

# THE ESSENCE AND HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES OF AMORALISM EMERGING IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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## **Abstract:**

The advent of modern technologies and the Internet has accelerated the exchange of information between people. The uniform distribution of information, news and scientific research results has a positive effect on the progress of humanity. With the growing use of modern innovative technologies in public life, the concept of "information society" has emerged.

**Keywords:** Information, technologies, development, innovative technologies, information society, internet, cyber development, cyber communication, cyber crime.

## **Introduction**

If we look at the development of the information society in the world, we can witness various contradictions. M. Castells outlined a number of conditions for the formation of the development of a renewed society and the social trends directly related to it. In his opinion, "if all people are realistically aware of what is happening, are active in life and can communicate around the world, if the economic sphere assumes its social responsibility, if the media are real messengers, if politicians oppose negligence and restore people's faith in democracy, if culture is truly formed from the experience of the people, if man feels his unity with all things on earth ..." the moral and spiritual problems in an information society will be alleviated.[1]

Today's communication technologies make life easier for humanity. The Internet has become an integral part of people's lives. It is impossible to imagine any development process without them. In the context of globalization, the exchange of information and cyber communication is accelerating. We have already

touched upon the essence and some positive features of the information society. However, along with the positive qualities of this process, some amoralistic manifestations are also emerging. As a result of cyber development, mental fatigue, depression, boredom, nervousness and stress, the meaninglessness of life, apathy and dependency are rapidly spreading for humanity. Most people are avoiding their responsibility. The emerging escapism has become the meaning of human life.

In the era of globalization, it is rare to find people who do not have their own personal computer. Through their boundless curiosity, they are mastering computer technologies more perfectly than others. This is certainly positive, but various hidden dangers are also entering social life through these information technologies. That is, there are more and more people who use the wonders of the century for immoral purposes. Analyzing these situations, it becomes clear what negative trends we need to overcome in our country in the future, and how we can better understand the objective content of current development. Amoral actions taking place in information-rich societies are manifested in cybercrimes. As a result, the criminal world, like all of humanity, has developed. Modern technologies, along with their usefulness, also cause some problems. Immoral actions unknown to humanity are developing precisely through these devices.

Analyzing amoral acts in this area, V.A. Nomokonov and T.L. Tropina concluded in their research that the concept of “cybercrime” is broader than “computer crime”. In their works, they studied the essence of amoral acts committed in the information space and defined the phenomenon of “cybercrime” as follows: “Cybercrime is a set of any crimes committed in cyberspace, within the framework of computer systems or networks, and against computer systems, computer networks, using or through computer systems or networks, as well as other means of access to cyberspace”.[2]

In order to better understand the essence of cybercrime, in addition to terminology, it is necessary to thoroughly study the specific features of this type of crime. Many researchers have identified the specific features of cybercrime.

I.G. Chekunov identifies the following distinguishing features of cybercrime:

- criminals achieve their goals through the use of information and communication technologies;
- cybercrime has a cross-border nature and is committed in virtual ways;
- cybercrime can be one-time or multiple;

- cybercriminals who commit crimes without leaving home do not leave much trace and information about themselves. For this reason, it is difficult to find criminal information about them;
- cybercrime is increasing due to the unprecedented development of modern communication technologies, but the fact that a large part of humanity does not have sufficient information about this area;
- the subjects of cybercrime are mainly “specialists with deep knowledge in the field of IT technologies”;
- cybercrime is mainly committed with the aim of obtaining economic profit on a very large scale;
- there is an increasing tendency for cybercrimes to be committed in groups;
- crimes can only be detected in the “post-incident mode”. [3]

Typically, these types of crimes or immoral acts are committed for the purpose of obtaining illegal income. The perpetrators may take advantage of confidential information belonging to people and demand payment in exchange for not disclosing it, seize corporate data and collect payments for its return. These conditions are contrary to the law. For example, they demand money, release the criminal from detention centers, etc. “Warren Buffett describes cybercrime as the number one problem of humanity,” adding that it “poses a real threat to humanity.” Indeed, in today's information society, the number of traditional crimes is decreasing, while cybercrime is increasing. The scale of these types of crimes is increasing, mainly for the purpose of obtaining economic income, ranging from financial fraud to cyberterrorism, from online sexual communication to extortion.

Computer fraud, which is rampant today, does not correspond to any media ethics. It consists in changing or deleting data via the Internet without the permission of the responsible persons. Such situations prevent employees from performing their work in a standard manner. They reduce labor productivity and harm those around them. At the same time, in today's developing information exchange, criminal groups that have mastered terrorism are carrying out their amoral actions through Internet networks. Such immoral actions are called cyberterrorism, and a cyberterrorist is “a person who intimidates or coerces a government or organization in order to achieve his political or social goals by launching a computer attack against computers, networks, or the data stored on them.” [4]

For example, terrorists in the Internet world act in the form of intimidation and panic by placing explosives in crowded places or socially important objects. We can also see the amoralistic actions of cyberterrorists in the hacking activities of terrorist groups aimed at individual individuals and families, demonstrating their evil activities, collecting information necessary to threaten the future of people, robbery, blackmail, etc., aimed at instilling fear in them through computer networks.

Initially, hackers were skilled programmers - those who, during the emergence and development of modern computer technologies, were able to quickly repair the relevant devices and create information programs. That is, the first hackers, as a result of their interest, had extraordinary skills in computer technology compared to others. In the last quarter of the last century, the number of people engaged in hacking increased sharply. Since they were a new type of crime, the mechanisms for combating them had not yet developed. Because at that time there were no professional programmers and computer operating systems were very fragile.

In recent years, the number of hacking-related scandals has been increasing. Curious young people are mastering modern information technologies. Due to the inaction of social institutions that are indifferent to their activities, the skills of hackers are becoming immoral. Such amoral criminals harm others and commit immoral acts for material gain. Therefore, today they are considered cybercriminals.

In today's information space, as globalization continues at a rapid pace, the harmonization of social life with moral ideals in the worldview of young people has become a pressing issue. "It serves not only to demonstrate the centuries-old spiritual and educational traditions, national customs and values of our people, but also to reflect the historically formed and collective identity of many nations, to assimilate innovations in the educational life of other nations, to express them in reality, to rationally use all opportunities to demonstrate their achievements in the social space to the world, and to make young people intelligent, intelligent, wise, and knowledgeable." [5]

Thus, in today's globalization environment, modern communication technologies continue to develop. The role of this sphere in the formation of the worldview and moral culture of young people is incomparable. It is necessary to improve media literacy in order to limit the activities of individuals who commit immoral

or criminal acts in cyberspace. Increasing the level of national content will be effective in preventing immorality in the information sphere.

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