



THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET ON SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS AND HUMAN SOCIALIZATION IN AN INFORMATIZED SOCIETY

R.Kh.Khudayberganov

Ph.D, Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences,
Tashkent State Transport University



Abstract

This article discusses what has become a very important and limitless resource for humanity - information, the study of the social system, which includes the Internet and its users, the formation of an informatized society, the impact of the Internet on social relations and socialization. The principles of social relations and patterns of development of the Internet, the impact of information computer networks on people's lives are also studied, including its pros and cons.

Key words:

Internet, social relations, socialization, communication, information resources

Introduction

The advent of Internet technologies has increased the ability to quickly and easily access information from a variety of sources to an unprecedented degree for everyone from ordinary citizens to large organizations. Government bodies, scientific and educational institutions, commercial enterprises and individuals began to create and store information in electronic form. This environment offers great convenience over previous physical storage: the storage is very compact, the transfer is instantaneous, and the ability to access rich databases over the network is very wide.

At present, a prestigious geopolitical position in any world community is determined by the level of development of modern computer technologies, including telecommunication systems and networks, methods and possibilities of access to the world information space. Today, unique opportunities for the global exchange of information are provided by the Internet - a worldwide network that allows any computer to exchange information through telecommunications, communications and data transmission from anywhere in the world [1].

The ability to use information effectively has led to a rapid increase in the volume of information. Businesses in a number of commercial fields today regard information as their most valuable asset. This is definitely a very positive point when it comes to media and information that anyone can know. But Internet technologies for covert and confidential information flows create new challenges and also create new conveniences. They include:

- The threat to information security in the Internet environment has increased dramatically. Theft of information, forgery of information content, modification without the permission of the owner, unauthorized intrusion into the network and servers;
- intrusion into the network: redirecting the full sequence of previously acquired transactional actions, "denial of service or access to information", unauthorized forwarding of items, etc.

Main Part

The experience of using the Internet shows that delaying people's access to social networks can have a completely negative impact on various areas of life in any country:

- Lack of up-to-date necessary operational information about the latest achievements of science and technology in the world leads to a lag in the development of science and science-intensive technologies, which, in turn, negatively affects the development of all sectors of the economy;
- Low-level information communication can negatively affect the trade and external economic relations of countries;
- Lack of reliable information on the Internet about the cultural, historical, national, literary, artistic and other riches of the country leads to "cultural isolation" from the outside world;
- You can lose a valuable item of income of any state budget - information and intellectual sphere (sale of goods and services).

In addition to the above, there are a number of objective factors and conditions that make it necessary and relevant for Uzbekistan to enter the world information community (via the Internet). Naturally, this requires:

- widespread introduction and use of various computer systems and networks in all spheres of the economy and human activity;
- wide development of modern communication and data transmission systems;
- acceleration of information infrastructure;
- training of highly qualified personnel in the field of information and communication [4].

Modern researchers do not have time to get to the rapidly changing computer networks that affect the form of the communication environment when analyzing and diagnosing the processes taking place in Internet communities. On the other hand, philosophical research helps to solve ethical, political and cultural issues that often conflict in the Internet space, as well as in the spiritual. The social implications of the Internet need to be examined [2].

Many negative trends and problems in Internet communities are growing due to the fact that they are still poorly understood. This concerns the problem of the influence of social interaction in the Internet community on the entire human society, its social institutions. Some researchers see a link between internet addiction and depression and suicide.

During the year, we observed 6,000 teenagers who regularly watch obscene films. Studies have shown that the tendency to watch such a show on the Internet is directly proportional to the rise in alcoholism and negative behavior in adolescents.

A person who is able to overcome the social ban on watching obscene films imposed on him is ready to abandon other social prohibitions. This leads him to alcoholism, drug addiction and other social antisocial behavior. There are also parents who cannot control their children because of unlimited access to commercial disks, computers and Internet storages, conflicts between parents and generations, preservation of their material level in the older generation, one-sidedness and superficiality of knowledge, alcoholism, and other reasons. not to mention. However, it is known that "horrors", blockbusters, "hours" of theft and films about their capture form not only the disease of "computer addiction", but also real maniacs who sow the seeds of all death and violence [5].

Famous Russian actor Alexei Batalov is deeply saddened by the way this situation affects the spirituality of the individual and the family, and says that it is even worse than in the former Soviet Union. "I am deeply concerned that today people are enslaved to money," he said. "People change so quickly before our eyes. How a grandson can kick his grandmother out of an apartment. I grew up in an environment where a person could remain human under any circumstances. If it were not for such people around me, I would be different." [6]

In our opinion, this artist thinks so sadly about a small scene in which the whole scene manifests itself only in himself. It should be borne in mind that the famous actor belongs to a

generation that enjoys the spiritual heritage of the former Soviet Union and lives under the influence of this generation. For him, even this trifle that appears is a great evil.

Today, in the context of globalization, the problem of preserving the national information space is very urgent. This problem can only be solved if society realizes the importance of following the traditions of its country in the field of information. It is especially important for society to understand that social processes on the Internet can affect state-building itself and these recovery processes in developing countries. Some countries make decisions to prevent such impacts, recognizing both the importance and the risks. For example, in 2009, the United States created cyber armies that defined the information environment as a battlefield. The problem of correlating technical progress and humanitarian development remains relevant in our time.

In the era of new information networks and, especially, the globalization of the Internet, philosophy becomes an object of research. The Internet allows access to any information without improving the quality of any information and promoting cultural development [3]. Nevertheless, the Internet creates the necessary conditions for the effective and rapid development of some Internet communities. At the same time, the Internet can activate socially dangerous events in life by increasing the communications of modern, for example, totalitarian sects, special services, criminal organizations.

At present, it is necessary to consider the importance of the global communication network of the Internet in the life of both an individual and society as a whole.

Based on the specific results of socio-philosophical studies of the emergence and active movement of the Internet and social networks, we believe that the following scientific conceptual considerations can be put forward:

- Social networks on the Internet, which existed several years ago in the form of virtual forums and appeared only as discussion rooms, today have penetrated into all spheres of human activity and have become real hotbeds of human life. These communities, centered around specialized portals, are reorganizing many aspects of human life. This became possible thanks to advances in scientific and technological progress, as well as social networks on the Internet.
- The main features of Internet social networks form a social system in which: the presence of community members and the norms that they must follow, the desire to unite the actions and interests of members of the Internet community. The concepts of an Internet user and a member of the Internet community are different. This is due to the fact that the user is limited to the processes of searching for information and exchanging correspondence, not participating in the processes of interaction and movement that occur on the Internet.
- The Internet is an emerging association of individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations and other organizations that interact through information technology. Such virtual communities are not only a means of involving various groups and strata of the population in the processes of making and implementing decisions, they show how the processes of social activity and interaction become forms and methods of social partnership, being introduced into the virtual space of society. The Internet.
- While socio-economic innovation manifests itself as a synthetic perception of the Internet, the Internet community consists of an industry association of various groups of people and a set of communications of social institutions. A fundamental feature of Internet communities is that the use of Internet technologies in the process of interaction allows people to manage it on the basis of a greater direct exchange of information and interaction between all members of the community.
- Social movements on the Internet are often based on the simple assumption that new content thinking and subsequent theories have entered a period of equal access to knowledge and information, and that new forms of democracy and a "new" economy have emerged. Western publications based on the ideologies of technological determinism and scientism are often opportunistic in nature.

- The Internet provides unlimited opportunities for building communities. Firstly, it is easy to find people with similar views on the Internet, and secondly, it is much easier to meet and communicate on the Internet. These factors have led to the emergence and development of a large number of Internet communities. In addition, the technologies used to create communities (web forums, blocks, wikis, chats, mailing lists, etc.) are easy to build and use, and today anyone can create their own community. The Internet has great potential for the development of science, culture and education.

In the foreign literature of our country, there is a tendency to exaggerate the role of the Internet in the humanization of public relations, in particular, in the development of the creative potential of society. The Internet cannot by itself create a creative and responsible user. This task, as before, can be solved only by a combination of social influences. The fact that the Internet is a mass media raises the problem of using these tools to humanize social relations.

Groups with common interests can evolve, and at the same time grow from acquaintances to macro-communities, where most of the participants do not interact directly with each other. This is due to the manifestation of social relations in large groups. However, in the activities of social networks, the Internet much depends on subjective factors associated with the communicative, economic and psychological aspects of the interaction of their participants.

Socialization on the Internet is the process of penetrating the user's sociocultural environment through the assimilation of social values and norms, as well as elements of communication technologies and information culture. Socialization on the Internet is designed to recognize shared patterns of values through use, which leads to the formation of mutually oriented shared values in his mind. Communicative participants create collective similarities through communicative practices that occur on a regular basis. The first acquaintance of a person with social reality occurs in the process of socialization, which is divided into three stages. These are the steps:

- 1) reception (formation) of social myths and tasks related to the functioning of the Internet;
- 2) active or passive choice by the user of the values and ideas of the Internet community, which may contradict alternative patterns of thinking and behavior;
- 3) the user becomes an active participant in the social network, accepting the formed social tasks and adapting his personal goals and values to the goals and values adopted in the community.

Communicative participants create collective similarities through communicative practices that occur on a regular basis. The severity of a particular form of behavior on the Internet depends on the similarity and uniqueness of users, as well as the purpose of using the Internet. In a situation of abstraction, user likeness plays a major role in controlling behavior.

The satisfaction of human information needs occurs in interaction with other people in the Internet community. Socialization within these communities is designed to enable the user to recognize shared patterns of values, which leads to the formation in his mind of a set of mutually oriented shared values and social functions. Thus, a significant part of this stage of the socialization process is the gradual introduction of new standards of socially significant goals.

Conclusion

So, today the Internet is radically and comprehensively changing the modern sociocultural space both in social and in personal forms. The opposite of the positive changes in the modern social space associated with the phenomenon of the Internet is the spread of so-called computer crimes, that is, the spread of illegal actions that occur as a means or object of a computer, or a computer network. The Internet has opened up new opportunities for human self-expression. And gave him new opportunities for communication. We can say that the Internet is fundamentally changing human nature.

References

1. Khudayberganov R.Kh, (2021). Philosophy of Communications: Classification of Western Thinkers' Views Based on Language and Communication. International Journal of Academic Research in Business, Arts and Science, 3 (1): 1- 11. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4459370>
2. Khudayberganov R.Kh, (2020). Language and Communication Models. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies, 24(1): 436-440. Retrieved from: <https://ijpsat.ijsh-journals.org/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/2583>
3. Ravshonbek K. uglik K. Socio-philosophical analysis of human death: interpretation of clinical and biological death. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(6): 536-547. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I6/PR260058>.
4. Rustamova N.R. (2020). Development of Technology Based on Vitagenic Experience Using Media Resources in Higher Educational Institutions Students Teaching International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, 9 (4): 2258-2262. Available to: <http://www.ijstr.org/final-print/apr2020/Development-Of-Technology-Based-On-Vitagenic-Experience-Using-Media-Resources-In-Higher-Educational-Institutions-Students-Teaching.pdf>.
5. Ruzieva D.I., Rustamova N.R., Sunnatov D., Khurramov A. (2020). The Technology of Developing Media Culture in Higher Educational Students International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation ISSN:1475-7192, Volume 24, Issue 9, pp. 517-522. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I9/PR2900060>.
6. Batalov A. (2008). Above we are given tests. Arguments and facts. (47): 5.