MASS CULTUREAND INFORMATIONAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY IN THE MODERN PROCESS

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Abstract: Today there are a lot of global problems that seriously worry us all. Combating environmental, social, economic, terrorist and transnational crimes urges the world community to be more vigilant and cautious. Particularly ideological offenses, which are one of the global issues, are extremely dangerous because "mass culture" has a negative impact on the human spirit, its spirituality. It is also worth mentioning that the amount of material and spiritual damages that may have caused these problems can be measured, but ideological attacks can determine the extent to which the "mass culture" can inflict harm to society. Consequently, the essence and content of mass culture in the modern global process, the negative impact on the social life of young people and their consequences are revealed.The essence and content of mass culture in the modern global process, the negative impact on the social life of young people and their consequences are revealed.

Keywords. globalization, cyberspace, information, internet, mass culture, computer, network, psychological safety, independence.

Introduction

The concept of "globalization" is multifaceted. More broadly, it is the development of national and regional problems into global ones and the formation of a new economic, social, and natural-biological global environment. More specifically, it is a process of transformation of economic and economic structures in the direction of becoming a holistic and unified global geo-economic reality. Scientific and technological technologies, moral and ethical values (global ethics), and new threats to international security and stability (international terrorism, transnational crime, and the global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction) are also specific areas of globalization.

Main part

The large-scale reforms carried out during the years of independence laid a solid foundation for national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society, created decent living conditions for the population and the realization of the creative potential of the citizens of Uzbekistan.

The Strategy of Action developed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev is aimed at radically improving the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, creating conditions for ensuring comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, modernizing the country and liberalizing all spheres of life [1] as well as a decent, prosperous human life.

Globalization is a complex process, and we should only pay attention to the fact that both the right and the left, the good and bad sides of the phenomenon have a negative and positive impact on the process of globalization. The positive side is that it creates great opportunities for people to exchange information, build relationships, accelerate and expand the pace of production, and so on. "Especially the strengthening of integration and cooperation among peoples and peoples, the creation of favorable conditions for foreign investment, capital and goods, the free movement of labor, the creation of new jobs, the rapid development of modern communications and information technologies, the combination of values on a universal basis, a new quality of civilizational dialogue and the ability to provide mutual support during the catastrophe due to globalization."

The negative aspects of the globalization process are as follows:

- started solving problems that had been going on for centuries;

- destruction of national values of nations;

- the cause of spiritual drowsiness of people, especially young people;

- the development of spiritual and ideological threats, such as threats, moral degeneracy, egocentrism, and information attacks.

A number of problems arise in connection with the processes of globalization, the acceleration of the flow of information. Many people complain about some manifestations of mental distress (neuroses, depression, fears, phobias, etc.), it turns out that their cause is often information. The worst thing is that there are various forces that are trying to expand their sphere of influence by various ideological means, to win the soul and consciousness of people.

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In the modern world, the first place among the sources of information is television, which has unlimited possibilities of information influence. The visual channel is the leading channel for receiving information from the outside world, more than 90% of the information we receive through it. Dozens of television channels and radio stations in their news releases primarily inform us about new human tragedies and the deaths of tens, hundreds, or even thousands of people associated with natural disasters, terrorist attacks, man-made disasters and accidents. In numerous TV series and movies, we are shown terrible scenes of murder, violence and cruelty. Political commentators constantly make gloomy predictions about the future.

There was a serious problem of the influence of computerization on the human psyche, on its mental organization. Psychologists note serious changes in the cognitive and communicative spheres of the personality of a person whose activity is associated with the use of a computer. A person is often unable to verify the accuracy of the information received, being carried away by "sign information", he loses "semantic sensitivity", and he becomes indifferent to what is happening in the world. Psychotherapists and psychologists are very concerned about the emergence of Internet addiction, which takes the individual into the virtual world, when a person suffers from a manic desire to wander for hours in cyberspace, and young people fall under the influence of cyberterrorism. They are especially concerned about excessive passion for computer games - computer gambling, passion for communication through the Internet-chat mania, which is often difficult to get rid of.

The Internet today is becoming a special topos, in which a person meets a person; new forms of social communication are formed. Here, a special social virtual reality, a social cyberspace, is being formed, where a person is an architect for himself. The network captures a huge number of subjects. In axial communication, the message is directed to a single recipient; network communication-too many recipients. Cyberspace is created by people who enter into social relationships and form a special social reality. It seems that social relations on the Internet, despite their virtual origin, are as real as our own existence in the sphere of the most ordinary relations is real. Just as in the real social space, in cyberspace there are social communities, including religious ones, which, although they are essentially virtual, in practice are ordinary social entities that affect both the individual and society as a whole. Thus, the question of how to form a religious identity on the Internet becomes relevant.

At present, our ideological opponents, against our spirituality, are trying to organize information attacks on our people, especially our youth, and are seriously threatening and influencing us in the form of "mass culture".

We can say that one of the most negative aspects of the globalization process today is mass culture. The individual's interest is mainly driven by external and uncontrolled consumption. This is one of the ugly examples of"mass culture". Instead of raising the masses to the true culture of the West, the "culture" itself adapts to the taste of the nation of the people and transforms, simplifies and changes the truly educated person, the "mass culture" industry turns into a human robot.

According to X. Ortega-i-Gasset, "public culture" will cause the public to negatively evaluate anthropology. Talk about "the most serious crisis of European peoples and cultures". [2, p. 6]. At the same time, psychological psychology does not correspond to its obligations, but determines the specific behavior of the consumer, that is, the "behavioral" behavior of materialistic values and values in terms of consumer relations and responsibilities. Therefore, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, wrote in his book " High spirituality is an invincible force»: "Naturally, under the mask of "mass culture "masks of ethical violations and violence, individualism and egocentrism, the richness of thousands of years of traditions and values of other peoples, the spiritual basis of their way of life and the danger of their overthrow".[3, p. 19.]

The main danger of mass culture in the process of socialization of a person is the lack of the ability of a person to develop critical thinking in the influence of the mass media formed in the culture. This phenomenon can lead to the emergence of new classes, partly due to the lack of readers and the" observation "of people in the future in terms of ownership of "intellectual property". It also ends up with the usual similarities and the same lifestyle. Today's person relies on numerous similarities and accepts them as masks or playing roles, but they are simply a means of expressing themselves as "I". [4, p. 19]

At present, there is practically no doubt that a person needs a constant flow of information to realize his social behavior in society. Constant information communication with the surrounding world, the social environment in which he acts as an active social subject, is one of the most important conditions for normal life. The termination of information communication can cause various mental anomalies up to mental illnesses. A person is greatly influenced not only by constant information contact with the surrounding social environment or its absence, but also by the quantity, volume, content and structure of incoming and processed information. [5]

And also, for the normal functioning and sustainable development of a democratic, civil society, it is interested in ensuring that its citizens are sufficiently adequately oriented in the current events and to achieve their goals and protect their rights and intereststhey used civilized forms and methods of social interaction, communication and life in society. In this regard, the society needs to disseminate information on socially significant issues, as well as values, norms, attitudes, patterns of behavior inherent in this level of social development. Given the power of the mass media, it is they who, meeting the needs of society, should actively inform citizens about these issues. At the same time, the media performs the functions of information, education and socialization.

The content of the concept of "information and psychological security" in general can be defined as the state of protection of individual, group and social psychology and, accordingly, social subjects of various levels of community scale, system-structural and functional organization from the impact of information factors that cause dysfunctional social processes[6]. In other words, we are talking about such social processes that hinder or hinder the optimal functioning of the state and social institutions of the Uzbek society and the person as a full and free citizen.

The main goal is to identify the main sources of threats to information and psychological security from the perspective of an individual to determine the ways and mechanisms of his psychological protection. [7] With this in mind, I would like to first of all identify the following main sources of threats to the information and psychological security of the individual, which can be divided into two groups in relation to a person: external and internal. A common source of external threats to the information and psychological security of the individual is that part of the information environment of society that, for various reasons, does not adequately reflect the world around a person.[8] That is, information that misleads people, in the world of illusions, does not allow them to adequately perceive the environment and themselves.[9] Internal sources of threats to the information and psychological security of the individual are inherent in the very biosocial nature of the human psyche, in the peculiarities of its formation and functioning, in the individual and personal characteristics of the individual.[10]

And so, as the main means of information and psychological influence on a person in a generalized form, the following are distinguished:

mass media (information systems, the Internet); literature (art, scientific and technical, socio-political, special); art (various areas of so - called mass culture); education (systems of preschool, secondary, higher and secondary special state and non-state education, the system of so-called alternative education); education (all the various forms of education in the educational system, public organizations-formal and informal, the system of organizing social work); personal communication.

Conclusion

All this has determined the direction and problems of this work, which attempts to solve the following main tasks:

1. Identify threats to the information and psychological security of the individual and their main sources.

2. To determine the current understanding of the information and psychological security of the individual in the process of globalization.

3. Show that the psychological protection of the individual is the main way to ensure its information and psychological security.

4. To show that the mass distribution of psychological manipulations and mass culture acts as the main threat to the information and psychological security of the individual.

And so we see that the spiritual and moral education of the young generation in the context of globalization is an important factor in the development of society in a world completely surrounded by information.

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