# THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING MORAL IMMUNITY IN PROTECTING YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION ATTACKS IN CYBERSPACE

### Oripov Jamshid Yaxshiboyevich

A teacher at the Samarkand Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Public Educators jamshid01@inbox.uz

### **ABSTRACT**

This article highlights the priorities and importance of forming moral immunity while protecting young people from cyber attacks in cyberspace. The author gives theoretical insight into the threats posed by cyberspace, including the emergence and manifestation of information attacks and ways of forming moral immunity of young people.

Keywords: information technologies, cyberspace, moral immunity, personality, security, education.

#### INTRODUCTION

The development of information technologies and the emergence of the Internet have created great opportunities for the exchange of information between humanity. However, the problem of protecting the subjects of social relations in society from the impact of information attacks is of great concern to mankind, and theoretical study of these negative aspects and development of practical solutions is one of the urgent issues of our time.

#### MAIN PART

The earliest examples of practical ethics were found in Sumerian scrolls, the world's first written sources, three and a half thousand years ago. In the hymns of Samir, almost all major deities are praised for their devotion to justice, truth and good. The scientific, artistic, moral and legal achievements of the Sumerians formed the basis of Babylonian moral views. In Babylon, the epos "Gilgamesh" was created, and was artistically superior and perfect for the Sumerians. In terms of moral philosophy, the "Book of the Dead" in Ancient Egypt was also of great importance.

The development of moral thought in ancient Turan and Iran is associated with the appearance of Zoroastrism. The sacred book of this religion under the name "Avesta", created in ancient Khorezm, which began to spread about 40–30 thousand years ago, lists and interprets the basic moral advantages and vices. In it, the Zoroastrian god Ahura Mazda acts as a symbol of good, and Ariman - as a symbol of evil; reflects the beginning of the eternal struggle of good against evil, light and darkness, life and death. Such noble notions as "Eternal Goodness", "Good Intent", "Good Order", "Divine Dependence" have real meaning

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL SOCIETY, INNOVATIONS & INTEGRATION OF LIFE IN THE NEW CENTURY

and are manifested in the image of humanized goddesses who sow the seeds of good around the Ahura Mazda. The opposite of such notions is realized in evil forces around Ariman. Zoroastrism, in a sense, is a moral faith, and its sacred book Avesta is a set of moral principles and commandments that our ancient ancestors followed.

The concepts of information attack, virtual world, cyber terrorism and cyberthreats are widely used in modern social communication. In the system of social relations, the system of relations between subjects in the field of information technologies and the Internet has created a space for communication (cyberspace). The concept of cyberspace was first used by Canadian writer William Gibson in his story "Burning Chromium" and in his science-fiction trilogy "Neuromancer".

The development of information technologies, the emergence of the Internet and the acceleration of information exchange have made it possible for information to reach any region. However, the drawback of this process is that some political and religious extremist groups use information as a weapon to try to throw people, especially young people, off the right track, as they are inexperienced and immature. Signs of such information threats can be seen in attempts by young people to disrupt their morals, which are an integral part of their spirituality.

"Alienation is a social-philosophical concept; it is a social process in which a person is excluded from society, from his management, from relations created by him and from objectified things created by him" [9, p. 42].

It is clear from the abovementioned opinion that in the process of human development the system of public relations deviates from existing and objective things, from material and spiritual wealth, culture, values, national moral principles created as a result of mastering and changing nature and existence. It is not an exaggeration to say that information attacks aimed at alienation are one of the most complicated processes in cyberspace aimed at capturing the hearts and minds of young people. So the struggle for consciousness is intensifying. It can be used for any purpose, whether subconscious or mute. That is why information attacks are organized in order to control young people's will and morality by capturing their minds.

Why are information attacks in cyberspace directed against youth morality? The answer to this question is given by the expert on ethics Abdullah Sher: "Morality is a set of positive actions of universal value, which can serve as a model for society, time, and sometimes for the history of mankind, a spiritual phenomenon that determines the level of human maturity". can be explained [1: 8]. It is clear from this definition that information attacks are aimed at

the moral of young people, because morality is the basis of spirituality and is directly related to our religious principles.

Morality as a form of public consciousness is based on material and spiritual wealth created in the process of development of human society, cultural values, as well as on a set of certain forms of behavior, norms and rules of members of this society. In other words, morality as a set of principles consisting of "golden rules" universally binding for all members of society is a category that expresses features of each ethnos, nation.

Information attacks by various groups in cyberspace aimed at alienating young people from moral principles are one of the most dangerous and urgent challenges of our time. Why is this? Because morality, no matter who a person is, is not measured by the limited level of 'good behavior' and 'good habits' in people. A high level of morality is associated with such notions as justice, patriotism, loyalty to national values, honesty, fidelity and recognition of rights and freedoms of other people, which demonstrates the fullness of morality. Given these aspects of morality, it is clear that information attacks are precisely about the morality of the human person.

Not knowing the nature of information attacks on young people's morals, they are deceived by propaganda and commit bloodshed and destruction against their people, country and religion. In order to protect young people from information attacks aimed at capturing their minds and hearts, it is important, above all, to form moral immunity in them. The human body is immune and resistant to any disease. If moral immunity is formed in young people, they develop the ability to react negatively to any threats and information attacks. Therefore, when forming moral immunity in young people it is important to abandon dogmatic principles and rely on national and universal moral criteria formed in the process of development of human society.

#### CONCLUSION

In brief, in the formation of moral immunity among young people, first of all, it is necessary to strengthen preventive work,

Secondly, it is important to use effective mechanisms of pre-school education, public education and higher education, family and media, and public control.

Based on the above mentioned, the organization of advocacy work is aimed at forming moral immunity, orientation on innovative technologies in the organization of preventive work, regular use of national and universal moral principles in preschool, state and higher education. We give recommendations, such as effective organization of events in cooperation with the media and educational institutions.

<u>www.iejrd.com</u> **E-ISSN : 2349-0721** 

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 1. Abdulla Sh. Ethics. Textbook. T .: National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan Publishing House, 2010. [Abdulla Sh. Axloqshunoslik. Darslik. T.: "O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati" nashryoti, 2010].
- 2. Ideas of harmony and tolerance in the works of great scholars. Tashkent. 2005 [Buyuk allomalar ijodida ahillik va bag'rikenglik g'oyalar. Toshkent. 2005].
- 3. Begmatov A. The creation of a new philosophical system in the works of philosophy of spirituality or Islam Karimov. –T .: Sharq, 2000. [Begmatov A. Ma'naviyat falsafasi yoxud Islom Karimov asarlarida yangi falsafiy tizimning yaratilishi. –T.: Sharq, 2000].
- 4. Guseynov A., Irrlis G. Systematization of antichnoy ethics // Short historical ethics. M., Misl, 1987. [Guseynov A., Irrlis G. Sistematizasiya antichnoy etiki // Kratkaya istoriya etiki. M., Misl, 1987].
- 5. Ivanov V. History of ethics of the ancient world. L., Izd-vo LGU, 1980. [Ivanov V. Istoriya etiki Drevnego mira. L., Izd-vo LGU, 1980].
- 6. National Idea: Propaganda Technologies and Glossary. T., 2007. [Milliy g'oya: targ'ibot texnologiyalari va atamalar lug'ati. T., 2007].
- 7. The idea of national independence: basic concepts and principles. T., 2000. [Milliy istiglol g'oyasi: asosiy tushuncha va tamoyillar. T., 2000].
- 8. On the way to spiritual growth. (Team of authors) Tashkent: Manaviyat 2008. [Ma'naviy yuksalish yo'lida. (Mualliflar jamoasi) Toshkent: Ma'naviyat 2008].
- 9. Philosophy: encyclopedic dictionary / Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of Philosophy and Law named after I. Muminov. T .: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2010. [Falsafa: ensiklopedik lugʻat/ OʻzR FA, I.Moʻminov nomidagi falsafa va huquq instituti. T.: "Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2010].