International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)

Special Issue on Modern Trends in Scientific Research and Development, Case of Asia Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470

The Negative Impact of the Birtual Threats to the Political Stability of the Society

Nuriyman Abulkhasan

Research Fellow of the National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the following article the definitions of the virtual world, virtual world and virtual threat, the negative impact of the virtual threats to the stability of the society are analyzed from the scientific-theoretical viewpoint. Also, the information on the diverse approaches to the impacts of the virtual threats to the life of the society.

KEYWORDS: Virualistics, virtual world, virtual threats, state, society, person, upbringing of youth

INTRODUCTION

The formation of Virtualistics has led to the opening of new facets of the socio-political life of society, innovative changes in the reform of the system of state and public administration. The rapid development of the world of computers and the Internet in particular has created wide opportunities for the regular communication of government agencies, civil institutions, public organizations with the population, especially young people. At the same time, it is possible to learn from the activities of various political forces and centers that today, as a result of the increasing opportunities for information in the virtual world, this sphere is becoming a powerful political, economic and are ideological weapon. Indeed, "the XXI century remains in history as a period when the diversity of information exchange, the sharpening of ideological polygons, in one word, the struggle for domination over human consciousness. During this period, the preservation of national security, culture and spirituality must be considered at the level of the chief factor for every nation that thinks its future" [6.79] remains.

Main part

The term "Virtual world" was introduced into scientific problems by Jaron Zepel Lanier in the end of the 1970s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He uses the term virtual scientist for the first time in the world in 1984. This term is a characteristic expression of the idea of the existence of a person in an environment created by a computer. According to M.Yuryev, nobility is an event that did not grow to Origin, a being that did not grow to appear[4.269] the field of science that studies the virtual world visualualistics. Virtual world is one of the basic concepts of realism is that simulakirs are components of virtual reality, and these are things that are extremely visible, reliable, the possibility of close capture exists[1.248]

Virtualistics is interpreted as a new direction, teaching and approach in World Science. Studies in the same direction in the US and European countries began from 1946 year, while studies in this direction within the CIS appeared in the 80-90 years of the 20th century. In her book "Philosophy and methodology of science" N.Y. Shermukhamedova expressed

such an opinion about the authorship; "when we were thinking about the phenomenon of reality, we first wanted to focus on the belief that reality should be connected with the pursuit of a known goal." [5.200-204] it is possible to observe that the virtual threats posed as a result of the informatization of society negatively affect the political stability of society: first of all, this process is taking place in connection with the transformation in socio-political life. The fact that developed countries are trying to influence the consciousness of citizens of other developing countries shows to what extent this problem is relevant. In the second case, the fact that new manifestations of socio-political threats are manifested mainly in the form of virtual information, dictates that every citizen has a sufficient level of Information Culture. After all, "the desire to meet their demands and needs in the history of mankind at the expense of other peoples has provoked ideologies such as robbery and aggression, the chauvinism of the great statehood and aggressive nationalism, fascism and extremism. Such ideas have caused a lot of suffering and tribulation to the peoples' heads."[2.15] therefore, it is evident that ignoring or opposing new trends in ensuring political stability in the society can lead to the dismissal of the political management system. Especially negative effects such as extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, socio-political conflict are equally threatening to all parts of the world.

5-6470

Proceeding from the research topic, it can be said that there are two approaches to the classification of objects of virtual threat. From the first and common point of view, such virtual threat objects are three: the state, society and person. Supporters of the second view believe that it is appropriate to include society, social class, large and small social groups and individuals into virtual threat objects. In this process, the ways of influencing the soul and consciousness of a person are chosen by the influencer in accordance with the object, the same method for all objects is not suitable. If the impact on the state is carried out in one way, there are cases of using a different method of information to influence the individual. Accordingly, the scope and amount of damage caused can also be different in the virtual world, from very large to insignificant. This, in turn, arises from the possibilities of material, scientific, psychological, technical and mainly political influence, the purpose of the influencer on each individual.

The Virtual threat has such a unique character that it has the opportunity to seriously negatively affect all other spheres: the outlook of the individual, the political stability of society, the peace of the state, the distraction of public opinion and, ultimately, the spiritual, political, economic, cultural upsurge of each country. Because the penetration of information into the consciousness of society, organization, family, person is not so noticeable. In order to distinguish between positive and negative information, to master good information and reject

International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) @ www.ijtsrd.com eISSN: 2456-6470

harmful, human consciousness is developed, it is necessary that he himself is strong-willed. And the main name of the population of each country does not have such an opportunity. Therefore, the first place in the information stability must be occupied by information disseminators: servants of state structures, journalists, educators, employees of public organizations, etc.

Results

The nature and order of information available in the Virtual world serves as an inherent barrier of political tranquility and stability of society. In particular, if the state of diversity of religious thoughts in virtual life is manifested, an indicator of instability, the problematic situation in the system of religious relations is interpreted as a specific sign of maturity. Today, the information factor is becoming more and more important than power in the political sphere. Therefore, the success of the countries in foreign policy is of paramount importance not only with military power and economic potential, but also with the provision of mass diplomacy tasks aimed at establishing control over the information and cultural spheres that are taking place on a global scale. Also, today, with the help of operational methods, the message of this or that event, event is delivered to all points of the Earth's surface in one zone. It is worth noting that the information attack is widely used by various forces in the implementation of merciless geopolitical interests. This situation shows that the geopolitical forces are trying to exert pressure on the world's major TV channels, Internet sites of various political forces, trying to use them in their own interests. In such circumstances, it is important that the process of information transfer is carried out on a world-wide basis by democratic rules. In this regard, it should be noted that today's demands deny the only model of democracy. Because every sovereign state aspires towards the construction of a democratic society, first of all, relies on its values, national mentality, plans for the future are drawn up from this, and the goals are expressed in the interests of those people. On the second hand, democracy does not reject universally recognized laws, but strengthens it. It should also be remembered that the laws that have appeared somewhere in the second place cannot be applied to a full life as such. It is necessary to study its effective sides, draw conclusions from its shortcomings and conduct activities based on the historical, cultural values of that people.

The fact that young people, especially those whose worldview has not yet been fully formed in the virtual world, as well as those who do not have their own strict opinion position, are watching the claims of religious, magical power that pulls them to their net shows how important it is to study the problem. Under such circumstances, UNESCO, Los Angeles Museum of Tolerance (USA), the US Institute of Global cooperation, the Center for the study of religions under the Central European University (Hungary, Budapest), the Center for tolerance education (USA), The Center for Holocaust and tolerance (Hong Kong), the German Academic Exchange Service, the Goethe Institute in Tashkent, the German people's University, the ban on the dissemination of information on what and the oppressor of disagreements, the propagandist of violence and beating, porn, particular attention is paid to the scientific and practical study of the problems of limiting information that negatively affects the status, reputation and reputation of individuals, as well as domestic corruption. Therefore, in order to prevent or eliminate virtual threats of such religious content, "we need to attract investments in our country not only to economic sectors, but also to the sphere of know how scientific developments "[3.88], which is of paramount importance.

Conclusion

Well, firstly, virtual threats of religious content on a global scale are becoming a phenomenon that has a negative impact on the views of religious tolerance prevailing in society. At a time when the process of integration and globalisation in the social, economic and spiritual spheres is intensifying in the world, it is increasingly important to pay special attention to the development of research on the study of the political essence and essence of virtual threats of religious content. Secondly, complex changes are taking place in the system of political stability on a global scale. Especially the mercenary information, which is obscured by some political subjects, is directly and indirectly influenced by other societies, States, national units, religious beliefs, age characteristics. The main purpose of this project is to negatively affect the political stability of society, to draw Social, national groups back to each other, to call for revolutionary actions, to predict deceptive, socio-political and economic crises, and to show that the major disagreements between the states consist of false ideological attacks. Thirdly, in the developed countries of the world, reliable means of eliminating these problems, efforts are being made to develop excellent programs, a large amount of funds are being allocated, many sites are being filtered. It is also a natural situation for international terrorist and extremist organizations to try to exert their influence through the virtual world. When all countries understood the threat of terrorism, international, regional and national security and stability, the global threat of tragedy to humanity as a whole, they would have achieved better results than when they worked together.

References

- [1] Virualistika, virualnaya realnost / Istoriya filosofii. Ensiklopediya. –M.: Interpressservice., 2002. –P. 248
- [2] Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi: asosiy tushuncha va tamoyillar (izohli ko'rgazmali vositalar to'plami. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. P 15.
- [3] Mirziyoyev Shavkat Miromonovich. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomas. - Tashkent: O'zbekiston, NMIU, 2019. -P- 88.
- [4] Khorijev M. Virtualnaya realnost. –M.: OLMA-PRESS, 2001. –P. 269
- [5] Shermuhammedova N. Fan falsafasi va metodolgiyasi.
 -T.: Axborot texnologiyalari, 2006. –P.200-204.
- [6] Yazdanov U. Jamoatchilik fikrini transformatsiya qilish imkoniyatlari. // –Ijtimoiy fikr. Inson huquqlari 2017. 2-son. P.79.