



# Safeguarding National Values and Truths: Nurturing an Information Culture among Future History Teachers

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The aim of this study is to investigate the importance of developing an information culture among future history teachers, particularly in terms of safeguarding national values and truths in the face of information threats and attacks. A qualitative research approach was employed to gather and analyze data from various sources, including academic literature, interviews with history educators, and online surveys. The findings of this study reveal that the formation of an information culture among future history teachers is crucial in promoting historical accuracy and preventing the spread of misinformation and propaganda. In particular, it is vital to identify and address the sources of external attacks on information security to protect national values and ancient traditions. The implications of this study suggest that a stronger emphasis on information literacy and critical thinking skills should be integrated into history teacher education programs, to better equip future educators in navigating the complexities of historical truths and falsehoods in the modern information age.

**Keywords:** Informational Threat, Informational Culture, Informational Attack, History Teachers, Social Consciousness, Social Pedagogy, Psychological Protection

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[Figure 1 about here.]

## INTRODUCTION

Today, Uzbekistan has become an active subject of the global information field. Its communication with the world, its participation in world socio-political processes, interstate relations, political, economic, social, legal and cultural relations are carried out as part of the global information system. This direct e-mail, electronic information exchange system, has a great effect in increasing the efficiency of activities in solving both national and world problems, saving time, sharply reducing financial costs, and in addition, demonstrating the potential of modern information exchange.. Formation of informational culture in future history teachers develops informational-analytical competence in them. Informational-analytical competence forms in them the skills of working with information, the tolerance of informational threats, the skills of deep analytical analysis of data.

Informational threat is a beneficial information effect on a student's mind, an activity aimed at changing his behavior or destabilizing it. Sources of informational influence are diverse, currently the following types of informational threats are widespread: deliberate criticism of the state's national policy; spread fake news; manipulation of social consciousness; describing a small problem as a big, big problem; distracting young people; misinterpretation of national values; inculcating seven alien spiritual values; distorting and changing the historical memory of the people; cyber terrorism. Mahatma Gandhi, a well-known Indian politician, once wrote: "I cannot keep the gates and doors of my house tightly closed. Because it needs fresh air. And at the same time, I don't want the air coming in through my doors and windows to become a hurricane, overturning my house and knocking me down. Begmatov (2006) These words can be used in the sense of today's informational threats and the processes of negative or positive influence of various types of information, entering our country and other countries in different ways, on the values, customs, forms of belief and educational methods formed in one or another region over the centuries.

## METHODS

According to research scientist N. Umarova, it would be wrong to imagine the information society as a kind of paradise. In particular, in an information society: the influence of mass media on society will increase; information technology will be able to harm the personal and private life of people and organizations, for example, it will be possible to collect information about any citizen of the country and use this information to stifle his freedom; the possibility of using information technologies for criminal purposes increases; there is a problem of selecting quality and truthful information; for most people, it is difficult to adapt to the environment of the information society; there is a risk of disconnection between IT developers and consumers; a gap appears between the society's technological capabilities and its capabilities related to the development of the social sphere and culture. Umarova (2013)

Continuing his opinion, the author emphasizes that in order to eliminate the differences in the information society, it is important to acquire the ability to quickly receive and process a large amount of information with the help of modern tools and technologies. Information culture depends on the social nature of a person, it is a product of his creative abilities and the ability to use technical devices (telephone, computer, information networks); to be able to use computer equipment with a large number of software products in their work; various sources: obtaining necessary information from periodicals, electronic communications, presenting it in an understandable manner and being able to use it effectively; to have the skills of analytical processing of information; having the skills to work with various information; to know the characteristics of information flows related to their field of activity; requires informational tolerance and informational activity. Malkina(2004)

In the context of globalization and the formation of a new international information order, the idea that "He who has information owns the world" said by the famous English philosopher Francis Bacon almost four centuries ago is gaining new meaning today. Today, in addition to the traditional markets of natural resources, we are witnessing the process of formation and development of the information and knowledge market, becoming active participants in these processes. Ortikov (2004). Therefore, it is of great vital importance to form the skills of students to use the opportunities of the information world wisely, to educate them in informational culture. So, informational culture, in the most general sense, is a system of knowledge, abilities and skills that serve to receive, sort, understand and interpret information that serves human interests, maturity and development of society.

Based on the modern information system and its wide possibilities, it can be said that it is necessary to create a management mechanism for obtaining, storing, using and distributing information in Uzbekistan from the point of view of national interest and national development, and to deeply understand its essence and elements. Mass media have great potential in influencing people's minds and emotions, ways of thinking, and behavior. It is the originality of the ideological influence and pressure carried out by the mass media, which does not require large funds that it is carried out without the student noticing and does not cause direct victims. Information is highly effective without destroying the enemy and without requiring large costs. In this, the wishes, mentality, and existing problems of the population of the countries where the ideological influence is directed are carefully studied, and the main attention is focused on influencing the minds and worldviews of the main people, changing the formed values, reducing their regulatory role or completely eliminating them.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before developing protective measures against foreign ideas affecting students' minds in the process of open information communication, it is necessary to take into account the fact that one of the most important situations that can be seen in the social behavior of students is the manifestation of feelings

of anxiety, fear of something, and because of this, the desire to avoid social relations. Because if it comes from the essence of the state of psychological protection, then this is a state that represents the inner experiences of a person, in which a person tries to suppress his anxiety, fear, and anxiety in order to preserve his inner mental balance, to avoid them. Psychological protection - serves to protect a person from various negative effects, to eliminate psychological discomfort. In such situations, the student usually behaves differently from others in interpersonal relationships. Psychologists include the following in such defense mechanisms: suppressing open emotional experiences, trying not to raise them; refusal - open rejection of inappropriate information, disagreement; projection - a tendency to look for the causes of the situation from outside by transferring one's feelings and experiences to external objects; identification - pretending to be the owner of information, rejecting or uncritically assimilating values by putting yourself in his place; regression - returning to some events that happened earlier in one's life, for example, in one's youth, organizing psychological protection or justification in one's self by reliving their good and positive aspects in memory and behavior; Isolation - withdrawing from society, trying not to tell others about the changes in oneself, some students do not go to school; rationalization - developing protective instincts through reflection and reasoning; conversion is the use of unexpected methods to remove some obstacles or barriers in communication, for example, the way to replace disturbing information with humor. Kuronov (2013).

In the management of self-defense of the student in the conditions of informational struggle, special attention should be given to the following aspects: we emphasized the need for independent thought for each student. Only a person with an independent mind can understand the essence of good or bad information directed at him and show an adequate reaction to it and use protective mechanisms. In the words of M. Kuronov, an independent (free, free; independent, independent) - has his own free will; We should look at it based on the meanings of dependent and non-dependent.

So that young people do not succumb to various foreign and unconscious informational threats, it is necessary to educate them about national pride and effectively use educational technologies. Paying attention to the analysis of "new concepts of the new age", M. Kuronov explained the essence of the concept of national pride in the following simple and understandable way: "National pride is a student's knowledge and respect for the value of his nation in accordance with his age; It includes knowledge of its culture, spirituality, economic achievements, services, rich heritage, and striving to match these high national cultural achievements and enrich them. However, when national pride develops spontaneously and is separated from self-

criticism, it can have negative results, such as national pride and pride. Therefore, it is necessary to form national pride by focusing on special, that is, creative goals, combining criticality with humility. Umarova (2013) The importance of national pride lies in the fact that a student with such a quality cannot succumb to wrong ideas, including information attacks;

Qualities such as faith, honesty and religiousness can be developed in a student with high national pride. Because these values related to the human heart play the role of an unmistakable "compass" in the world of the Internet and open information. "The Internet is such a forest that you can't walk without a compass." It is necessary to admit that there is a lot of "unnecessary" information on the Internet. Although the Internet is considered a morally neutral tool, it can be used both for the purpose of preserving the cultural heritage accumulated so far and for the purpose of damaging it Ahmadjonovna (2022); it is necessary to develop the ability of pedagogues to obtain a clear target for each piece of information. The pedagogue should regularly repeat the following idea: "Regardless of the form of information, it should be in the hands of the person who receives it, it should serve his interest." For this purpose, it is necessary to remember in the organizational part of each lesson the real intentions of the propagandists of foreign ideas and the consequences of their efforts.

## CONCLUSION

It is necessary to ensure information security in order to prevent the destruction of national values and ancient traditions in the environment created by the constant flow of information. A student should not accept everything that is shown on foreign TV channels or what is promoted on the Internet, but he should choose only those that are compatible with our beliefs, traditions and values. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to teach students how to use mass media and the Internet wisely. The development of information culture plays an important role in the development of historical-analytical thinking in students. Because there are various sources that serve to develop historical-analytical thinking, and among them, information in the form of various informational effects has a negative effect on the student's mind and thinking. In the formation of informational culture in society, it is important to first identify the "object" of those who attack information from the outside. First of all, they organize various fabrications and slanders against our great ancestors, individuals, our history, society, spiritual values, state policy. So, they try to instill unconscious thoughts against our history and other moral values in the minds of student.

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**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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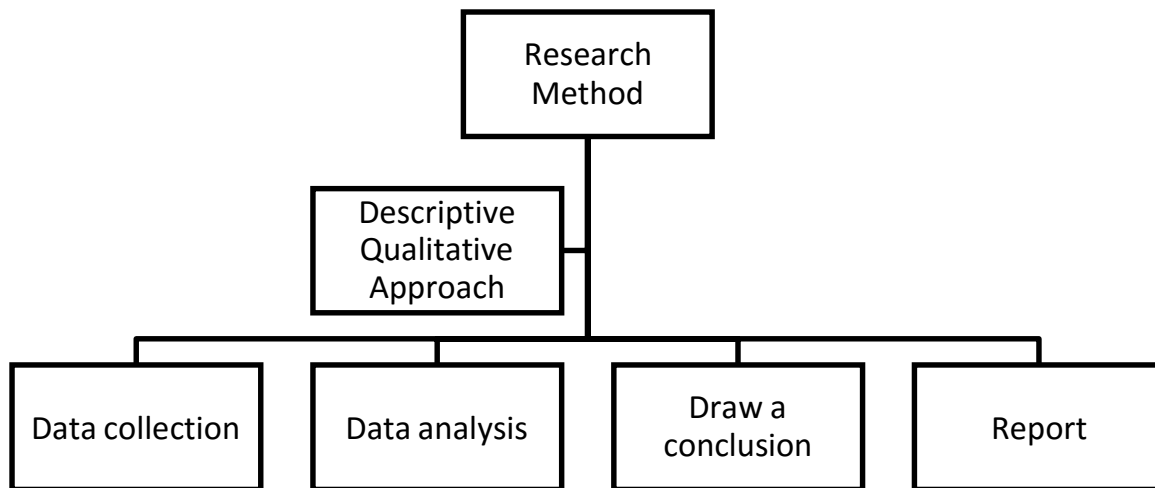


FIGURE 1 | Research Methods