



THE CONCEPT OF INFORMATION WARFARE, ITS IDEOLOGICAL NATURE AND FEATURES

Khojanova Tamara Juraevna

Associate Professor at the Denova Institute of Entrepreneurship and
Pedagogy, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

Abstract

The article scientifically substantiates the concept of information warfare, its ideological nature and ideological features. It should be noted that in recent years the social activity of young people has been growing. In this regard, the socio-ideological concepts and ideas formed in them acquire great importance.

Keywords: information war, ideological education, ideology, information infrastructure, media, cyberspace, social networks, violence, virus, public administration system, potential.

Today, production and management, defense and communications, transport and energy, finance and science and education, the media - everything depends on the speed, accuracy, completeness and speed of information exchange. Therefore, the information infrastructure of society is the target of information weapons. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly: "The fact that the threat of terrorism in the world is increasing, especially in recent years, shows that the method of fighting them, mainly using force, does not justify itself.

The future and well-being of our planet depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be.

Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential, to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence" [1, 4-b].

The most favorable moment for an information attack is a situation when the public administration system is out of control. Its effect is clearly visible when such situations occur during elections, when emergency situations arise, especially during color revolutions. To be prepared for such situations, you need to pay attention to the following situations.

Information crisis during color revolutions:

- Color revolution means the overthrow of legitimate governments by illegal methods (Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine),
- Color revolutions are carried out on the basis of powerful information pressure from the West.





- Modern and expensive electronic media are widely used in color revolutions.
- What needs to be done to resist information attacks:
- Do not be indifferent;
- Imet verduyu his position;
- Umenie argumentirovat svoyu pozitsyu;
- Operativeness (spontaneous reaction to daily crisis).
- Sushchestvuet neskolko vidov cyberterrorism. Eto:
- Rasprostranenie virusov;
- Illegal dating and Internet;
- Cybermania;
- Various cyberprestupleniya i t.p.;
- The discrediting of the country and the spread of various mystifications and inventions.
- Informatsionnaya vojna delitsya na neskolko vidov v zavisimosti ot sushchnosti, tseli, sposobov realizatsii, faktorov vozdeystviya. Eto:
- Disprostranenie lojnoy informatsii;
- Manipulirovanie obshchestvennym soznaniem;
- Destruction of national and spiritual values;
- Privitie semi chujdyx dukhovnyx tsennostey;
- Lomka and change historical memory;
- Cyber terrorism.

In addition, the most dangerous type of information attack related to computer technology is cyber terrorism. This terrorism first conquers the mind, the soul, and then the body. Information warfare can be divided into several types depending on the essence, purpose, methods of implementation, impact factors [2, pp. 13-15].

The main parts of an information attack:

1. Psychological operations – the use of information to influence citizens;
2. Electronic attack is a tool that does not allow obtaining accurate information;
3. Disinformation – providing the enemy with false information;
4. Physical damage – can be considered as part of an information attack if it is aimed at affecting elements of the information system;
5. Open information attacks - hacking of information without visible changes.

The goals of information attacks are to gain control over the information environment while protecting its information functions and resources, as well as to use controlled information to carry out information attacks. Also, state policy towards youth is a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures implemented by the state and ensuring the creation of conditions for the social formation of youth, the



development of their intellectual, creative and other potential. Therefore, the law is a legal guarantee of ensuring the information security of our youth, in a normative legal act to cultivate in young people the spirit of patriotism, citizenship, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values, to resist harmful influences and trends, as well as to have a strong faith and outlook on life, indicated [3, 4 p.]. According to this law, when implementing youth policy, the state must first of all take on the task of protecting young people from actions that violate moral principles, terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and cruelty. From this point of view, the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy provides for a joint fight against ideological attacks based on the national idea, strengthening family, school and neighborhood cooperation and ensuring the integrity of spiritual education on this basis [4].

It is necessary to build immunity against factors that have a negative impact on the legal education of our youth, including, in the era of information technology development, our youth are involved in a network of virtual platforms, enter into discussions on “impossible” topics and “diseases” such as virtual jihad. From this point of view, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On radical improvement of the system for increasing legal awareness and legal culture in society” is programmed to ensure the information security of young people. people today. In particular, in the decree, when increasing legal awareness and legal culture in society, first of all, special attention should be paid to the systematic and organic implementation of education, starting with the preschool education system, instilling legal consciousness and legal culture in all segments of the population, balancing between personal interests and the interests of society, the widespread propaganda of environmental ideas is determined [5, 4-b]. Based on this, it is necessary to hammer into the consciousness of our youth that in our country the principles of responsibility for the above “diseases” have been established.

Research into the phenomenon of the information society and its place in society is studied not only in the West, in studies of this theory by E.V. scientists from the CIS countries. Girusov [6], A.P. Ershova [7], V.L. Inozemtseva [8], V.A. Kutyreva [9], A.I. Rakitova [10], A.D. Ursul [11], V.B. This can be seen in the studies of Ustyantseva [12]. The concept of the information society was deeply analyzed in D. Bell's studies on the history of the development of information technology, and his traditional concept of the information society has sociotechnical, information technology and socioinformational characteristics.





In the new information society, a “free society” becomes the main subject of social activity, and “participatory democracy” becomes a political system. The main goal of the new society is to introduce the “value of time.” E. Masuda puts forward a new comprehensive vision that attracts the 21st century with its humanity. The vision he created, known as “computopia,” is to: imagine and realize the value of time; free decision-making and equal opportunities; the flourishing of various free communities; relationships in society; includes such goals as achieving the functioning of associations free from power from above [13, p.29].

The most important condition for the transition to an information society is freedom: openness, the right to seek, exchange and receive information and ideas by any means and regardless of national borders. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate in the information society. Without this, the information revolution will not happen, and all countries of the world are trying to create an information society. Using these studies, it is concluded that in order to transition to an information society, all countries must act together, and such a society must have a global character. In our opinion, at present the information society does not exist in any country in the world; some countries have advanced far in terms of the introduction and development of modern ICT in social practice. The existence of modern information technologies and developed global networks is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for the transition to the information society [13, p. 521-524].

In today's era of globalization, the demand for information is stronger than ever. Therefore, disseminating objective and truthful information and meeting the population's needs for these products is more important today than ever. It is known that in a democratic society, the media, television and radio channels are considered as a free pulpit, delivering impartial and truthful information to the people, expressing humanistic views and progressive ideas. This is actually true. Today, global changes, economic development, innovations and inventions in science that amaze the human mind are all known through the media [p.14,522].

Currently, many researchers believe that computerization affects human nature and changes his consciousness. There are people who are completely or partially deprived of the emotional world. These are the children of the computer era. Communication with new technologies must be viewed from the human dimension. As a result of great technological revolutions, the result of informatization of society will be different for different peoples, regions and countries [15, p.394]. For example, according to A. Tashanov: “...further deepening of the information revolution, the creation of technical means and psychological mechanisms that influence a person, make it possible to form an individual's worldview in a context different from traditional





culture. This creates conditions for the emergence of completely new forms of ideologies that lie beyond traditional political, religious or other concepts” [16, p. 109]. In our opinion, the author is trying to prove that destructive ideas in the information society are manifested in their form and content. In fact, the preservation of cultural identity, social and state integrity in the information society depends on the internal spiritual and creative potential of the nation. Along with common historical memory, common goals, interests and ideas also play an important role in the formation of a nation. Therefore, the future of modern society and the state will undoubtedly depend on the viability of such goals and ideas and their integration potential. This refers to an understanding of the national identity of the Uzbek people, which is the historical and material basis of the state and society of Uzbekistan. In the process of globalization, the spirituality of youth is influenced by spiritual threats through the information society [17, p. 37-41], and it is important to make the youth of New Uzbekistan, considered the heirs of the Third Renaissance, aware of them and feeling responsible [16, p. 6-10].

In conclusion, it should be noted that it is possible to understand the real danger and complications of subversive actions, but it is difficult to understand and know the degree of danger of wars aimed at destroying spirituality. Apart from the fact that various studies, media and advertising agencies play a big role in disturbing national identity, values and corresponding thinking, they, on the contrary, play an important role in preventing or correcting this danger.

References:

1. Speech by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly (2017). Newspaper “Xalq so`zi”, September 20, 2017, No. 189 (6883). – P.4.
2. Tsyganov V.V. Information management and the national information management system and anti-war struggle/V. V. Tsyganov. - Yubileiny: PSTM, 2008. - Pp. 13 -15
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Policy towards Youth” (2016). Newspaper “Xalq so`zi”, September 15, 2016, No. 182 (6617).
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030” (2023). September 11, 2023. Newspaper “Xalq so`zi”, September 12, 2023, N 190.
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On radical improvement of the system for increasing legal awareness and legal culture in society.” Newspaper “Xalq so`zi”, January 10, 2019, No. 5 (7235). – P. 4.





6. Girusov E.V. Fundamentals of social ecology. – Moscow, 1998.
7. Ershov A.P. The concept of using computer technology in education (informatization of education). - Novosibirsk, 1990.
8. Inozemtsev V.L. At the turn of the era. Economic trends and their non-economic consequences. - Moscow, 2003.
9. Kuttyrev V.A. Culture and technology: the struggle of worlds. - Moscow, 2001.
10. Rakitov A.I. Philosophy of the computer revolution. - Moscow, 1991.
11. Ursul A.D. Formation of the information society and the transition to sustainable development // Problems of informatization. - Moscow, 1997. Issue. 4. P.13-20.
12. Ustyantsev V.B. Problems of environmental risk in the development of a large city // Methodology of environmental research. - Saratov, 1992. - P.17-33.
13. Masuda Y. The Information Society as Postindustrial Society. Wash.: World Future Soc., 1983. - P. 29.
14. Masharipova G.K. Modern approaches to the process of globalization and the issue of intercultural integration. - Scientific and theoretical online conference at the republican level on the topic “Topical issues of the ideological education of our people in conditions of independence.” May 5, 2020 - Pp.521-524.
15. Khojanova T.J., Mardonov Zh.D. The influence of information flows on the spirituality of youth in the context of globalization // Materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic “Protection of the youth of Uzbekistan from ideological aggression during the information war.” - Tashkent-Denov - 2023. - Pp. 390-394.
16. Tashanov A. Characteristics of subversive activities and subversive ideas//. - Public opinion. Human Rights 2017. No. 2. - P. 109.
17. Masharipova G.K. The impact of globalization and moral threats on youth spirituality. // Collection of materials from the Republican scientific and practical conference on the topic “The role of spirituality in raising a healthy generation.” – Tashkent, 2014. – Pp. 37-41.
18. Masharipova G.K. Development of scientific creativity in the era of renaissance // International conference bridge to science. - San Francisco, California, USA conference proceedings. Research work april, 15, 2019. - Pp. 6-10.