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## THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE FORMATION OF PERSONAL ATTITUDES

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**ABSTRACT:** To ensure the stability of modern society, it is necessary to use social technologies, the nature of which is based on social networks. For this reason, social networking technologies have entered a completely new geometric path of development in ensuring social stability. As a result, the Internet has become a hotbed of social communication. The Internet is a global network of Internet technologies, software and accounts created in Akocide, as well as a new environment for public administration at the state and community level, which allows collaborative work with databases and electronic documents. In such a process of governance, the state plays a unifying function. The development of scientific and scientific definitions of the Internet is one of the most important issues in the modern world.

**KEYWORDS:** globalization, internet, social network, political outlook, information, freedom of speech, internet communications, e-government, e-democracy.

### INTRODUCTION

In society, information is both a source of knowledge and an essential means of communication. The importance of radio, television, media and the Internet in informing the population is very high. Everyone always uses information to do something or achieve a goal. Everyone needs to be aware of the weather forecast, transport schedules, banking and business information, as well as daily news. He will inevitably be cut off from society if he is not up to date with daily information and news. It should be noted that the information space of the Internet is expanding every day, and the sources of information are constantly updated. This, in turn, is an important factor in our development. The Internet occupies a special place in the system of social relations. For this reason, the management of this system is based on the goals

and objectives of developed countries. Since the late 1990s, a number of specialized research institutes and organizations have been established to study the Internet from the point of view of the principles of socio-economic management. These include the Institute for Internet Studies at the University of Oxford, the Center for Internet and Community at Stanford University, the Berkman Center for Internet and Community at Harvard Berkman University, and the Internet Governance Engineering Institute at Syracuse University. In the book of Russian scientists M. A. Bachin and I. I. Shilovich "Synergetics and the Internet", a special place is given to the etymological analysis of the term Internet, as a result of which 5 stages of understanding the Internet are identified. First of all, this is a technical step. It is analyzed by technical specialists in a narrow field. Secondly,



it is a social phenomenon that is studied by sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists. Thirdly, it is an information field (an aggregator of information, data, etc.). According to experts, it is studied by an information theorist. The fourth and fifth stages of understanding the social network approach the system of social control and even come down to it. These are hypothetical assumptions. In our opinion, the advantages of this level of Internet technologies make it possible to focus the creative potential of civil servants on the development and adoption of appropriate decisions, which leads to the immediate release of government bodies from many functions of collecting and processing information. To ensure the sustainability of modern society, human technology will be required, the nature of which will depend on the Internet. For this reason, Internet technologies have entered a completely new geometric path of development in ensuring social stability. As a result, the Internet has become a hotbed of social communication. The emergence of the concepts of "Internet communications", "electronic government", "electronic democracy", "electronic government", "electronic citizen" is a reflection of this reality. These concepts are comprehensive and include almost all the remaining definitions. The Internet is a global network of Internet technologies, software and accounts created in Akocide, as well as a new environment for public administration in the state and society, which allows collective work with databases and electronic documents. In such a process of governance, the state plays a unifying function. The online scheme of interaction between various components of society is implemented in the conditions of mutual partnership in the system of government and civil society institutions. In this regard, the views of

Manuel Cactel are noteworthy: "In an informed society, he writes: Power enters cultural codes at a fundamental level. People and institutions represent life through them and make appropriate decisions, including psychological ones. In this sense, power can be intangible when it is real." At the present stage of world history, as a result of the development of communications, the strengthening of technical and technological means of the Internet, e-mail, space television and radio communication systems, the exchange of information is accelerating and the possibilities of social interaction are expanding. In the book of Russian scientists M. A. Bachin and I. I. Shilovich "Synergetics and the Internet" a special place is given to the etymological analysis of the term Internet, as a result of which 5 stages of understanding the Internet are identified. First of all, this is a technical step. It is analyzed by technical specialists in a narrow field. Secondly, it is a social phenomenon that is studied by sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists. Thirdly, it is an information field (an aggregator of information, data, etc.). According to experts, it is studied by an information theorist. The fourth and fifth stages of understanding the social network approach the system of social control and even come down to it. These are hypothetical assumptions. In our opinion, the advantages of this level of Internet technologies make it possible to focus the creative potential of civil servants on the development and adoption of appropriate decisions, which leads to the immediate release of government bodies from many functions of collecting, compiling and processing information. means. To ensure the sustainability of modern society, human technology will be required, the nature of which will depend on the Internet. For this reason, Internet technologies



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**Concept of social networks.** A social network is a network created by a connection, a multi-user interactive website, consisting only of participants and establishing a connection between them. According to the content, the social network has two stages: 1. A complex of

hardware and software that establishes a connection between users; 2. Identification of common interests between users, communication between groups via the Internet. Goals and objectives of social networks. The purpose of a social network is to create a community of people with common interests or activities on the Internet. Communication is via internal mail or messaging system. Social networks can be open or closed. One of the features of the social network is the system of doctors and groups. It can be described using the following diagram. Popular social networking sites Facebook, MySpace Twitter, Windows Live Spaces Habbo Hotel, VKontakte Friendster, Hi, Tagged.com Logos of popular social networks. Odnoklassniki (odnoklasniki.ru) is a registration page in a social network. Social network S infdosh This site Odnoklassniki (odnoklasniki.ru) has the same goals and objectives as a social network created and adapted only for citizens of Uzbekistan. Social network Facebook (facebook.com) This site is also Odnoklassniki (odnoklasniki.ru), the purpose and objectives of creating social networks are the same, created and adapted only for English speakers. While the greatest inventions of the twentieth century were computers and telephones, the greatest inventions of the twenty-first century were social networks. That is, interner, telegram, swallow, facebook and so on. This brought great convenience and inconvenience. Young people learn foreign languages, sciences and professions via the Internet. In this regard, the usefulness of social networks, the Internet, is very important. But, at the same time, the Internet has become a very handy weapon, a very cheap voice communication, a very powerful forced voice communication of villains, blackmailers and the destructive forces of criminals. As with the other



side of the coin, of all inventions and amenities, there will be users with bad intentions. As long as evil is spreading on the Internet, it means that the population and youth must be warned and protected from this evil. This is what each of us must do. The Quran says: “(O Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), warn and warn, for warning and warning will certainly benefit the believers” (ayat 55 Zariyatsura,). This call is for everyone. If people are not warned, vandalism will increase. This can be seen in the mycolysis bloodshed that has been observed in some countries and continues to this day. Fortunately, peace and tranquility reign in our country. Uzbekistan ranks 42nd in the "Happy Countries" ranking. This is a very good figure among 250 states. Internet, telegram, facebook, swallow - a deep ocean, an endless world. Since these callings appeared, people among relatives have risen in kindness and lost respect. Today, social networks - the Internet, Telegram, Facebook - have become a kind of "killer". "Time killer"... people are wasting their precious time. One user logs into Facebook in the morning or in the evening, news after news, message after message, video after video - there is no end. Worst of all, crime and depravity is also spread through social networks. Boys and girls lose their temper. Sacred concepts of morality, honor and dignity of family and marriage disappear. Communication and various contacts between people who are not mahrams are flourishing. Electronic bullying, electronic love, electronic cheating is on the rise. Recently, messages have been circulating on social networks that contradict our national mentality and values that the whole world sees and reads. The values of respect for adults and respect for children are being forgotten. Shame is far from life, the culture of address and dress has been trampled,

there are many cases of disrespect for the native language. In a nutshell, social media etiquette clouds a person's language. When the time comes, it is surprising to note that for some, social media becomes a source of revenge, embarrassment, and pleasure for others. It even leads to many extortion crimes. In other words, we are witnessing the actions of individuals who are trying to extort money from someone by threatening to spread it on social networks, recording it on video or audio recordings and as a result are prosecuted. Cases of suicide as a result of such extortion are also not few. Unpleasant and false messages Whether it is websites or other social networks, it is impossible not to notice the good news that is unpleasant every day, scares people and spoils everyone's mood. Note that in Namangan "Gazelle" knocked down a cyclist crossing the road. The victim died in the hospital”, “A spark in Samarkand knocked down a woman crossing the sidewalk”, “Grandfather and grandson, riding a bicycle, died in Kashkadarya after they were hit by Nexia-3”, “He told me to put scissors or a knife to her stomach and killed herself” A schoolgirl who became a mother at 15”, “A woman who burned the corpse of her son in Tashkent and reported his disappearance was convicted”, “Granddaughter stole her grandmother’s sheep in the Jurkhandarya region”, “Jazzman in Bukhara” A truck driver knocked down a woman in Tashkent (video)”, “Grandfather stabbed his granddaughter with a knife in Kashkadarya”, “A woman was raped by three men in Jizzakh”, “A truck overturned on the Kamchik pass”. The list goes on and on. As if all points of our republic are in turmoil. Even if we do not read these messages, their headlines will strain our amazement. It affects our mood throughout the day. After all, such troubles do not spoil the



psyche and upbringing of our children? Or will very serious crimes, such as murder, become commonplace and hardened for our youth? However, our country does not have those innovations and achievements, our spiritual and moral values, our rich scientific and spiritual heritage, our exemplary aspects that we can be proud of and demonstrate to society and the world community. The most important thing is that the countries of Europe and abroad adopted culture, science and crafts from the East from our ancestors. Of course, we must learn from them.

**Not effective are false messages** on social networks that confuse the public and cause noise, gossip and discussion among the population. For example, a person who does not have accurate information predicts reality, without legal and clear sources, or the “death” of a seriously ill media person is distracted by false news. It even causes various protests. To those who distribute them, we want to say that the Code of Administrative Liability of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Criminal Code provide for administrative and criminal liability for the dissemination of knowingly false information.

**Not censorship, beatings and insults** And what about some local officials, deputies with a higher legal education, who insult their subordinates at various meetings? After all, this is not only the reputation of the leader, but also the reputation of the system that he serves. Do users of social networks outside our country laugh at such uncivilized behavior of a civil servant? In particular, article 41 of the UzRes AC provides for a fine in the amount of 20 to 40 basic fines for insulting a person,[10] and article 140 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation - insulting a person through publication or other reproduction, including in the media, telecommunications or the Internet - shall be

punishable by a fine in the amount of two hundred to four hundred basic sizes of a fine, or from two hundred and forty to three hundred capes by compulsory public works, or shall be punishable by corrective labor for a term of one to two years. In addition, we read and watch video reports about the beating of students and children by some teachers and kindergarten teachers. At the same time, reports that recently teachers were beaten by parents, and doctors by the patient's relatives became a hot topic on social networks. At a time when the President pays serious attention to school education, raising the status of teachers or reforming the healthcare system and highly appreciates the work of doctors, our compatriots are upset by the above unfortunate situations. Today, an open information system, designed to use the information space available to certain sections of society, leads to the improvement of social management mechanisms, in particular, to its democratization and democratization, as well as to an increase in the standard of living of society. The processes associated with the informatization of society allow not only the development of scientific and technological progress, but also the intellectualization of all types of inconvenience activities, the creation of a completely new information environment in terms of quality, and the development of personal creativity. The direct connection of the social life of society with the modern Internet is a factor that enhances the influence of the Internet. The properties of the Internet that influence these socio-political processes are characterized by: First, globalization is the ability to quickly exchange information between different countries in a socio-political context. It is important to keep abreast of the latest news (but it is difficult to say that news does not always

harm the development, convenience, peace, harmony and climate of various social relations). Secondly, decentralization is the lack of control over the Internet, unlike other media, the insignificance of the geographical location and, as a result, the inability to monopolize or disseminate voluntary information without state control. Thirdly, openness is distinguished by the presence of weaknesses and the contractual price for the dissemination, exchange, and creation of information. Fourth, there is the possibility of storing endless information aimed at strengthening the process. At the same time, the quality of information should be at the level of ensuring national security. Fifth, it is possible to ensure a constructive dialogue between states, to establish a new type of dialogue based on the purpose and idea of this dialogue. Sixth, the impact of the infrastructural freedom of the Internet on social relations. Infrastructural freedom can be linked to definitions of decentralization and openness. The emergence of virtual coalitions on the Internet is also facilitated by a new form of socio-political relations. This attitude gives rise to geopolitical competition, which is characteristic of the global information space. In addition to the traditional elements of geopolitical competition at the global and regional levels - various states and interstate coalitions, fundamentally new "virtual" alliances and coalitions are emerging in the information space, including geopolitical struggle, covering large geographical areas or segments of the information space. In general, it is impossible to fully describe the Internet in one language or within one scientific community. Therefore, the fundamental, sociological content of this social phenomenon can be revealed only at the level of worldview. Thus, for many of the above chapters, the development of scientific and

sociological definitions of the Internet is one of the most relevant articles to date.

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