



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

INFORMATION ATTACKS AND THE CULTURE OF HISTORICAL THINKING IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

Shokirov Murod Rustamovich

Teacher of the Bukhara Academic Lyceum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

“If you want to destroy a people, start with their historical memory. Then change their culture and language. Make them abandon their culture and adopt another culture. Then teach them another history. Then they will forget who they are, who they were in the past. Their culture will disappear and they will become like people in crisis.”

Cordell Hull

Abstract:

In a globalizing world, information has become one of the principal factors shaping social consciousness, historical memory, political attitudes, and perceptions of national identity. Information may accurately reflect reality or distort it, and in either case it may serve particular individual or group interests. This article examines the relationship between information attacks, propaganda and agitation, and the development of a culture of historical thinking. The study emphasizes the importance of critically evaluating historical information, comparing sources, identifying their purposes and interests, and drawing conclusions on the basis of an objective approach. The article discusses the changing role of mass media, including television, radio, newspapers, and Internet networks, in the dissemination of ideas and examines the need to strengthen historical consciousness and critical thinking among young people. The results indicate that effective protection against destructive external influences requires clearly formulated social objectives, appropriate mechanisms,



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

qualified specialists, transparent communication, and education that develops critical and logical thinking. Particular attention is given to the conditions of New Uzbekistan, where strengthening political awareness, historical memory, and resistance to alien ideas is considered an important educational and social task.

Keywords: information attacks, historical thinking, historical memory, propaganda, agitation, critical thinking, political consciousness, globalization, national identity, media.

1. Introduction

Society is a complex structure formed through diverse messages and the relationships among them. Information constitutes a set of necessary knowledge that helps maintain the existing condition of society and individuals and contributes to determining their future. In terms of content, information encompasses a wide range of fields, including history, politics, art, aesthetics, religion, philosophy, and others. From the perspective of its correspondence to reality, information may be truthful or erroneous. Truthful information reflects reality in accordance with its actual state, whereas erroneous information presents distorted knowledge about reality.

Regardless of whether information is truthful or erroneous, it may serve the interests of a particular group or individual. Therefore, determining the nature of information requires identifying whose interests it serves and whether it is directed toward a positive or negative purpose. From this perspective, evaluating historical events requires historians to consider and analyze all interests operating within the system of social relations of the period under examination.

Historical information plays an important role in disseminating historical knowledge. History is not simply a collection of events that should be memorized;



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

it consists of truths from which appropriate conclusions should be drawn. Therefore, it is important to teach the younger generation to love and value history. This is necessary so that young people perceive history as a treasury containing the achievements and shortcomings of humanity.

Thinking about history does not mean merely searching through historical knowledge and selecting information that serves one's own interests. Relevant information should first be classified according to its content. It should then be compared and systematized according to its proximity to the truth being sought. The extent to which different accounts correspond or do not correspond in terms of reliability should be determined, while their character and purpose should also be examined. Appropriate conclusions can then be drawn. The foundation of such an approach must be objectivity.

2. Literature Review and Methodology

Propaganda and agitation occupy a specific place in the study and interpretation of history. The term “agitation” is derived from Latin and refers to moving, awakening, encouraging, or urging people to action. Agitation may involve conversations, speeches, meetings and gatherings, leaflets, newspapers, books, brochures, posters, slogans, radio, television, cinema, and other means intended to exert influence on the public. Historically, agitation has been regarded as an important instrument in struggles among social classes and political forces.

The term “propaganda” is also of Latin origin and refers to dissemination or promotion. It involves introducing political, scientific, philosophical, artistic, and other views and ideas into public consciousness with the aim of strengthening public practical activity. In the source text, a distinction is made between agitation, which primarily operates through the spoken word, and propaganda,



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

which works largely through the printed word. In practice, both employ a variety of means to influence society.

Radio, television, newspapers, journals, cinema, and, increasingly, Internet networks have served as important channels of public communication. The source argues that the decline in the quality of television content in Uzbekistan has created greater opportunities for external ideas to enter the information environment. It further presents estimates of foreign media influence among the population, including Russian, Western, Turkish, North Korean, Chinese, and Iranian influences. These figures are reproduced from the source material and are not independently verified in this article.

The methodological approach of this study is based on conceptual analysis of information, historical knowledge, propaganda, agitation, and historical consciousness. The analysis proceeds from several principles: identifying the source and purpose of information; distinguishing accurate information from distorted representations; comparing different accounts; examining the interests underlying messages; and drawing conclusions through an objective and critical approach. The article also considers the changing role of communication channels and the educational mechanisms necessary for strengthening resistance to destructive external influences.

The source text emphasizes that a significant part of the population may be insufficiently interested in its own history, while some people may encounter distorted historical information. Rumors and informal information can also facilitate the penetration of external ideas into historical consciousness. Whereas newspapers were once among the principal sources of information, television, radio, and Internet networks have become increasingly important channels of propaganda and public influence.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

3. Results

The analysis shows that an effective information policy requires every society to have previously developed long-term plans for different areas of social development. Second, these plans must be supported by concrete mechanisms for implementation. Such mechanisms require clearly formulated ideas and qualified specialists capable of communicating them to society. The quality of propaganda and public communication depends substantially on the professional competence of those responsible for these activities.

The source identifies journalists, politicians, sociologists, economists, psychologists, and specialists in philosophy as among the professionals involved in this area. The effectiveness of their activities depends on how clearly social objectives and interests are defined, as well as on freedom of expression and the rule of law. Accordingly, communication specialists should establish concrete tasks and develop programs for their implementation.

The results also indicate that propaganda is not limited to one particular field. It is a broad activity that may be used by specialists in different areas according to their professional objectives. Personal and economic interests can make individuals more receptive to particular forms of propaganda. The source illustrates this through observations concerning citizens who travel abroad for employment and may subsequently become more sympathetic toward the policies of the countries in which they found economic opportunities.

The analysis further suggests that information influence may become especially powerful when individuals perceive a particular external environment as providing greater economic or social benefits than their domestic environment. In such circumstances, psychological identification with the source of those benefits may affect perceptions of political events. The source gives examples of attitudes toward the Russia–Ukraine war among some labor migrants, including



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

statements that justify Russia's actions. These examples are presented as illustrations of the possible effects of propaganda rather than as a representative statistical assessment.

4. Discussion

The study identifies several problems in the organization of propaganda and public communication. First, insufficient attention may be devoted to developing effective communication mechanisms and allocating adequate resources for them. The source contrasts the current situation with the Soviet period, when substantial resources were devoted to propaganda, a large number of personnel were involved, and printed materials and methodological guides were systematically provided.

The article notes that in contemporary Uzbekistan a substantial part of this responsibility has been assigned to the “Spirituality and Enlightenment” organization, while arguing that its financial support cannot be considered fully satisfactory. It also criticizes situations in which the objectives and direction of propaganda are determined by narrow groups rather than through transparent consideration of public interests. From the author's perspective, when principles of justice and openness are neglected, public communication can become focused on the interests of particular groups rather than on society as a whole.

The discussion suggests that propaganda can fulfill a constructive social function only when it is grounded in honesty, justice, freedom, independence, and the pursuit of public well-being. Otherwise, domestic communication may become vulnerable to stronger external information influences. The source specifically discusses Russian propaganda and its influence in several countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Union. The broader argument is that countries exposed



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

to strong external information influence need to develop their own independent and credible communication capacity.

Strengthening historical consciousness is presented as one of the foundations of such independence. This requires a deeper study of the country's long historical experience, a greater appreciation of the achievements of previous generations, and the ability to defend historical truth through knowledge and evidence. The source emphasizes the historical contribution of Turkic peoples and argues that insufficient confidence in one's own historical heritage can weaken cultural and intellectual resilience.

At the same time, historical thinking should not be reduced to pride in the past. Every historical period and every society has its own interests and objectives, and these interests influence the communication systems developed to serve them. Propaganda therefore functions as an instrument of goals and interests. It is often connected with politics, in which the subjects are individuals, groups, and parties responsible for governance, while the objects include organizations, institutions, social groups, and relations among them. The political subject consequently creates communication mechanisms intended to influence and manage the social environment.

In the context of New Uzbekistan, the development of young people's political consciousness is therefore a major task. Strengthening civic and national awareness, developing resistance to destructive ideas, and improving the quality of historical education can contribute to social resilience. Historical thinking is a general form of thinking whose development or decline can produce significant changes across different spheres of society. Consequently, the way society interprets its historical experience can influence both present life and future development.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

5. Conclusion

The study concludes that information attacks and external propaganda can influence historical consciousness, political attitudes, and perceptions of national identity, particularly when society lacks effective mechanisms for critical evaluation of information. Historical knowledge should therefore be approached objectively, with attention to source reliability, purpose, interests, and the relationship among different accounts.

To improve the quality of public communication and reduce vulnerability to destructive information influence, a number of measures are necessary. First, social sciences should receive greater attention in schools and higher education institutions, including improvements in teaching effectiveness. Second, students should be systematically taught critical thinking and the skills required to evaluate information. Third, the teaching of logic in schools can play an important role in developing the ability to distinguish reliable arguments from misleading claims. The development of a culture of historical thinking is thus closely connected with education, media literacy, critical reasoning, and a balanced understanding of national history. A society that is capable of critically examining historical information and identifying the interests behind information flows is better positioned to preserve its historical memory, cultural identity, and intellectual independence in a globalizing information environment.

References

1. Mirziyoyev, Sh. M. (2017). *New Uzbekistan – A New Path of Development*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
2. Rakhimov, A. (2020). *Social Sciences and the Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Fan.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

-
3. Islomov, B. (2019). Social System and Mechanisms of Its Development. Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan.
 4. Abdullayev, M. (2019). Reforms in Education and Science in New Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Ministry of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.