

## INFLUENCE AND THREAT OF VIRTUAL CULTURE ON NATIONAL CULTURE

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### ABSTRACT

Today information is becoming a powerful tool that can change the fate and future of any society or nation. In events taking place in different regions, the parties are trying to disseminate information using various means and methods, to distract the public and international organizations to their interests in order to prove that they are right. Therefore, the development of national and legal criteria for protecting the youth of our country from various forms of harmful information aimed at destroying their health and spiritual world remains an urgent problem.

**Keywords:** Virtual culture, information, information security, freedom of information, Internet and its negative and positive consequences.

## ВЛИЯНИЕ И УГРОЗА ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНУЮ КУЛЬТУРУ

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

Сегодня информация становится мощным инструментом, способным изменить судьбу и будущее любого общества, нации. В событиях, происходящих в разных регионах, стороны пытаются распространить информацию, используя различные средства и методы, отвлечь общественность и международные организации на свои интересы, чтобы доказать свою правоту. Поэтому разработка национальных и правовых критериев защиты молодежи нашей страны от различных форм вредной информации, направленной на разрушение ее здоровья и духовного мира, остается актуальной проблемой.

**Ключевые слова:** Виртуальная культура, информация, информационная безопасность, свобода информации, Интернет и его отрицательные и положительные последствия.

Currently, in our country, within the framework of the laws “On the fundamentals of state policy towards youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan” and “On guarantees of children’s rights” on the issue of spiritual and physical maturity of youth and on further increasing the effectiveness of youth reforms, it is becoming increasingly important. Also, these legal documents provide legal protection for young people from any situations that violate their rights and dignity. It was emphasized that in order to prevent emptiness in the spiritual world of our youth, we must form a healthy lifestyle and respect for national and national values in their hearts and minds from childhood. At the same time, physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independently thinking, decisively viable, in the fourth direction of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 of the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Particular attention is paid to educating young people devoted to the Motherland, deepening democratic reforms, and increasing their social activity in the process of developing civil society.

What does the concept of virtual culture mean and what is its essence?

Virtual culture is the cultural activity of an amateur subject to create scenarios of conditional reality, based on the interaction of prestige and determined by the desire for an idealized world. In this sense, virtual culture can clearly show its uniqueness and highlight the following important features:

- virtual culture exists in parallel with unconditional reality (unconditional reality acts as its structural basis) and can be interpreted as part of gaming culture (game culture and virtual reality act at the intersection);
- virtual culture – is determined by a high level of culture and freedom and creativity, the interdependence of participants, the ability to change and think, believing in the proposed conditions; promotes the diversity and complexity of the sociocultural space;
- in virtual culture there is no intention of a utilitarian-pragmatic principle, and even more so there is no orientation towards the “finished product” of changing reality - bottomless completeness as a “non-financial ideology”;
- in virtual culture the principle of subjective initiative is clearly expressed (subjects build a new game world with their own rules of action);
- virtual culture exists outside of official institutions, but with the development of this phenomenon, replacements appear (subcultural type of existence of virtual culture);

What is information security and information threat? Information security refers to the level of security of the information space, ensuring the basic formation and development of the interests of people, organizations and the state. An information threat is a factor or group of factors that threaten the functioning of the information space of society. The Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of regulatory documents in the field of obtaining, using and disseminating information: the laws “On” and “On Information”.

According to the Law “On Informatization”, informatization is an organizational, socio-economic and scientific-technical process of creating conditions using information resources, information technologies and information systems to meet the information needs of legal entities and individuals. According to the Law “On the Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information,” information means information about persons, objects, facts, events, developments and processes, regardless of their sources and forms of presentation.

Access to information can be limited only in accordance with the law and in order to protect human rights and freedoms, the foundations of the constitutional system, the moral values of society, the spiritual, cultural and scientific potential of the country, as well as ensuring its security. The Law “On the Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information” defines openness and transparency, free access and truthfulness as the principles of freedom of information.

Of course, public information is open to all citizens and there are no obstacles to its use. But the question depends on for what purpose and how this information will be used. For example, a research scientist can study various information, improve his knowledge and skills, introduce

innovations in various fields, and solve problems. However, its activities should not threaten or harm the interests of the individual, society or state.

This law also specifies the following ways to achieve information security of society:

- ensuring the development of the foundations of a democratic civil society, freedom of the media;
- to prevent the media from unduly influencing the public consciousness and distracting it;
- preservation and development of the spiritual, cultural and historical wealth of society, the scientific and scientific-technical potential of the country;
- creation of a system of actions against the dissemination of information aimed at undermining the awareness of national identity, alienating society from historical and national traditions and customs, destabilizing the socio-political situation, violating interethnic and interfaith harmony.

In order to ensure the information and psychological safety of citizens, prevent and reduce the impact of psychological threats in conditions of the speed of the information process, it is advisable to implement:

First of all, a person must ensure his psychological safety. To do this, he must be well aware of his individual characteristics, have a broad worldview and reach a level at which he can react to various events occurring around him.

To ensure the above situation, paying great attention to the process of training and education, youth should be trained so that they can withstand such information attacks, be able to express their reaction to threats, and young people should be trained in this spirit in general, knowledge of information and psychological security should be given at the stages of secondary specialized and higher education. After all, protecting the younger generation, just entering life, from falling under the influence of “information chaos,” “our youth have independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential and are in no way inferior to their peers.” on a global scale: “We will serve so that people can grow up and be happy.” Today the media has become a very powerful force. Its capabilities for transmitting and receiving information have expanded significantly compared to the end of the twentieth century. Through the media, both positive and negative information can reach our country and population.

Speech by Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In order to strengthen the above two situations, reduce and prevent various information attacks on our country, we must, first of all, further develop our national media.

Today, information is becoming a powerful tool that can change the fate and future of any society or nation. In events taking place in different regions, the parties are trying to disseminate information using various means and methods, to distract the public and international organizations to their interests in order to prove that they are right. Experts in this field, despite the threat to humanity, are developing new projects and programs to line their pockets. Mobile phones, which initially appeared only as a means of communication, have now become the fabric of “entertainment” for some. Therefore, the development of national and legal criteria regulating the correct use of such means of communication by the youth of our country remains a pressing issue. It must be said that the reforms being implemented in our country in this area deserve attention.

“Today, non-traditional threats are completely changing the face of international conflicts, and information and psychological attacks pose a significant risk. They undermine the foundations of our army, trying to influence primarily its spiritual and moral foundations, and also with the help of modern Internet technologies, they are a perversion that completely contradicts our rich creative culture, moral values and traditions. This is especially dangerous because it is aimed at introducing third ideas and concepts into the thinking of our youth. (I. A. Karimov)



The information factor is becoming more dangerous than nuclear testing sites. If this factor is not given special attention, it will become stronger. As a result, it becomes the main “weapon” in the hands of some forces. This not only causes tension in countries or regions, but also has an impact on the international level. As a result of changes occurring in the system of international relations, attention is paid to understanding the essence of such concepts as national security, regional security and international security, as well as understanding their interdependence. The state of information security in the modern world stimulates the development of modern approaches to “Security” and the development of conceptual approaches to national, regional and international security.

Today there are enough weapons in the hands of mankind to destroy the globe several times over. We all know this. But the greatest danger of our time is the constant ideological struggle to capture the hearts and minds of people. Now the battles taking place not on nuclear, but on ideological fields, will decide a lot. The most effective weapon in this type of struggle is information. Therefore, the desire to use information for one’s own purposes becomes more and more intense. Information is also important because the stages of its transmission, processing and collection have their own characteristics. That is, information is the basis of human actions aimed at satisfying simple, everyday needs, and the source of decisions in countries around the world that influence the fate of humanity. This, in turn, further expands the possibilities of ideological influence.

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