

The Impact of Information Age Threats on the Minds of Youth and Their Unethical Foundations

Nodirbek Kodirov

Independent researcher at NamSU

Abstract. *Today's era has truly earned the name "the age of information revolution." This is primarily due to the speed of information transmission and the development of compact technologies. Information can either lead to the decline of individual and societal spirituality or elevate it through changes and additions. Morality lies at the core of socio-ethical life, driving socio-moral experiences. The proliferation of information is also creating problems related to spirituality and morality among young people. This necessitates the systematic establishment of information and ethical relationships. The article presents thoughts, discussions, and suggestions regarding the aforementioned problems and their solutions.*

Key words: *Information, information flow, information attacks, morality, moral value, "E-government", spiritual and moral image.*

The strategy for preserving the spiritual stability of youth in the information society should primarily focus on developing a new information culture based on national values, serving as an intellectual and spiritual roadmap to guide them in the information world. This approach should be implemented not only in the religious-ethical sphere but also in the context of epistemological and communicative values. According to Jamol Jurakulov, "if a modern expression of traditional values is not found in the young mind, it is inevitable that an aggressive flow of information will take over." In this case, the communicative rehabilitation of the national idea, expressing it in a modern and impactful form through information technologies, becomes a pressing issue.

While undoubtedly benefiting from the use of information systems based on global computer networks, society is gradually becoming dependent on their proper functioning. For young people, using the internet is a sign of "symbolic consumption" and "life convenience," akin to owning a car or traveling abroad. Youth turn to the Internet primarily for recreation, in addition to cognitive or professional purposes. These facts necessitate the development of new approaches to protecting the interests of individuals, society, and the state in this domain. Several risks are associated with attempts by certain political forces to use the internet's information potential to influence public opinion and promote their interests. Undoubtedly, the most widespread and active segment of the internet audience - young people - is highly susceptible to such information influence. They are currently attracting particular attention from politicians and opinion leaders. All of them want to know what role young people want (or don't want) to play in the development of democracy, a market economy, civil society, and the rule of law. Young people are literally bombarded with information, much of which they simply cannot process adequately. Some materials, even when presented objectively, can lead to moral disturbances, incite aggression, and provoke a desire for violence.

Thus, the lack of well-established legal mechanisms for influencing the information presented on computer networks allows for the placement of openly nationalist, fascist, and racist materials, pornographic images with elements of violence, prescriptions for the production of narcotic drugs

and explosives, etc. In a number of countries, the emergence of websites belonging to organized crime groups and terrorist organizations is observed, through which not only information exchange is carried out, but also the promotion of relevant ideas and lifestyles.

When analyzing the influence of information resources on the formation of the worldview of young people, the Internet can be considered as a unique environment for the manifestation of social relations. This environment is represented by practically all social strata and age groups of the population, and most forms of social activity (political, financial and economic, commercial, educational, cultural, etc.) are concentrated here in one form or another. Based on common interests, numerous "virtual" groups of geographically dispersed subjects are created. Within such groups, their own internal social hierarchy develops, and formal and informal leaders emerge. Here, previously unknown forms of communication and interaction between people are developing, and a unique subculture is being formed.

Observations show that the online environment, like the social environment in general, influences people's personality and behavior, as well as the socio-psychological characteristics of the groups represented within it. This leads to the selection of corresponding behavioral motives and specific means (including illegal ones) to achieve goals. Consequently, the online environment is increasingly becoming a subject of research aimed at studying the features of user communication and interaction, forms of personal self-expression, and the characteristics of certain "virtual" communities. It is becoming increasingly clear that the process of establishing social relations in the new information environment, without adequate support from relevant legislation or ethical guidelines, is leading to previously unknown forms of negative, deviant behavior, especially among young people.

Information either leads to a decline in the spirituality of individuals and society or, by changing and complementing it, elevates it. Morality lies at the core of socio-moral life, driving socio-moral experience. Additionally, the lack of information, known as "sensory deprivation," negatively affects a person. The increase in information is also creating problems related to spirituality and morality among young people. This necessitates the systematic establishment of information and ethical relations. The informatization of society fosters creative abilities in people. Information should be grounded in morality, and morality should be based on the information provided and moral norms. A person is not born spiritual or moral. Spirituality and morality are formed as a result of practical activity, that is, in the process of life. Young people's study of information through their worldview, and the knowledge acquired as a result, is a long, contradictory, and complex process that progresses from ignorance to knowledge.

Based on the interests of our country's national security, in the context of ideological threats taking on an extremely dangerous and delicate nature, the following can be noted as an urgent direction of propaganda and counter-propaganda work aimed at ideological education among the population, especially young people:

- Fostering a culture of independent thinking in every individual and youth to counter ideological influences pursued for malicious purposes, developing the ability to correctly assess existing spiritual and ideological threats and draw appropriate conclusions and lessons from them;
- learning to live with constant vigilance;
- awareness, and alertness against intensifying ideological threats;
- ensuring that youth deeply understand and adhere to the meaning and essence of national values, patriotism, loyalty to state and societal;
- interests, and moral concepts such as honor, shame, and modesty;
- preventing indifference and apathy, cultivating vigilance and proactiveness;
- and developing a sense of responsibility for the country's fate.

Today, life itself is making it an urgent task to comprehensively ensure human interests - the main goal enshrined in our Constitution. To ensure human interests, it is necessary, first and foremost, to

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