



THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET ON THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE YOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Abstract: the article shows that technology is rapidly changing the nature of socialization of young people all over the world in the information society, the positive and negative effects of this process, that due to the increasing availability of Internet coverage and mobile technologies, the country's youth are increasingly attracted to the globalized Internet culture, by involving young people in scientific and innovative activities, they possibilities of rational provision of socialization are highlighted.

Key words: information society, youth, socialization, Internet, values, behaviors, information culture, political socialization, political security, cyberbullying, innovative activity.

Modern technologies, which are an element of the global information society, are rapidly changing the nature of socialization of young people all over the world, including in Uzbekistan. The Internet, which is an integral part of everyday life, has a strong impact on the socialization processes of young people, offers new forms of communication, self-expression and participation in social life. In Uzbekistan, as in other countries, the Internet is playing an increasingly important role in the formation of social norms, values and behavior of the young generation. The purpose of this article is to consider the main aspects of the influence of the Internet on the socialization of young people in Uzbekistan, to analyze the positive and negative effects of this process.

If today Uzbekistan is the object of global political and informational influence, then such influence is primarily aimed at changing the ideological attitude of all

members of society. It is necessary to influence the public opinion in such a way that the desired goal is supported in the mind of every person. It is no coincidence that political confrontation is always accompanied by the political-psychological impact of public information and propaganda on people's minds. All this depends on how strong the mental and value-ideological foundations are, which provide immunity to any conflict-problematic threats in people's minds, and how different information factors can influence the socio-political processes taking place in our country. It is also important to take into account how the individual's political interests are compatible with state policy, changing the public worldview - with the paradigms of personal self-determination, so that there is no division and stratification in the general political interests of society. The information culture of a person, which aggregates the results of personal, public and state efforts in solving security problems, should play a very important role in this. Let's clarify this point. The information society objectively creates contradictions for different social groups, because their information culture is formed under different conditions: for some, this process is under the direct influence of new information and telecommunication technologies, while for others, such opportunities are limited, and their information culture is predetermined by traditional means of communication. One important fact should be noted here: self-development is, of course, a necessary element of the formation of information culture, but this process ¹should not be limited to "one-dimensionality" (G. Marcuse) in a person and the stimulation of rational thinking and behavior within the framework of information culture. Academician V.A. Lectorsky stated that "the development of technical rationality in the broadest sense (including economic, administrative, political and other techniques of conducting work) not only did not lead to the growth of human freedom, but, on the contrary, has its own logical activity, alienated from man and against him and his freedom.

¹ Аберкромби Н., Хилл С., Тернер Б.С. Социологический словарь. М. "Экономика", 1999. С.160-161.

system of mechanisms" expressed in creation[2]. Rationalization in consciousness and activity causes a person to associate himself mainly with the information field, which poses the risk of losing individuality and lowering the level of general cultural development, which is highly undesirable for ensuring his political security. The information society moves a person to an artificially created information environment, which begins to impose its demands on him in all spheres of life, including the sphere of political relations. possible Its role today in the humanitarian sphere is primarily related to ensuring the political security of the individual, because information and knowledge predetermine the level of general security. As a multi-level system of information interaction in the information society, the core of information culture is a new information worldview instilled in every sphere of human activity. The endless stream of political information falling on a person creates the effect of "excess information-political load", which negatively affects his political security: sufficient information culture is necessary to "filter information" and ensure its necessary protection. Information culture is a necessary component of the general adaptation of a person to the conditions of political life in the information society. The process of his political socialization should be considered together with the provision of political security, because modern mass media and communications, the global Internet present their "pre-prepared" assessments of political reality, which are always political interests, worldview positions of each individual and society as a whole . and values do not match. Motivation for continuous and lifelong learning of a person plays a decisive role in the formation of information culture as a strategic resource for ensuring the political security of an individual in the information society. Information technology plays an important role in ensuring the new quality of education. Modernization of higher professional education in Uzbekistan in conditions of gradual entry into the "Bologna process" in higher education requires the development and application of advanced information and telecommunication technologies and tools for checking (monitoring) this process. In

the 21st century, the system of training specialists in the world is determined by the development of high technologies, information and internationalization. In this regard, distance education, which appeared in the 20th century and is becoming increasingly popular in the 21st century, is considered one of the most effective and promising systems of training specialists. This system is not yet widely used in our country due to a number of reasons, mainly due to the insufficient development of computer-based communication tools. Currently, necessary conditions are being created for wide use of distance education in the educational system. At the same time, it was noted that the implementation of distance education ideas lags behind the possibilities provided by modern technical means. Distance education system is a complex set of software and methodological tools, including powerful servers and workstations, personal computers, communication tools, audio-video equipment with appropriate system and network software, management systems for local and centralized data and knowledge banks, training is a set of programs, monitoring and evaluation tools. The need to develop distance education systems is due to the fact that the traditional methods of retraining and upgrading the skills of many companies' employees in special courses do not meet today's requirements. The use of distance education as a modern communication technology between teachers and students improves the quality of education through a wider input into the processes of professional knowledge acquisition, control and evaluation tools and forms the skills of information collection, systematization, analysis and storage.

a new civilization in a certain sense, which has almost formed in the developed countries of our planet, and is emerging in the developing countries . Naturally, informatization remains an urgent issue on the agenda of all modern countries. Those nations and peoples who have creatively mastered and applied the achievements of the information society will be guaranteed success in the era of globalization. This requires investing in human capacity development, which is a separate topic. So, the information society is a society in which most of the employed are engaged in the

production, storage, processing and realization of information, especially its highest form - knowledge. Some of its important features can be distinguished: the amount of information increases, and a person involves special technical means for its processing and storage; the use of computers will be inevitable; production of information products will be the driving force of society; the share of intellectual labor increases, as knowledge and intelligence become products of production in the information society; values are re-evaluated, the content of lifestyle and cultural leisure changes; computer equipment, computer networks and information technologies will continue to develop; people's homes contain all kinds of electronic devices and computerized equipment; machines are engaged in the production of energy and material products, and people are mainly involved in information processing; a continuous education system will be created in the field of education; children and adults will have the opportunity to study at home with the help of computer programs and telecommunications; the market of information services appears and develops. It can be concluded that certain elements of the information society have been formed in our country.

In the context of Uzbekistan, the socialization of youth has traditionally been within cultural and religious norms and has often been limited by the influence of social institutions and communities. However, as the availability of Internet coverage and mobile technologies increases, Uzbekistan's youth are increasingly drawn into the globalized Internet culture.

Now the Internet is being embodied as the main factor of socialization of young people in Uzbekistan. The impact of the Internet on the socialization of young people can be divided into several main aspects. First, information and education. It is known that the Internet has opened unprecedented access to educational resources, scientific information and cultural achievements of the world for the youth of Uzbekistan. Due to the limited capacity of local libraries and educational institutions, online platforms and social networks are becoming an important source

of self-education and worldview formation. Second, social communication and interpersonal relationships. Social networks such as Instagram, Telegram, TikTok and Facebook have become the main platform for communication among Uzbek youth. These platforms allow young people to connect with their local and foreign peers, fostering a sense of belonging to a global community. At the same time, virtual communication can reduce the quality of interpersonal communication, replacing real communication with superficial interaction. Thirdly, personality formation. The Internet gives young people the opportunity to express themselves freely, to experiment with roles and to find groups of interest. In an environment where traditional social norms can limit personal expression, especially in matters of gender, religion or political views, the Internet becomes a space for discussion and support of complex topics. Fourth, social activity and participation in social life. Through the Internet, young people of Uzbekistan have the opportunity to get information about social and political processes both inside and outside the country. Social media is becoming a platform for activism and expression where pressing issues such as human rights, ecology and gender equality are discussed. At the same time, political activism on the Internet can also face restrictions from the state, creating a conflict between the desire for freedom of expression and information management.

Internet influence positive and negative aspects can be discussed. The positive influence of the Internet on the socialization of young people can be shown in the following aspects. First, this effect can be observed in the expansion of educational opportunities. The Internet has opened up access to free courses, educational videos, and literature to help young people develop their intellectual and professional skills. This is especially important in the conditions of limited opportunities of some regions of Uzbekistan located far from the center. Secondly, in terms of the globalization of culture and knowledge, young people can use different cultures, languages and international projects, which helps to expand their worldview and

develop intercultural understanding. Third, in terms of creating new forms of social communication, the Internet allows young people to find like-minded people by creating interest groups and developing communities that support their creative and professional development. The following factors can be distinguished from the negative aspects of the influence of the Internet on the process of socialization. First, cyberbullying and the negative effects of social media. Increased addiction to social media can contribute to the spread of negative behaviors such as cyberbullying, discrimination, and bullying, which have a negative impact on the psychological well-being of young people. " **Cyberbullying is the intentional act of intimidating or harassing someone online.**"[3] **Second**, the dangers of information and mind manipulation. Young people are at risk of being manipulated by misinformation or propaganda, especially in the context of global political processes. Third, Internet addiction. Spending too much time on the Internet and abusing digital technologies can lead them to become addicted (similar to drug addiction), which negatively affects young people's social development, education and physical health.

Thus, the Internet, like the entire world community, has a deep and multifaceted effect on the socialization of children in Uzbekistan. On the one hand, it opens up new opportunities for learning, self-expression and participation in global processes. On the other hand, the Internet is a factor associated with informational risks and possible negative consequences for socio-psychological development. From media education programs, critical thinking development and digital technologies to maximize the positive impact of the Internet on young people it is necessary to support youth initiatives aimed at healthy consumption. It should be noted that special attention is paid to the reforms implemented in our country in this regard. It is known that one of the priorities of the information society is innovative activity. In our opinion, the negative impact of the Internet on socialization can be avoided by directing the activities of young people to an innovative description. Innovative activity is a qualitative change of the economy

and other areas of society using the newest and latest information. Because the development and implementation of innovative projects, the training of professional personnel with the ability to manage innovative processes is one of the main tasks of the transition to the innovative economy. The word innovation has become "fashionable" these days. Our view of human potential as the basis for the development of the information society implies its innovative description (character). Let's consider the term innovation. Innovation (in English «novation») is an introduced innovation that ensures a qualitative increase in the efficiency of processes or products required by the market. It is the final result of a person's intellectual activity, his imagination, creative process, discoveries, inventions and rationalization. An example of innovation is the introduction of products (goods and services) with new consumer characteristics to the market or the qualitative improvement of the efficiency of production systems. Innovation is not just something new or innovative, but something that significantly improves the efficiency of an existing system. At the same time, for its implementation, the innovation must respond to current socio-economic and cultural needs. Such conditions have not yet been fully created in most of the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan.

In fairness, we must also admit that there are serious efforts in this area. In this regard, the effective activity of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was established a few years ago, can be shown. In particular, the main tasks of the Ministry specified in the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 545 of 27.08.2021 "On measures to organize the management system of scientific and innovative activities" include tasks directly related to the formation of an information society in Uzbekistan, including: "... scientific training of young people and introduction of effective mechanisms of involvement in innovative activities and comprehensive support of their initiatives; ... implementation of measures on expansion and strengthening of

international relations in the field of science and innovation, transfer of innovations and technologies" is envisaged.

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