INFORMATION ATTACK AND CULTURE IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract: As the world community has developed and social networks have become more important in their lives, information attacks have begun to affect people's minds. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to try to fill the void in the minds of people.

Key words: Social nerwork, cyber criminals, extremism, terrorism, spiritual emptiness

In this advanced technological era, the internet especially social media plays an important role in our lives. Because through social media everyone can easily communicate with their relatives and loving ones. Its usage is increasing day by day which also facilitate the Cyber Criminals to perform cyber acts using these networks. There are several networks such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn etc. which are utilized by the users on daily basis, though which they can communicate and share their data with their family, friends and relatives easily. But while using these networks they are unaware of their security issues. Through hacking their accounts cyber criminals can exploit their personal data and can use it for illegal acts.

Social media encompass web-based programs and user-generated content that allow people to communicate and collaborate via mobile phones, computers, and other communication technologies. Unlike other media linked to a particular technology, social media are a phenomenon associated with a set of tools, practices, and ideologies for connecting and collaborating. Social media blur distinctions between one-to-many and face-to-face communication. They allow individuals and groups to connect across boundaries of space and time, both synchronously and asynchronously. Afforded by changing technology, social media are ever-expanding as users develop novel uses and creative content. Scholars have studied social media across a range of topics, including such issues as message content and construction, identity formation, relationship development, community development, political activism, disinformation, and cyber threats. Social media vary culturally. For instance, in China social media are impacted by internet censorship, including not only the kinds of apps that are used in China-WeChat and Weibo instead of

Facebook and Twitter-but also forms of expression and online activities. While Chinese social media can be a site for political activism, and creative, humorous, and satirical messages, they are constructed in ways that avoid online censorship. Social media also afford the construction and maintenance of local communities and cultural identities. For instance, users with a shared interest, occupation, activity, or offline connection, such as a hometown, may communicate online using a shared language, vocabulary, or code. Hence, unlike mass media that can promote a collective, national identity, social media may facilitate the re-emergence and construction of local and diverse identities. Finally, social media can empower subaltern individuals and groups to mobilize and effect change through collective action. Yet social media, when employed by the state and/or neoliberal corporate powers, can work to suppress subaltern groups by co-opting social media as a technology that affords surveillance. They may also be used to spread misinformation or extremism by both state-sponsored and non-state actors.

To tell the truth, people are going to the Internet a lot. This allows them to be attracted to different streams. In particular, although the Facebook network appeared in 2004, the number of its users on Earth exceeds 2.5 billion. So why are people joining movements like al-Qaeda, ISIS, and the Syrian Movement? Because there is a spiritual void in their mind. This gap can only be filled with knowledge. These circumstances may not only cause them to be attracted to these currents, but also to join the groups of extremism and terrorism. As our honorable first president I.A. Karimov said, truth can be fought against truth, action against action and ignorance can only be fought with enlightenment. According to statistics, one person spends an average of 21 minutes on Facebook a day. What does this indicate? Nowadays, people feel the need for social networks more than books.

In conclusion, we must act as a whole and as a force to the moral vacuum to ensure information security on the whole earth, to prevent various threats.