PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF YOUTH INFORMATION AND MORAL CULTURE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Ulugbek Saliev, *associate professor,*
Nigora Salieva, *senior teacher,*
Oftobkhon Muminova, *lecturer,*
Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health, Fergana,
Ulmasbek Karimov, lecturer,
Ikhtiyorjon Ismoilov, lecturer,
Fergana State University, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Abstract: *Information culture and moral culture are closely interconnected and represent essential components of human consciousness and thinking. While information culture teaches individuals to distinguish accurate, reliable, and useful information, moral culture defines the responsible ways of using that information. This article provides a philosophical analysis of the impact of globalization processes on the consciousness of youth and the formation of their information and moral culture. Furthermore, it highlights ways to strengthen the spiritual and moral immunity of young people through the enhancement of information culture and philosophically substantiates the integration of informational and moral values in modern society.*

Keywords: *globalization, youth, information culture, moral culture, philosophical analysis, digital society, system of values, spiritual immunity, mass culture, information environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is one of the most significant processes in the development of modern society, influencing not only the economic and political spheres but also human thinking, worldview, and moral values. In today's digital era, the intensification of information flows has led to the emergence of new social and spiritual trends in the consciousness of youth. In such conditions, the harmonious development of information and moral culture emerges as a key factor in strengthening the moral immunity of young people and protecting them from various threats in the global information space.

Today there is no field left where information technology has not penetrated. In the chapter of convenience, transparency and immediacy, which aspect to not take, modern information technology is becoming an important factor in updates. Therefore, special importance is attached to the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies on all fronts in order to ensure economic security and stability, social well-being and further

increase the standard of living of the population. One of the most important features of the present time is the rapid penetration of scientific and technological achievements into all areas of the human lifestyle, increasing the importance of universal values in the activities of people to the internationalization of all aspects of life, which, in turn, also creates terrible risks for a person.

"Information technology is the most important component of the process of using information resources of society. By now, it has passed through several evolution presets, the alternation of these stages is largely determined by the development of scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new technical means of information skating"[1, 45].

The need of life to effectively solve the tasks set before science, as well as the internal needs of science, necessitated the informatization of science. Informatization is a global process of maximizing the use of information resources. The increasing role of computers and technology is one of its main features. Informatization of education is understood as purposeful activity on the development and implementation of information and communication technologies.

Informatization of education - in a broad sense, is considered as the provision of the educational sphere with the methodology, the practice of effective use and creation (processing) of new information technology tools aimed at the psychological pedagogical implementation of teaching goals. In addition, informatedpgramming serves as a base for the progress of the distance learning system. In the process of informatization, a large-scale use of new information technology tools is carried out in the educational system.

Informatization of education in a broad sense is a complex of socio-pedagogical transformations associated with the saturation of educational systems with information products, tools and technology; in a narrow sense, the introduction of information tools, information products and pedagogical technologies based on these tools into educational institutions. Education in this case, without losing its traditional function – the transfer of social

experience to the younger generations, should perform a fundamentally new function, namely the creation of highly adaptive pedagogy of the information society.

With the development of technology, the presence of only one computer for training using technical means remained sufficient. The computer successfully took over the functions previously performed by the TV, video recorder, kinoproector, diaproector, etc. In addition, the quality of information transmission, storage, imaging has increased significantly. To date, computer literacy has become an important sign of culture, and in the future it becomes a necessity for everyone wherever, on which plot they work. So it is no doubt that computer work, teaching to use a computer, will become a common job in the closest time.

The achievements and disadvantages of the educational system are especially evident in the training of Engineers. As you know, engineers make up the most mass group of specialists. They are associated with almost all spheres of society's life for certain reasons. The excessive technicalization of engineering education, its low emphasis on the humanitarian aspect, is one of the serious drawbacks.

Modern youth actively use information technologies; however, it can often be observed that this process becomes disconnected from moral standards. Therefore, the formation of information culture should be studied not only as a technical or communicative process but also as a profound philosophical and spiritual issue. This is because every flow of information affects the moral world of an individual, shaping a person's values, behavior, and attitude toward society.

It is well known that by the second half of the 20th century, the emergence of the term "globalization" in scientific literature, along with the development of various perspectives and theoretical studies related to it, set before political science the task of examining this concept and determining its influence on the political sphere.

The 21st century has entered history as the "Information Age." At the same time, the reality of life shows that any product of progress can be used for two purposes – for good or for evil. Today, the threats emerging in our lives are primarily directed toward young people, as it is evident to everyone that youth represent a great power.

If we fail to protect our youth from such dangers that are alien to our way of life, traditions, and sacred religion, and completely contrary to our national ideology, and if these influences become ingrained in their hearts and minds, it could ultimately reverse the moral compass of our nation. As a result, we may lose our identity and the traditions and values that make any nation truly a nation.

Our ancestors have passed down to us unique and priceless customs, artifacts, and the noble feelings of purity and peace rooted in our religion. All of these spiritual treasures continue to shine even brighter today, manifesting themselves in various forms and enriching our contemporary life.

"The demand for the Internet is growing day by day. As a result, tremendous changes are taking place in the field of information and communication. In today's dangerous world, malicious information, destructive ideas, and immorality spread over the Internet affect every person in today's generation. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of Internet hackers and malicious users of the global network"[1, 34].

Globalization, while manifesting as social, economic, and political processes occurring in one part of the world, resonates across other regions as well. The reflection of these processes is primarily evident among the youth, which requires constant attention and consideration. In this context, the acceleration and dynamic nature of historical changes turn into complex and multifaceted processes.

Information culture is the ability of an individual to search for, analyze, evaluate, and use information purposefully and responsibly. It reflects a person's culture of thinking, level of critical reasoning, and spiritual maturity. From a philosophical perspective, information culture represents the process through which a person comprehends truth and consciously applies it in social life. A high level of information culture protects young people from the influence of false information, manipulation, and malicious ideologies.

Moral culture, on the other hand, is a system of behavior based on social norms, values, and the concept of duty. It is characterized by an individual's conscience, sense of responsibility, and aspiration toward justice and goodness.

The interrelation between information culture and moral culture is one of the most important factors determining the development of modern society and the perfection of the individual. These two concepts are closely interconnected, as they define the goals, principles, and values a person adheres to in the process of using information.

In today's era of globalization and digital transformation, the main criterion of human development is information itself. In a context where information flows have become a force that directly influences human thinking, values, and social consciousness, the issue of information culture is viewed not merely as a technical skill but as a profound philosophical and moral problem. A person's culture of working with information reflects their inner world, spiritual position, and moral responsibility in practice.

"One of the most important features of the modern era is the rapid penetration of scientific and technological achievements into all spheres of human life. While this process enhances the significance of universal human values through the internationalization of all aspects of life, at the same time, it also gives rise to serious dangers and threats to humanity"[2, 395].

Information culture reflects an individual's level of self-awareness in the process of perceiving, analyzing, selecting, and using information. From a philosophical point of view, this culture manifests the openness of human thought, the ability for critical thinking, and the spirit of striving for truth. However, any informational activity loses its humanistic essence unless it aligns with moral principles. Therefore, information culture cannot exist without moral culture – they are interdependent processes that complement and spiritually reinforce each other.

"Moral culture is a spiritual and ethical state that reflects a person's inner perfection, social responsibility, and respect for others. This culture determines how an individual expresses opinions, shares information, and promotes certain values within the information space"[3, 78].

"From a philosophical perspective, information culture expands a person's ability to comprehend reality, understand it, and consciously apply that understanding in life. However, when this process is not harmonized with moral norms, information may lead a person not toward freedom but toward spiritual dependency"[4, 98]. Therefore, the true essence of information culture is to teach a person not to dominate information, but to be responsible for it.

In a society in which information and morality are harmonized, a person freely expresses his opinion, but this freedom is coordinated with moral

boundaries. Then information becomes a unifying force, a driving force for progress. Otherwise, the information itself can also become a destructive weapon. In this context, modern philosophy sees Information Culture as a whole process with the spiritual rise of humanity.

If we want to practically strengthen the relationship between Information Culture and moral culture, this should not be limited only to theoretical concepts – but also to be brought to life through a clearly effective system of works. Below are the main philosophical, educational and social measures that must be carried out in this direction:

1. Strengthening the integration of information and Ethics in the educational system;

2. Social initiatives promoting digital ethics;

3. Increasing Media Responsibility;

4. Education of Information Culwork.ture in the family and society;

5. Development of philosophical and research.

Thus, in the process of globalization, the information and moral culture of young people is taking the field as an important factor in ensuring the spiritual and moral stability of society. The sharp development of information technology is giving a new form to human thinking and the value system. Therefore, the harmonization of the culture of the use of information by young people with moral criteria, the formation of critical thinking, responsibility and spiritual purity in their thinking is one of the most important requirements of today's ERA. In this process, the interaction of education, upbringing, family environment, and the media is of crucial importance.

CONCLUSION

While globalization processes have expanded an individual's activities in the information space, it has also brought new tests to its moral stability. Maintaining a balance between Information Culture and moral culture in the minds of young people is one of the most important tasks of modern philosophy. Being able not only to have information, but to correctly interpret and apply it on the basis of moral values – is considered a sign of high culture. Therefore, in the digital age, it is necessary to develop philosophical thinking in the cultural formation of young people, teach a critical approach to information flows, and promote global thinking based on national and moral values.

REFERENCES:

1.Yahyo, Muhammad Amin. Protection from internet threats. Supporting tutorial. Tashkent, 2016.

2. S.Kasimov. Information technology. Tutorial. Tashkent, 2006.

3. A.Choriev. Human philosophy. Tutorial. Tashkent, 2007.

4. M.Khamdamova. Fundamentals of spirituality. Tutorial. Tashkent, 2008.

5. Anvarovich, A. S., Obidjonovna, S. X., & Baxtiyorovna, M. S. (2025). YURAK ISHEMIK KASALLIGINI DAVOLASH VA DIAGNOSTIKADA KOMPYUTER TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ROLI. *SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*, *3*(32), 134-137.

6. Мадаминов, А. А. (2016). ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА И ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ. *Актуальные вопросы науки*, (24), 89-93.

7. Мадумарова, М. Д. (2018). Рекомендации по внедрению активных методов в учебный процесс. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (2 (14)), 53-55.

8. Mastura, J. R. (2022). The use of social forms in improving the effectiveness of the lesson. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, *9*, 118-122.

9. Исроилова, С. М. (2024). ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. *Экономика и социум*, (5-2 (120)), 1066-1071.

10. Рафикова, Д., & Азимов, У. (2021). MODERNIZATION OF EDUCATION AND INCREASING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION. *Экономика и социум*, (2-2), 167-169.

11. Mamatxonova, M. (2024). TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE WORKS OF OMON MUKHTOR. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, *26*(1), 167-173.

12. Karimovna, M. O. (2021). Structural properties of additional elements. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, *10*(5), 173-178.

13. Abdurahimova, M. (2025). SUKUT PSIXOFIZIOLOGIYASI. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (1), 72-72.

14. Ганиев, М. М. (2021). Роль иллюстративно-объяснительного обучения русскому языку иностранных студентов. *Молодой ученый*, (1), 53-55.

15. Ergasheva, S. (2019). CRITERIA FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE MEDICAL PERSONNEL. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, *7*(12).

16. Анваров, А. (2024). Роль использования студентами Вики-технологии в обучении иностранным языкам. *Общество и инновации*, *5*(10/S), 105-110.

17. Хамдамова, Ш. (2024). Возможности дидактики в профориентационном обучении английскому языку студентов медицинских специальностей. *Общество и инновации*, *5*(4/S), 286-290.

18. Каримова, М. (2025). Развитие профессиональных навыков через аутентичную компетенцию. *Общество и инновации*, *6*(1/S), 217-221.

19. Anvarovich, A. S., Obidjonovna, S. X., & Baxtiyorovna, M. S. (2025). YURAK ISHEMIK KASALLIGINI DAVOLASH VA DIAGNOSTIKADA KOMPYUTER TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ROLI. *SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*, *3*(32), 134-137.

20. Akbarov, D., Umarov, S., Abdurakhmonova, M., Nurmatova, I., Karimova, G., & Karimov, U. (2025, October). Application of logical operations and table replacements in basic transformations of hash function algorithms. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 3377, No. 1, p. 060002). AIP Publishing LLC.

21. Saliev, U., & Salieva, N. (2024). TASKS OF MEDICAL ETHICS AND MEDICAL PEDAGOGICAL DEONTOLOGY. *BEST JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT*, *3*(5), 456-464.

22. Karimov, A., & Muxammadjonov, X. (2020). Information technologies: Information education and informatics. *Экономика и социум*, (8 (75)), 40-43.

23. Туйчиева, О. С. (2021). Использование кластерной системы как одного из видов педагогических технологий. *Молодой ученый*, (15), 341-343.

24. Ахмедова, У. Э. (2020). ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАКОПЛЕНИЯ И СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИИ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ. In *Университетская наука: взгляд в будущее* (pp. 708-710).