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TA'LIM VA FAN FALSAFASI / ФИЛОСОФИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ / PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE



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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF INCREASING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

Annotation. The introduction of information and communication technologies in the world has required changes in all areas. The revolutionary development of science and technology, information and communication technologies is accelerating these processes. The processes of globalization, changes in the entire system of international relations, the constant expansion of the range of threats and dangers to international and regional security are becoming one of the peculiarities of our time. As a result of the impact of information and communication technologies, young people need to assess the changes in media culture and worldview.

Keywords: internet, information, information technology, communication, youth, media culture, media, society, worldview.

RAQAMLASHTIRISH SHAROITIDA YOSHLARNING IJTIMOY- SIYOSIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISHNING ASOSIY YO'NALISHLARI

Annatatsiya. Dunyoda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jamiyat hayotiga kirib kelishi barcha sohalarda o'zgarishlarni talab etdi. Fan va texnika, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining inqilobiy rivoji esa, mazkur jarayonlar sur'atini yanada tezlashtirmoqda. Globallashuv jarayonlari, butun xalqaro munosabatlar tizimining o'zgarishi, xalqaro va mintaqaviy xavfsizlikka tahdidlar va xatarlar doirasining muttasil kengayib borishi hozirgi davrning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining ta'siri natijasida esa, yoshlar

media madaniyati, dunyoqarashidagi o'zgarashlarni baholashga ehtiyoji paydo bo'lmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: internet, axborot, axborot texnologiyalari, kommunikatsiya, yoshlar, media madaniyat, ommaviy axborot vositalari, jamiyat, dunyoqarash.

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. Внедрение информационно-коммуникационных технологий в мире потребовало изменений во всех сферах. Революционное развитие науки и техники, информационных и коммуникационных технологий ускоряет эти процессы. Процессы глобализации, изменения всей системы международных отношений, постоянное расширение спектра угроз и опасностей международной и региональной безопасности становятся одной из особенностей современности. В результате воздействия информационно-коммуникационных технологий у молодежи возникает потребность в оценке изменений медиакультуры и мировоззрения.

Ключевые слова: интернет, информация, информационные технологии, общение, молодежь, медиакультура, СМИ, общество, мировоззрение.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the achievements in the field of information and communication in Uzbekistan, the media and other sources of information (libraries, archives, the Internet, etc.) allow citizens to receive and share information. Emphasis is placed on the intensity of processes in science, technology and innovation, including the importance of cooperation between nations in this area. In particular, "Today the world has entered a period of global geopolitical transformations, which includes both threats and new opportunities" [1]. In order to raise the media culture of young people in Uzbekistan, create a comfortable and safe environment for the younger generation on the Internet, protect them from information and cyber-attacks that adversely affect their health and development, Uzbektelecom JSC in 2017 launched special tariff plans, "Safe Internet" Additional services" [2], Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies, Ministry of Culture and Public Education, Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Family Research Center under the Cabinet of Ministers, Agency for Youth Affairs, Youth of Uzbekistan In cooperation with the

Union, attention is paid to the formation of a culture of use of information and communication technologies by young people in all walks of life, from the family.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The issue of comprehensive coverage of new areas of public life, including the political sphere, can have a particularly significant impact on this area, as it sets priorities and directions of social development. The rapid introduction of new technologies into the political sphere undoubtedly has great positive potential, as it:

- 1) increase in the level of political activity in the society;
- 2) create more mechanisms for the real influence of society in political decision-making;
- 3) the level of "feedback" in the system of political governance, its positive impact on increasing the content of information and the level of representation;
- 4) contribute to issues such as increasing the level of political competition by giving many groups fighting for power the opportunity to participate in the struggle to represent the interests of different strata of society.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In this regard, the introduction of electronic voting technologies (including remote), the creation of official information resources for sending electronic appeals, the introduction of special Internet platforms for public discussion of bills, the creation of Internet resources to promote public initiatives, etc. is considered.

The negative aspects of the issue also need to be taken into account. The most acute problem is the manipulation of public opinion from the outside. The use of bots and other mechanisms to disrupt social and political life in a virtual space can complicate the control of the flow of information and have a serious impact on public opinion. If we take into account that only a small fraction of users are politically well-informed and know the rules of using virtual space, we understand that this problem is very dangerous. Another complex issue that highlights the uncertainty of the mechanisms and procedures for participation in political processes in society through digital technologies is the issue of ensuring public control over illegal changes in the results of "e-political participation".

A closer look at the issue reveals that there is a risk of misuse of administrative resources, as they will be concentrated in the hands of a narrow circle of people pursuing specific political goals. This problem can

be very difficult to overcome because the weakening of government control over these resources increases the risk of external interference. However, it should be noted that such a risk persists even when the virtual environment is controlled by the state, because a single state alone cannot fully control the Internet space. This is because there is no clear regional demarcation that corresponds to a specific regional space on the Internet. It should be noted that in this regard, some foreign countries are trying to monitor the information space in their territories.

Given the above recommendations, if we make an objective assessment of digital technology in the political process, in particular the process of political participation, several conclusions can be drawn.

First, the introduction of digital technologies into the political sphere is an inevitable process and it can only grow rapidly. There is a development of information technologies, the growth of their new varieties and their wider use in politics.

Second, the use of digital technology does not mean the complete replacement of traditional institutions involved in politics with digital technology. The main issue on the agenda is to improve the activities of institutions involved in politics by digitizing them. But this, in turn, does not preclude the establishment of completely new forms of political participation based on digital technologies.

Third, as a result of the widespread use of digital technologies in political processes, the issue of transparency and impartiality in voting, complaining, discussing bills, etc., is exacerbated. If this issue is not addressed effectively, there may be serious difficulties in legitimizing the decisions made.

Fourth, given the very serious risks and threats that can occur when using digital technologies in the process of participation in politics, states in this area are required to ensure information security, take measures to prevent any disruptive external influences on the outcome of political participation.

Fifth, the ability to freely access information from the virtual space is increasingly changing the perception of power by society: society is becoming more demanding of power, its efficiency and openness. In this case, comparing the existing power and political system with the success of foreign political systems and their activities plays an important role.

Sixth, the ability to quickly disseminate information through social networks and other popular virtual platforms requires the authorities not only to constantly monitor society's reaction to the current political process, but also to respond more quickly to such feedback. In addition, the response requires not only the application of real measures to address the most

pressing and hotly debated issues in the field of information, but also an alternative interpretation of the content and form of information.

At the beginning of the 21st century, "color revolutions" took place in countries such as Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, and young people were active as one of the driving forces in these processes. In order to prevent such cases in Uzbekistan, the government needs to develop measures to prevent them. Since the mid-2000s, special attention has been paid to youth policy and one of its directions - work with youth organizations.

In particular, in this regard, it is recognized that the youth of Uzbekistan is the mainstay of the people, the main force in the implementation of large-scale reforms. In particular, a number of state programs have been developed to develop the skills of young people to use digital technologies, innovative technologies, mastery of foreign languages. In this regard, the announcement of 2021 as the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health" was another practical manifestation of this "[3].

Digital technologies can radically change the way citizens think about their participation in politics and its ability to influence political decisions. Digitization helps optimize human resources and engage in new forms of policy. The nature of the masses is important for politics, and only then can the goals and plans of the broad masses of the population, not the groups in power, be realized. It is public policy that can have a significant impact on the state in the implementation of public interests. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the issue of mobilization to involve citizens in political life, which in turn depends on the motivation, goals and resources of the subjects.

Traditional forms of mobilization associated with the activities of political parties and trade unions to some extent contradict the principles of its new forms. People participate in public events, often not at the invitation of political organizations, but because of online communication.

New forms of social control, called "digital space", are helping to broaden the involvement of citizens in politics. "With the proliferation of digital information technology," the 2019 Davos Economic Forum report said, "we are entering the 'digital world,' and in the 'digital world,' all of our information is collected, stored, and verified using artificial intelligence algorithms." The dangers of digital governance, which scientists, experts and politicians are focusing on, have already become a reality. In public and political practice, the term "digital totalitarianism" has emerged, which means "digital management of people's behavior and their position in society through the use of video cameras, gadgets, digital applications, artificial intelligence programs" [4].

Digital political participation can be interpreted as a response of the new generation to the emerging political challenges in society. This is especially true of new forms of communication in an online environment that involves a large population.

For example, according to “Brand Analytics” [5], in November 2019, the number of participants in social networks in the Russian Federation amounted to 49 million people. They wrote 1.3 billion open posts (posts, reposts, comments). In modern mass communication, “hashtag activism” is becoming more and more popular, which can be attributed to the desire of people who are not indifferent to certain events and happenings in society to express their attitudes and views to the public. The term “hashtag activity” was coined by the media to refer to hashtags, ie activity on the Internet using special symbols (likes, comments, reposts, publications, subscriptions to politicized Internet resources, etc.).

Internet resources can provide a wide range of opportunities for quick exchange of ideas, quick response to events, the use of images and symbols that emphasize the ideological significance of the situation. “According to the Belgian sociolinguist John Blommert” [Martynov, K., 2012: p. 19-27], it is possible to unite people with such feelings with those who oppose injustice through hashtags and take them to the streets. It should be noted that the forms of youth participation in political life are constantly changing. J. Theoharis singles out social networks and microblogging among the most common forms of participation in modern political life. According to a British researcher, “digital participation cannot be interpreted as apolitical activity, but a politically motivated action is voluntary and aimed at raising awareness of political events, so we are talking here about political participation” [N. Baranov].

J. Theoxaris and J. Van Det uses the term “political participation” to describe modern forms of political activity; they include the process of signing applications on digital platforms, social media activity, microblogging, podcasts - creating and distributing audio or video files. One of the forms of digital political participation is electronic application. Modern research shows that making online appeals through popular non-digital platforms influences political decision-making. According to a number of foreign researchers” [8], passive forms of digital political participation include slactivism. It is a practice of supporting a political or social goal using digital tools and it requires very little labor and commitment. Slactivism is seen as a set of modern digital tools that provide opportunities for active participation in public life, especially in politics. “Thus, in the context of the digitalization of society, new types of online mobilization are emerging that are flexible

to political realities" [9]. The study of foreign experience shows that countries pay great attention to the adaptation of modern information and communication technologies to the needs of man, society and the state. After all, information and communication technologies are an important factor in the digitization of the economy. In addition, innovative opportunities can be used for the benefit of both the individual and the state. When the conditions are created for a person to show his abilities in the spheres of society, new opportunities for the development of this society will appear.

"The Internet, in particular social networks, has created new forms of expression of one's political and social activities, such as popular journalism, civic monitoring, activists who organize protests on social media, and others" [9]. In the research work, it is possible to observe different views of the global network on human worldview and behavior. While some researchers argue that the Internet reduces a person's participation in politics and weakens social cohesion, others try to substantiate the idea that the Internet helps citizens actively participate in politics. Still others argue that the issue of the impact of the Internet on political participation has not been fully explored. At this point, it is necessary to determine which type of human activity affects the Internet: only on the Internet or only in its traditional forms?

The emergence of the second generation of the web, the type of sites that online content users create themselves, ushered in an era of custom content producers and distributors. Originally, they were bloggers, and it was bloggers who became better sources of information than traditional media. "Social networks are being actively used to gain political knowledge, shape attitudes towards politics and politicians, and draw public attention to existing problems in society. Social networks help to form political networks to work together as a team, to coordinate goals, and to justify the reasons that motivate people to participate in political activities" [Valenzuela, S., Kim, Y., & Gil de Zuniga, H., 2012]. industry expert - S. Valenzuela (Chile).

What is important here is to understand that any structures in which modern social relations networks today consider themselves superior to society are not an object controlled by politicians. The mechanisms for shaping network culture are qualitatively different from traditional hierarchical mechanisms. Active participation of citizens is necessary in the formation of network culture.

CONCLUSION

Experts studying the processes of civic activism in the virtual space highlight many new forms of activity created through the Internet, social

networks, various sites and platforms. For example, activities such as communication and discussion in forums on social issues are especially popular on the Internet. At the same time, the bulk of civic activism on the Internet is manifested in the form of collective protests. Due to the new social conditions created by the global Internet, the activity manifested in politics becomes subactivism, that is, a worldview or microactivism that denies the existence of objective laws of nature and society. While the Internet provides an opportunity to communicate and express opinions on a global scale, the attention of current users is focused on local issues. They are given information about problems specific to a particular region.

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