

PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

This article discusses the peculiarities of the process of globalization in the world, the increasing desire of countries of the world to choose a truly democratic path that serves the interests of humanity, the increasing role of information in such a situation, and the fact that humanity is experiencing revolutionary changes in the field of information.

Keywords: Globalization, information, society, psyche, consciousness, negative effects, behavior, action.

Introduction

The 21st century is characterized by a new global order, the essence of the civilizational stage formed in world development, the expansion and complexity of interactions between states and people, the emergence of a completely new situation in the global information space, capital, commodity and labor markets, the intensification of technogenic impact on the environment, the widespread spread of mass culture models, the increasing risk of informational-ideological and religious-extremist attacks, and the acceleration of globalization and informatization processes. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, spoke about the essence of the globalization process and described it as follows: "...when speaking about the phenomenon of globalization, it should be noted that today this term has a very broad meaning as a scientific, philosophical, and life concept. From a general point of view, this process reflects the formation of a completely new economic, socio-political, natural and biological global environment, and at the same time, the transformation of existing national and regional problems into global problems." It is no secret that the role of information is increasing day by day in a world where the globalization process is gaining momentum and countries around the world are striving to

choose a truly democratic path that serves human interests. Today, the development of production is unimaginable without information. The modern information system includes computer and information systems, local and global networks, the Internet, multimedia technologies, etc. They have a positive impact on the development of society. Humanity is experiencing revolutionary changes in the field of information. In a word, we live in an information society. So, what is the impact of this rapidly developing process on the human psyche? The question arises. Indeed, the process of globalization is now increasingly rapidly and deeply penetrating our lives. The process of globalization can be used for two purposes - for good and for evil. While actions aimed at good serve the development of the state and society, those aimed at evil are the complete opposite. If we touch on the issue of threats in the process of globalization, it, as in all areas, is also affecting the consciousness, psyche and spirituality of young people. With the growth of information exchange in the world, spiritual threats affecting youth culture also pose new problems for humanity. Foreign ideas coming from abroad are becoming spiritual and ideological threats, poisoning the minds of young people with concepts such as individualism and egocentrism. Today, even a small message directed against human spirituality, which at first glance seems insignificant, can gain strength from the intensity of globalization in the information world and cause invisible but immeasurable damage. . In particular, the impact of pressure on the minds of young people in the guise of "popular culture", which is a form of spiritual threats, poses a threat to the development of the country. In particular, minors sitting in various Internet clubs and accessing pornographic sites, using mobile phones incorrectly and carrying obscene films and photos, all this causes great harm to the spiritual development of a person. In today's age of globalization, the demand for information is growing more than ever. Therefore, the dissemination of objective and truthful information, satisfying the public's need for this product, is more important today than ever. As is known, in a democratic society, the media, TV and radio channels are considered a free platform that provides people with objective and truthful information, expresses humanistic views, and progressive ideas. In fact, this is so. Today, the global changes taking place on a global scale, economic development, and scientific news and inventions that amaze the human mind are all being made known through the media. At this point, we would like to draw attention to some of the ideas in the legacy of the great scholar Abu Raykhan Beruni. The scholar

wrote this a thousand years ago. "Truth and falsehood take on the form of informers. Because the goals of people are often contested and disputed among different nations. There are also people who have it in their nature to spread false news, as if this task was assigned to them, and they cannot rest without spreading news. This stems from bad desires and the presence of corrupt thoughts in their nature." Look, our ancestors, who lived ten centuries ago, were already arguing about today's reality, especially about some people who call themselves just, human rights defenders, or, in simple terms, "journalists." Developed countries attach great importance to information protection issues. Nowadays, since international relations are being formed on the basis of new information technologies, information protection and ensuring the security of computer systems are becoming one of the most important tasks for society. "Today," said the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, "the weapons available to humanity are enough to destroy the Earth several times over. We all understand this well. But the greatest danger in our time is the ongoing ideological struggle for the hearts and minds of people. Now, not in nuclear fields, but in ideological fields, many things are decided." The most effective weapon in this type of struggle is information. Therefore, the desire to use information to serve one's own purposes is becoming increasingly acute. Information, its transmission, processing and collection stages are also important because they have their own characteristics. That is, information is the basis of both human actions aimed at satisfying simple, everyday needs and the source of decisions of countries of the world that affect the fate of humanity. This, in turn, further expands the possibilities of ideological influence. According to experts, leaders and management staff spend from 30% to 80-95% of their time working with information. This is a natural situation. Because having timely and reliable information, as well as its timely delivery and effective use in practice are prerequisites for effective management. As we have noted above, today the most suitable method of spreading one's interests around the world is information attacks, and the most effective tool is information systems and tools. The true purpose of the ideological propaganda and agitation currently being carried out in various ways is aimed at fighting for the hearts and minds of our youth. In order to reduce the negative impact of these information threats, it is necessary to carry out education and upbringing in educational institutions in an integrated manner. In the process of education, it is always important to educate in a

purposeful manner, to use educational information and methods in the process of upbringing. At the same time, in the process of teaching social sciences in educational institutions, it is necessary to pay attention to the development of critical thinking in students, as well as to ensure their information-psychological safety and the formation of psychological protection mechanisms. Parents should especially take into account the existence of personal crisis situations associated with youth, and be aware that these situations require special attention during adolescence. In the context of globalization, leaving the upbringing of our children to the discretion of the virtual world can lead to bad consequences. We must not lose sight of the fact that the physical, psychological, moral, spiritual, and cultural health of our society and citizens of our country depends on all of us. In this, of course, it is important to strengthen the cooperation of the family, educational institutions, the public, and civic institutions, and to take an active civic position. Today, protecting young people from various foreign ideas and the negative effects of the virtual world is a significant issue, a matter of state policy, so it is important not to weaken, consistently and systematically carry out work in this direction, educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, form ideological immunity and a culture of information consumption in them, this is one of the urgent tasks facing the broad scientific community, parents, and every conscious citizen. In conclusion, it is necessary to be attentive to such processes taking place in our society today, and to guide young people on the right path. In this regard:

- to form immunity in them against various spiritual threats;
- to regularly acquaint young people with examples of our spiritual heritage;
- it is necessary to educate young children about the negative effects of mobile phones and computer games on human health, spirituality, and consciousness.

Only then will we protect our youth, and at the same time our people, from the flood of any evil forces and spiritual threats, and will we be able to form in their hearts feelings of loyalty to the country and love for the homeland. In the context of globalization, young people face problems such as the loss of national identity and cultural distinctiveness, the spread of unified standards of consumption and lifestyle, as well as the aggravation of problems of unemployment, professional self-determination and dependencies. Globalization increases interdependence between countries, which limits freedom of choice and leads to the erasure of cultural differences. Cultural and value problems:

Unification and loss of identity:

Globalization leads to the unification of lifestyles, standardization of consumption and the erasure of national and ethnic characteristics, threatening national identity and traditions.

Cultural crisis:

Old cultural customs and spiritual values are breaking down, which gives rise to new values that are not typical for the previous worldview, but are often alien to young people.

Socioeconomic problems:

Unemployment and professional self-determination:

Young people face difficulties in finding a job, since employers are reluctant to hire candidates without experience, which complicates professional self-determination.

Financial and housing problems:

Young people often experience financial difficulties and problems with housing.

Addictions:

Alcohol and drug addictions are becoming common problems among young people.

Psychological problems:

Psychological conditions:

Complex psychological conditions such as depression and anxiety are common.

Rebellion against "adults":

The absence of adult objects worthy of faith and worship in life can lead to a rebellion of youth against the older generation.

Globalization as a factor of problems:

The threat of global crises:

Globalization increases the interdependence of countries, which makes them vulnerable to global economic crises.

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