

**INFORMATION ATTACKS AS DEVIANT HULK FACTOR IN TOBELIK  
TEENS****Sodiqova Aziza Jovli qizi**

Student of the National University of Uzbekistan

**Annotation**

The article describes the consequences of falling under the influence of problems caused by the adoption of agsh, ahborot in children in adolescence, regardless of whether it is correct or wrong, and the relevance of such problems as the fact that young people today have a very strong internet addiction to live with a virtual world that extends from the outside world is relevant. Today, measures to protect teenage youth from ahborat attack and their further strengthening of spiritual moral worldview, the formation of strong immunity in young people are considered to be covered.

**Keywords:** Teen, Teen, deviant hulqduru, internet, ahborot huruji, moral makers, computer, information flows, tobelik, filter, upbringing.

Adolescence is considered one of the most complex periods of human life, with early adolescence spanning 11-13 years and adult adolescence spanning 14-15 years. The most important feature of this period is that it is a period of transition from childhood to adolescence, youth. Physiological changes and sexual maturation, social demands under pressure, skepticism, and self – incrimination put many adolescents in agitated and depressed states.

In adolescence, in childhood, the existing balance of the activity of the Endocrine and nervous systems is disturbed, and a new one is just being established. Such reconstructions, of course, affect the inner state, mood, psyche of a teenager and often cause his general notoriety, irritability, serjeanty, activity of movement, indifference and lethargy to everything from time to time. Therefore, mental or physical overeating, long-term nervous tension, affection, strong negative emotions (fear, anger, anger) can lead to endocrine disorders and disorders of the nervous system. Such disorders are manifested in the form of increased irritability, lack of self-control, restlessness, decreased productivity at work, sleep disorders[1].

There is also a manifestation of territorial autonomy in adolescents. According to this, adolescents tend to be as lonely as possible in their room, to be as lonely as possible when they are doing something or somewhere, especially to be in the chatroq from the point of view of their parents, family members, to spend time obsessed with their own fantasies. Even though they talk mostly their peers, close comrades, communicate as little as possible with their parents, remaining preoccupied with themselves. As time passes, adolescents begin to channel their

feelings towards other people outside the family. Information flows"begin to float on the surface". When working with adults, adolescents during this period, it is necessary to take into account their age and personal characteristics, the main psychological update of this age. It is not the rules that teach a teenager on the right path that hold him, a healthy upbringing and confidence in him.

A teenager needs both the rule and the attention his parents give him to teach them these rules that fill the gaps in life. If at home a teenager is divided into friendly, gentle treatment with a child, taking into account his age, taking into account the wishes of his child, depending on the circumstances, the child is treated as a person, he will notice it and think mutually, avoid loneliness, form good behavior. Otherwise, the teenager will face a space of negative information, find another occupation from the street to himself and show negative behavior.

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on cybersecurity", decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to introduce the state system of protection of Information Systems and resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan"dated June 15, 2020, PF-6007 and "on additional measures to further improve the system of cybersecurity in the Republic of Uzbekistan"dated June 15, 2020, PQ-4751, It is considered that it is envisaged to effectively establish a unified state policy on ensuring cybersecurity of the important information infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan[2].

The following symptoms of internet addiction have been identified by foreign scientists.

- 1) checking e-mail without desire (in a way that is not self-governing) ;
- 2) involuntary dream of working in the internet network;
- 3) complaints from those around them that they "spend a lot of time on the network " in relation to the internet user;
- 4) spending too much money to work on the internet or for computer devices, consuming too much coffee or psychostimulants during work;
- 5) increased time of satisfaction with working from the Internet;
- 6) if the user does not increase the time of using the internet, he will notice its significant level of impact;
- 7) rejection syndrome: character-related "rejection syndrome", "uncontrollably", curiosity; anxiety; continuous thinking about what is happening on the internet now; constant illusions about the Internet; involuntary and involuntary finger movement (reminiscent of the state of working on the keyboard). These syndromes lead to a decrease and disruption of human social and professional functioning;

- 8) work over time designed on the Internet;
- 9) there is a desire to limit the time of work on the Internet or the aspirations to control their own expenses;
- 10) to devote the main time to conducting an activity on the internet (books about the internet, searching for new baruzers, constantly changing providers, constantly updating programs working on the network, etc.k.);
- 11) social, professional activities, the end of rest before besamar or time;
- 12) periodic or continuous physical, continuing to use the internet, regardless of the constant origin of family problems;
- 13) euphoria in front of the computer (the fact that the mood is uplifting, not corresponding to the real situation) or feeling better;
- 14) inability to stop Harakats;
- 15) disregard family members, loved ones, friends and colleagues;
- 16) the emergence of states of disillusionment, depression, irritability with moving away from the computer;
- 17) giving false information to employers and family members about their daily labor activity;
- 18) the origin of problems in professional and educational activities[3].

Since most internet users are young people, we need to protect them from “inappropriate” information attacks. Because, foreign ideas, unhealthy information on the internet have a negative impact on youth education and spirituality[4].

Information attacks are an influence directed at a person, a particular organization and a state, whose original purpose comes from the ulterior motives of political and social groups that imply a violation of the normal way of life of that person, organization and state.

It is a requirement of the period to take the necessary measures to protect teenage youth from falling into the clutches of foreign ideas. First of all, in the case of open information attacks, special attention should be paid to certain aspects in managing the self-defense of a teenage person. First of all, as noted, an independent opinion is necessary for each person. Only a person with an independent mind can reach the essence of good or bad information directed towards him and react adequately to it, employing protective mechanisms[5].

- Secondly, in order for young people not to succumb to various alien and absurd information attacks, it is necessary for us to tirelessly educate national pride in them and rationally use the subject and educational communication of each discipline in this. The

importance of national pride lies in the fact that a person with such a quality will not be subject to other people's enslavement, including information attacks.

- Thirdly, in a person with national pride, the concepts of faith, integrity and faith can be formulated. Because these values associated with the human heart play the role of a “compass” that is not misleading in the world of the Internet and open information.

- Fourth, it is necessary to ensure the authority of professors in educational institutions, that every word they say is clearly intended. One of the points that the teacher says is that no matter what the information is, it must be in the izm of the receiving person, to serve his benefit. To do this, it is necessary to openly state the true intentions of those who propagate evil intentions, foreign ideas, what they end with the end of say'i-actions.

Thus, it is advisable to communicate the psychological ways of resisting information attacks to each coach and student. To do this, it should be borne in mind that:

- a) the message, which is actually intended to be deliberately influenced, is not immediately accepted by the person. Because, firstly, there is psychological protection in it from the earlier, and secondly, there will also be certain information barriers in the absorption of any new thing.

- b) under such conditions, the “third-person effect” effect occurs. Its meaning is a person who thinks that” let everyone believe in this message, it does not affect me”, but in a certain sense, under the influence of this opinion, he will be falling under the influence of information. Haligi fantasizes the idea for himself in every possible way;

- v) to persuasive calls, such as messages delivered through advertising, young children are very vindictive, and it is they who persuade the parents. 90% of mothers buy and bring exactly the advertised goods to their children. Similarly, the idea of connecting to the”Internet”, having a modern computer at home, also comes out of children, to which parents are persuaded.

- g) it is necessary to understand that the original purpose of the message is not to actually provide information, but to convince. The higher the level of awareness a person has, the higher their distrust of various messages. But our distrustful view of the message does not indicate whether we accept it or not. That is, if we openly say to young people “do not trust this source of information, they are deliberately giving false information,” this thing does not guarantee that they will not receive this variety of information. But based on the principle that” a person who is warned will be armed, protected”, after the first warning, if we again justify our opinion with facts, the immunity in them will be stronger. But it should be borne in mind that the notice periods also play a role. For example, in psychological experiments a week ago it was known

that the effect of the warning was less than for a longer period. Or among people with exposure received in a home-free, comfort setting, acceptance of a sad message within the majority is differentiated because exposure in a home alone has been observed to exhibit skepticism more strongly (R.Chaldini). On the second hand, a warning on the verge of receiving direct information reduces the time to develop counter-arguments, while a warning a little earlier allows the processing of information in the human brain (J.Turner).

d) persuasion of a person with information about familiar things will come true faster. But it can be noted that one of the effective tactics is the fact that information provided through information channels is openly contrary to the interests of society, that they are transmitted unfairly, selfish, that something is illegal. That is, the educator can say that the teacher is against the propagandist's opinion, stating his dissatisfaction in an open way with the content of a particular information or its source. This situation also makes the audience think.

Another specific strategy is to openly recognize information that has gone from open sources of information, certain facts in it. For example, sometimes a student can anxiously tell his mentor that he heard an indecent message against Uzbekistan. At such moments, asking for the content of the information he heard and saying the truth about some of them: "Yes, Indeed we know these things, did you not know?", it is more expedient for the information to then reject the original hoax part.

Therefore, in ensuring information security, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the consciousness of the teenager, but also to his feelings, in which the formation of behavioral skills and habits that comply with the moral requirements of society for the person. To achieve this, a systematic and regular influence is reached on the consciousness, feelings of a teenager (in the family and in the lesson, and in various extracurricular activities) and willpower (in the process of organizing activities, handling the Hulk). When raising a teenager, it becomes more difficult to achieve the goal if any of this (consciousness, emotion, willpower) is ignored.

Secondly-the daily lifestyle of a person is associated with work and activity. Therefore, labor is the basis of the social development of all material and spiritual resources. Labor education is also an integral part of the comprehensive development of the individual and a factor in growing up as a person. Therefore, in increasing ideological immunity, it is advisable to increase the interest of teenage youth in labor from childhood. Because, in the process of routine labor, the child develops his mind, will, emotion, character, forms his worldview. Moral preparation for labor in adolescents - consists in the manifestation of work in them in a team, friendly mutual assistance, creative initiative, organizational skills. And psychologically, the

preparation of various psychological processes in them-intuition, perception, attention, memory, imagination, thinking and emotions. implies development and improvement. Labor also contributes to the development of the most important will and moral qualities in a person, forms a culture of Labor qualifications. And all this is the impetus for the emergence of an independent thought in a person. Only a person with an independent mind will be able to reach the essence of good or bad information directed towards him and react adequately to him, employing vital defense mechanisms[6].

After all, a lot is being written about information attacks carried out through computer tools. The peculiarity of such an attack is that it will be much more difficult to know the exact address of the information being conveyed through computer networks. That is, when resisting an attack, it is important to know from whom and where it is coming from, it is this aspect that creates difficulties in eliminating the so-called danger of computer terrorism. Because the information transmitted through this tool can instantly spread not only within the framework of one state, but also as fast information to several countries. Thus, when a computer crime is committed, its object is directly the computer, information and network transmitted through the computer.

Experts distinguish the following types of Computer Crime: 1) terrorism; 2) espionage (in the International and industrial Sphere); 3) the activities of extremist groups (in political, environmental and religious directions); 4) organized crime and fraud; 5) hacker activities (separate and organized groups)[7].

The concept of "information war" is relatively new, it covers different aspects of political, economic and socio-cultural existence to itself. One of its main manifestations is damage by stealing computer viruses and new technologies. As a consequence of the information war, the knowledge of the primarily selected audience (often this is a youth audience), the influence on the educational system, and an attempt to subvert their traditional culture occurs. In such conditions, it is usually "against everyone", and the defeated party usually completely loses its priority status in one area or another. People with ulterior motives who know how to use such a weapon can subjugate large social groups or holistic countries, keep them in their own information space. It is precisely this state that will have a high probability of staying in the coma of an information war, in which country there is usually a lot of Information Resources, which has advanced in terms of high technologies. Therefore, initially information about information wars developed in Japan and the United States began to be recorded at.

Thus, an information war is a far-sighted policy of one social group in the humanitarian

sphere aimed at subjugating it, persuading it to its own values, regardless of the interests of another social group. The role of the main weapon in this is played by the electronic media, which is operating in unlimited data space.

The usuls of conducting information wars are also diverse, with the following being the main ones:

The most common type of information attacks can first include advertising. Because well-done advertising-it changes people's confidence and Faith very quickly. And the change in trust and belief prompts the owner to act boldly.

Activities of terrorist and extremist groups. That they are masking Islam and killing people without enthusiasm, while doing religious propaganda and propaganda on internet sites.

The issuance of instructions on the use of drugs and how to use military weapons.

The prevalence of all kinds of pornographic pictures and movies.

The fact that reasonable and unreasonable information is being given.

Increased promotion to "mass culture"entering from the West.

The growing number of online games promoting craziness.

So, an information attack is a far-sighted policy of one social group in the humanitarian sphere, aimed at subjugating it, persuading it to its own values, regardless of the interests of another social group. The role of the main weapon in this is played by the electronic media, which is operating in unlimited data space. The informative threat and its psychological essence are becoming the subject of the research of many politicians, psychologists. It is no secret that the internet net attracts many young people. In it, it is necessary to pay attention to the following negative aspects.

Activities of terrorist and extremist groups. That they are masking Islam and killing people without enthusiasm, while doing religious propaganda and propaganda on internet sites.

The fact that drug use and military equipment are being given instructions on how to use armor.

The spread of all kinds of pornographic pictures and movies.

The giving of reasonable and unjustified information.

Increased promotion to the "mass culture"that was coming in from the west.

Consequently, as long as we live in the information age, we will have to form a strong ideological immunity to any destructive ideas and, especially, fight the Enlightenment against an idea, an idea against an idea, an opinion against an idea, an ignorance. At the same time, it is necessary not to forget about the importance of human consciousness.

By controlling consciousness, a person can be motivated to any behavior. Psychologist and sociologist scientists argue that manipulation is considered one of the types of psychological influence, which is used in order to achieve one – sided achievement by indirectly encouraging a person to carry out certain behaviors. Manipulation implies the control of the character of people, or rather, the programming of the thoughts and aspirations of the masses, their mood and mental state.

In the process of open information communication, it is necessary to study the social behavior of young people before developing protective equipment against alien ideas that affect the consciousness of young people.

1. Lack of parental treatment of children. They say little about themselves, about their work, have little interest in the interests of their child, his public affairs, his attitude to this work, etc. Lack of treatment leads to children moving away from the parents, depriving adults of the opportunity to have a more active influence on the child.

2. The inability to organize their labor education by involving children in labor processes at the time when the mother is buried in work, they are exempted from family, neighborhood, residential work, etc. The result of this is a disdain for Labor.

3. The presence of negative examples in parental marriage eliminates the pedagogical vigor of the educational system.

4. The lack of consistent parenting effects-checking one's education in numbers, punishing one for a wrong job, etc. - does not contribute to the formation of moral immunity.

5. The system of prohibitions as the basis of family upbringing is the result of the inability to raise on a positive example, the inability to organize the child's life in such a way that he always practices various actions. This system creates a negative attitude of the child to the desire of adults, weakens the development of independence.

6. The fact that some parents weaken educational activity as children grow older leads to their estrangement from parents, decreased interest in education, and hokazos.

7. Delay in making decisions. Thinking that the mind enters and recovers after the child grows up is usually not self-righteous, often leading to a state of pedagogic neglect that requires re-education.

#### **List of literature used:**

1. Шумилов В.Н. Принципы функционирования мозга. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. III 96 / отв. ред. В.И. Соломонов. – Томск: Изд-во Том. ун-та, 2015. – 188 с.



2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 31.05.2023 yildagi PQ-167-son
3. Ш.Тўраев, Х.Очилов, М.Хўжаев, Ф.Жўрақулов, Н.Алимов, О.Худойназаров  
Миллий ғоянинг инновацион тарғибот технологиялари ва ёшларни ахборот-психологик хуружларидан ҳимоя қилишнинг замонавий усуллари номли монография материаллари. – Тошкент: “Турон замин зиё”, 2016. - 43-б.
4. Бабаева Ю.Д., Войскунский А.Е., Смылова О.В. Интернет: воздействие на личность // Гуманитарные исследования в Интернете /Под ред. А.Е. Войскунского.– М., Можайск-Терра, 2000, с.11-40
5. Чиркина С.Е., Ахмеров Р.А., Бажин К.С., Царева Е.В. Ч-65 Основы формирования психологически безопасной образовательной среды: учебно методическое пособие /Казань: Издательство «Бриг», 2015. - 136 с.
6. В.Х. Ходжаев. Umumiy pedagogika nazariyasi va amaliyoti, Toshkent-2017
7. Каменьская Е.Н. Социальная психология: Конспект лекций: Учебное пособие / Е.Н. Каменская. Изд-е 2-е. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2006. – 192 с. (С. 179).