

Issues of Formation of Information and Internet Culture at Young People

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Abstract: The article addresses the issue of youth work with information and the formation of Internet culture. Social networks are becoming part of the daily lives of young people, revealing the importance of sorting out foreign information that affects their spirituality and psyche, the formation of the ability to reject them. It also used specific sociological survey materials.

Keywords: information environment, computer technology, spiritual threat, “popular culture”, security, media culture, software.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet is one of the greatest inventions of the twentieth century. Thanks to this discovery, it became possible to connect hundreds of millions of computers around the world into a single information environment. In the age of information and technology, we learn in detail in a short time from all the events happening around us. Mankind's consciousness is constantly evolving, and great discoveries are being made in the field of science and technology. Our lives today cannot be imagined without the media, telecommunications and technical means. The figures show that a large part of the Internet audience is young people. When 70% of today's youth talk about their hobbies, their interest in computer technology, the Internet, in addition to sports, talking to friends, spiritual and cultural recreation, comes first. In particular, social food is becoming an integral part of the daily lives of young people. Many young people today are enriching their knowledge with the help of computer technology, especially the Internet, but among them there are young people who "spend 300 sums per hour for games instead of useful knowledge in Internet cafes"[1, p. 9] Although the legal framework for regulating this area has been created in Uzbekistan, we are still witnessing that Internet cafes are still busy with various Internet games for minors.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

As the first President I.A Karimov noted, it should not be forgotten that after the abandonment of the communist ideology and its moral norms, using the ideological gaps in society, "mass culture" can be infiltrated from abroad, which is completely foreign to us. He went on to say that under the guise of "mass culture", the ideas of moral depravity and violence, individualism, egocentrism, and, if necessary, gaining wealth, thousands of years of traditions and values of other peoples, disregard for the spiritual foundations of life, aimed at destroying them. "Dangerous threats are a source of concern" [2, p.117].

Such threats are a set of vices that create negative perceptions, feelings, traits, and qualities in a person's moral consciousness. The number of factors influencing the spirituality and psyche of young people is increasing. This in turn requires the division of spiritual threats into groups. There are three types of spiritual threats:

The first appearance is ideological attacks. From a pedagogical point of view, this concept has three meanings: 1) distorting the mind of the person; 2) detachment of a person's worldview; 3) change of position of the person;

The second view is an ideological threat. This concept has three meanings: 1) to defraud a person of his behavior; 2) deregulation of the person's moral relations; 3) violation of personal behavior;

The third view is an information attack. In turn, this concept also has three meanings: 1) misinforming a person; 2) primitiveization of personal knowledge; 3) weakening of the person's activity.

The destructive ideological influences in the form of "cultural terror" under the guise of intercultural integration, which contradict our way of life and national beliefs, are intensifying through the influx of various destructive ideas from abroad, in particular through mass culture. Given that at a time when religious fanaticism, terrorism, extremism is threatening, they are mainly aimed at misleading young people whose worldview and life vision are not yet fully formed, which in turn requires the need to improve mechanisms to combat spiritual threats. Manulya Castella, in her review of Information and the Networked Society (Information Age: Economy, Society, and Culture), lists five features of the information technology paradigm, and the fourth feature is that the new technology is highly flexible and constantly evolving. [3] On the one hand, non-objectivity of the transmitted information creates uncertainty, on the other hand, it creates the basis for misconceptions to take root. Popular culture is going beyond its limits and norms and is also infecting humanity with a sense of ignorance. Attacks on human memory manifest themselves in different ways at different times. In today's age of development, it is in the guise of "popular culture" in a state of rapid, violent, sharp, unknown beginning and end.

We conducted a sociological survey among students of Tashkent State University of Transport on "Internet culture and information security". Analyzing some of the questions in the survey, we can see the answers as follows. "Is your mobile phone connected to the Internet?" 76.9% of respondents answered yes, 16.1% are not connected, 2.8% do not have such a function on the phone, 4.2% of respondents do not care about it. It is obvious that the university students are more active in the process of using the Internet. In the future, we consider it appropriate to focus on how, from what sources and for what purpose they use the Internet, and we believe that it is important to pay more attention to the propaganda and advocacy work of the Institute's Spirituality and Enlightenment Department.

Turning to the next question, "In your opinion, information is ..." 4% of respondents consider it as a value, 9% - a weapon, 81% - a necessary resource in everyday life, and 6% of respondents consider it an insignificant event for personal life. Respondents view information as a daily necessary resource. So, given the great interest of students in information, it is expedient to form in them an information culture. Another question is "Which social networks do you use the most?" 67.5 percent - Telegram, 2.5 percent - Viber, 13.6 percent - Facebook, 8.3 percent - others, while 8.1 percent of respondents did not indicate the answer options. Due to its convenience and opportunity within social media, it has been found that students are now more likely to use Telegram. "What do you use social media for?" 5.8% - to spend time, 6.4% - to make friends, 52.5% - to keep up with the news, 27.2% - to share information, 8.1% of respondents did not answer this question. It can be seen from the responses of young people that the level of demand for news and information is high.

"Do you think national social networks should be expanded?" 51.1% - yes, it would be useful, 15.6% - no need for it, 10.3% - I think Uzbek social networks can not attract users, 18.6% - answered that they do not care, 4.4 percent of students had difficulty answering.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above considerations, it is necessary to develop the following proposals and recommendations:

In order to protect minors from spiritual, mental, informational threats, first of all, it is necessary to further improve the mechanisms of protection of national heritage, accurate and timely delivery of information, increasing national social networks and enriching them with new information [4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13].

Secondly, in the current context of raising the socio-political status of youth in Uzbekistan, ensuring active participation in the ongoing reform process in the country, in the construction of the state and society, production, family, government, social life, public organizations, civil society institutions strengthening participation is necessary. Therefore, as the President Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted: "... requires urgent practical work on a number of important issues, such as increasing the role and status of youth in society" [5].

Therefore, the study of the increase in the number of psychological factors influencing the socialization of juveniles with the help of applied sociological research development of mental abilities (consciousness, thinking), the development of software tools to enhance the culture of security, shaping the inner beauty.

Thirdly, we believe that it is necessary to organize courses in the Council of the Youth Union, that will teach young people to raise media culture, select useful information and evaluate it correctly.

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