goals, and committing bloodshed and vandalism against their nation, country and religion. There is a need to develop clear strategic

plans to prevent such adverse situations and create a vision for its implementation. This concept should serve to achieve the set objectives, including the parameters of preventive work aimed at educating young people with an in-depth world outlook, independent thinking, high spiritual potential and educational maturity that contributes to the socio-economic, spiritual and cultural development of society.

In the era of globalization, the organization of information threats requires constant improvement of the promotion against information threats and information attacks, the existence of groups that seek to undermine the spiritual unity, moral and religious principles of peoples, to mislead them about their goals, pushing them away from social development.

The main direction in organizing such preventive measures is to strengthen a sense of patriotism in the minds of young people and to impart to them the psyche and develop strong-willed people against others' ideas and ideologies. Therefore, regardless of ethnicity in every young person's minds, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of a critical attitude to what is happening around them, information attacks, a sense of belonging, and strengthen the position of socially active citizenship.

It is necessary to explain the objective and subjective aspects of the information threat and the impact of information attacks on the social development and psyche of individuals, especially young people, to change their opinion, develop the ability to work with information, analyze. After all, the person himself will not change until his consciousness and attitude toward public life change.

At a time when the exchange of information in the global information space is becoming more intense and accelerating, it is ineffective to surround young people's minds only with principles that correspond to traditions and religious principles. In protecting young people from information threats and information attacks, it is necessary to ensure their resistance to threats and their moral immunity against information attacks by conducting preventive work under modern requirements.

CONCLUSION.

Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that special attention should be paid to preventing information threats and information attacks from affecting young people. According to the current aspects of the problem, it is appropriate to draw the following conclusions:

First, the formation of the threat of immunity among young people against information attacks and information threats;

Secondly, abandoning abstract and dogmatic principles and using modern promotional technologies in preventive work aimed at avoiding the impact of information threats and information attacks on young people;

Third, the regular publication in the mass media of information threats and attacks in society and the formation of a critical attitude towards them;

Fourth, the development of a specific approach to this issue in all areas, from preschool to higher education;

Fifth, it is necessary to pay attention to the recommendations that are important for the education of young people and comprehensive people, by further strengthening integration in the process of cooperation between family and education.

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