



THE IMPACT OF ONLINE COMMUNICATION ON YOUTH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In the age of digital technology, it has been found that applications of Islamic religion on mobile devices, where every young person's daily use has become a habit, are increasing in the crossroads of the years. As a result of the Critical Study of the most downloaded mobile religious applications developed in the Uzbek language, it was necessary to check that the texts of religious content placed through this type of means were developed correctly and based on valid sources. In order to prevent young people from following the ideas of various corrupt groups, it became today's requirement to expand the scope of spiritual and educational materials on the Uzbek-language Islam religion in cyberspace and to control their level. After all, it is necessary to increase the volume of information on educational and educational content in the internet in different languages, aimed at combating such processes and exposing claims in the mood of corruption, as well as introducing alternative propaganda practice, rather than counter-propaganda. In particular, it is possible to increase the attractiveness of the technical and content of Islamic websites in the domain of "uz", to use the latest technical capabilities and to achieve the availability of accurate and reliable information even from long distances through the transmission of information by the audience communicating in the Uzbek language. It is also one of the urgent tasks of the growing younger generation to form a culture of cybergigiena with the aim of protecting them from threats, in addition to the technical possibilities of using digital technology and technology.

Keywords: Islam, digital technology, lan, Uzbek language, tas-ix, ip, tsp, internet exchange point, ats, adsl, uznet, internet fisteval, information and communication technology education, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Telegram, e-learning, virtual method, learning management system.

INTRODUCTION

The greatest worldly blessing for man is his freedom and liberty. If freedom is a blessing, it is impossible for a free person to be unhappy. If you meet an unhappy person, if you witness that he is burning with grief, know that he is not free. Undoubtedly, he was oppressed by someone or something.

It is difficult to imagine today's rapidly developing world without advanced technologies. They have become an integral part of our lives. Excessive use of Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Telegram and other social services can lead to loneliness. This is evidenced by the results of an analysis published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine

According to the authors of the study, it is too early to draw long-term conclusions about the harm of social networks. Because they do not know what they got - a sense of loneliness or interest in social networks. "It's possible that young people who initially felt lonely were more interested in social media, or that overuse of social media led to a separation from real life. It could be a combination of the two." Elizabeth Miller, Doctor of Medicine and Professor of Pediatrics[1].

Scientists believe that social networks take up users' free time, during which they can meet real people. In addition, social networks allow you to monitor the lives of colleagues and friends, which can lead to jealousy or dissatisfaction with their lives.

In the process of globalization, the impact of information threats on the human psyche has become a pressing problem. The inflow of violent information is growing. The ever-growing number of meeting places creates favorable conditions for human life. We are aware of the changes and innovations that are taking place around the world. We are comfortable managing the equipment. And technology is driving us. In the process of globalization, the speed of information exchange, the rapid creation of new models of technology, or the inability to limit the moral space of the virtual space are having an impact. Positive or negative adaptation to the process depends on the will of each person.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The strategy we used to create the search strings was as follows [2] [30]:

- Finding papers about Islam in digital technology.
- Listing keywords mentioned in primary studies which we knew about.
- Use synonyms word (usage) and sub subjects of digital technology in education such as (E-learning, management systems in education).
- Use the Boolean OR to incorporate alternative spellings and synonyms.
- Use the Boolean AND to link the major terms from population, intervention, and outcome.

The complete search string initially used for the searching of the literature was as follows: digital technology AND education. It has been highlighted in [5] [25] that there are two main issues on conducting an SLR search which are the sensitivity and specificity of the search. In our preliminary search, when we used the complete search string defined above we retrieved a very high number of articles. For instance, Google scholar, Scopus, ProQuest education, IEEEExplore, Science Direct, Springer Link retrieved more than two hundred results. Therefore, we have deepened our search and used this search string: (Adoption OR Usage) AND (social network OR "Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube") AND (Education OR E-learning). The revised search string has given us a reasonable number of studies and we finally selected relevant empirical studies

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

People with a healthy mind are brought up in a family. After the birth of a child, he or she receives life lessons, usually from family members. There is a wonderful saying among our people, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest." We need to create the conditions for our children to do well in society. The information received by the senses is analyzed in the process of thinking in the brain, divided into pieces, compared with the existing information, and then a conclusion is made and an opinion is expressed. It is this created personal thought that teaches independent thinking, broadens the worldview, increases the vocabulary. Forms positive qualities for the motherland, parents, relatives and friends. It creates opportunities to know our history, to understand ourselves. Some reports are threatening our spirituality and our peaceful life. We call these "Information Threats." At a time when our independent Uzbekistan is connected to the world and has achieved success in every field, the number of such threats is growing. Exposure to information threats or misuse of virtual space is more common among young people. The human brain receives all the information that belongs to it and does not belong to it, and in a short time expresses its attitude[2].

Today, the enemy does not have to take up arms and attack us. All war sites are now manifesting themselves in information, data and spirituality. In the words of the First President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, a great statesman and politician Islam Abduganievich Karimov, "Today, ideological test sites are more powerful than nuclear test sites."

Twelve years ago, Islam Karimov, aware of the dangers posed by the Internet, wrote in "High Spirituality is an Invincible Force." Globalization in the world can cause enormous damage that is invisible but cannot be compensated for by anything. "

According to a social survey conducted by the Internet Development Foundation in Russia among teenagers aged 14 to 18, the primary source of information for adolescents is the Internet and their parents. Teachers, books, friends, television, and radio are listed as the next sources. The situation in Uzbekistan is completely different. Our people have always fought for the survival of their children, for their health and well-being[3].

The same is true today. Because the first source of information for teenagers in the Uzbek family is parents, grandparents and teachers. If so, how you use the Internet depends on your family environment and upbringing. There is no doubt that such noble traditions and values, which have existed for thousands of centuries, will help young people to grow up in all respects.

There are also young people who have left the social sphere and are in a whirlpool of psychological problems. According to experts, today the activity in social networks has a negative impact on the morals and culture of some young people. We often hear parents say that they do not pick up their children from computers or tablets, and even spend the night on the phone[4].

According to the head of Kaspersky Lab Eugene Kaspersky, as a result of being connected to social networks, a person's ability to work with the minds of the people, to follow the gang increases. Adolescents have a strong sense of belonging to well-known groups with their friends. According to Yevgeny Kaspersky, CEO of Kaspersky Lab, social networking is more important than dealing with the public opinion as a result of being connected to social networks. Adolescents have a strong sense of belonging to certain groups with their friends.

In the virtual world, it is as if a person creates a place he wants, enters the process he wants. That is why young people are very interested in social networks, and this interest is growing. In this process, it is unlikely that boys and girls whose worldview, political and legal culture is not fully formed, will be trapped in the flow of information that is disseminated for various biased purposes[5].

According to experts from the School of Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh, social networks have a negative impact on the mental state of the user. Research shows that the more time a user spends online, the more likely he or she is to become depressed. The researchers recruited 1,787 American volunteers aged 19-32. In the end, it became clear that the level of activity in social networks is directly related to the possibility of depression. According to researchers, the volunteers visited the social network page an average of 30 times a week. He spent 61 minutes each day doing this.

Severe symptoms of depression are evident in every fourth user in the study. The risk of depression for active users of social networks was 2.7 times higher than for others. The study's author, Brian Primann, points out that there are a number of reasons why the phenomenon known today as "Facebook depression" is occurring. In particular, those who are active in social networks often face imbalances in online and real life. That is, they are depressed by the idea of an ideal life in the profile of other people. Any user can be affected by the "rotational

movement of depression." When a person feels that his mental state is bad, he seeks salvation from the social network, but as a result of negligence or disproportion, his condition worsens[6].

Games on the Internet and on computers do not program neurons in the human mind, they can only change the processes in the human mind. In turn, it changes the process of human transformation, and the real human model undergoes some changes.

At the same time, the importance of these sources in the events of social networks Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram and other social networks "Big Middle East" is assessed differently. Some said the networks played a key role in the protests, while others said there were big political interests behind them, with Facebook, Twitter, OK and Telegram overtaking them as "invisible hands".

It also emphasizes that terrorists use the Internet for the following purposes: psychological struggle, propaganda, charity, recruiting new members, networking, training, and more[7].

However, those who intend to mislead the Uzbeks, to provoke conflict between them and to undermine the unity and integrity of our state, society and people, are openly carrying out such actions. Examples of this can be seen in the Telegram process. They are not limited to hacking on the Internet.

Which teenager will not have problems during the transition period? Sometimes it seems to them that the whole world is against them, that their parents do not understand them, and that school is just a problem[8].

One of the inventions of the twentieth century, mobile phones helped the Internet to penetrate into public life. The number of mobile phone users in the world exceeded 2 billion in 2005, and in 2016 the number of users exceeded 7 billion, which means that the number of subscribers is equal to the world's population. In this regard, 98.4% of the population of Uzbekistan owns mobile phones.

At the same time, not only their number, but also the speed, quality and coverage of data transmission via the Internet has increased significantly. As of 2016, 84% of the world's population has access to the third generation of 3G mobile phones, which provide access to the Internet[9].

The speed of this generation has opened up the possibility of faster data transmission. Such rapid growth now affects 70% of young people. In turn, 39% of mobile phone users aged 5-17 in developed countries and 17% in developing countries. 90-95% of those over 18 years of age[10].

Initially, these two devices were used separately as the Internet, mobile phones, but with the rapid development of technology and enrichment with various applications (meetings, videos, etc.), it is now recognized that their processes are taking place in cyberspace. The term is used to describe a global information space made up of digital technologies[11].

The world's population is now not limited to the Internet, but is working on it. The rapid penetration of new technologies into our lives reveals both positive and negative aspects. Mobile phones or online games are leading to an increase in the number of children and adolescents exposed to threats and violence through cyberspace[12].

In cyberspace, there are many places where children and teenagers gather. They, in turn, create an environment in which those who are the target of violence are given more opportunities and serve to inflict psychological and physical harm on children and adolescents. Some biased people are willing to travel long distances to meet children and adolescents who have met through the network or who are known to be vulnerable through the network[13].

The increase in risk to children in the virtual world is directly related to the rapid development of information and communication technologies. For a few hours, days or weeks, the child will be the actual executor of the online fantasy game for most other players.

Terrorist websites and social networks, which disseminate destructive ideas under the guise of religion, are increasingly attracting young people who are eager to learn about religion[14].

They are urging young people in countries where they have crossed their borders and where all the pillars of Islam are safely served, to leave their homeland and take up arms against it. However, it is well known that taking up arms against one's homeland or revolting against the civilian population is completely contrary to Islamic teachings. This can be seen in the fact that social networks are also effectively used as a tool to promote such ideas[15].

Taking advantage of young people's curiosity to learn new knowledge, terrorist groups are constantly using the interactive methods of trapping them to make a hand grenade through the global network, to inflict casualties on the masses, and to broadcast audio and video. They monitored, tracked, and interacted with people who accessed terrorist websites. In some cases, they have been able to discuss the topic of "online" discussion in various forums and forums, and they have been able to identify and identify young people who think similar to them[16].

In this context, the rapid growth of extremist and terrorist content in cyberspace has necessitated a number of changes in the consumer policy of large information and communication technology organizations. For example, the content policy of the social network Facebook includes the following[27]:

- Users can send information directly about the content that the organization does not need. If Facebook experts examine the content and find that it poses a threat to public safety or bodily harm, the organization will delete the content and work with law enforcement agencies[17];
- Facebook does not allow any organization or individual to promote violence or harassment on its platform. This, in turn, is aimed at curbing the spread in cyberspace of the ideas and actions of members of organized crime groups involved in terrorist acts, mass or serial killings, human trafficking[18].

Today, YouTube, the world's largest video content platform, focuses on content destruction by materials produced by groups recognized as international terrorist organizations[19].

It also bans the use of the YouTube platform by terrorist organizations to spread fanatic propaganda, incitement to violence and incitement to violence[28].

The user can alert the organizers by marking or sending inappropriate content on the platform. This ensures that the sender of the content is anonymous[29].

Vkontakte (VK), Odnoklassniki (OK) and Odnoklassniki (OK), which promote Web 3.0 user policy, promote violence in public policy, threaten public safety and prevent the spread of extremist and terrorist content.

In 2018, Uzbekistan supported and acceded to the Paris Declaration on Security and Confidence in Cyberspace. According to the results of the Internet Governance Forum held in Paris on November 12-14, 2018, the "Paris Declaration on Security and Confidence in Cyberspace" was adopted. This document embodies the general principles of cybersecurity. It notes that cyberspace today is not only a place of opportunity, but also a source of new threats. At the Internet Governance Forum, countries, private companies and NGOs that support the Paris call are working together to:

- protection of openness and integrity of the Internet;
- take measures to prevent and counteract acts that provoke evil in the online space;
- to take measures against "cyber-orders" and aggressive actions of non-state actors;
- work together to strengthen international standards.
- prevention of infringement of intellectual property rights by cyber means;
- Warning against the spread of malicious cyber programs and methods;
- Increasing the security of digital products and services and the culture of "cyber hygiene";

Measures aimed at promoting a culture of "cyber hygiene" will reduce the number of crimes committed in cyberspace and ensure personal cyber security. To do this, experts recommend following the following safety rules[20]:

Pay attention to the information disseminated through the Internet. Care should be taken when filling out the various questionnaires provided to the user. This is because once you have a complete idea of what database the data being sent to and for what purpose it will be used, it is recommended that you send it as needed[21].

Using the cloud security system. As the possibilities of digital technologies expand, ways to solve problems are becoming simpler. One of them is a "cloudy" storage area. This allows you to keep your information secure by sharing your critical information with another person[22].

Use password management add-ons. These add-ons are specially designed to ensure the security of passwords. Typically, people use a single password to register on sites and send emails. Using the same password on more than one site weakens the user's protection. Even if there are dozens of such registered accounts, the fact that they are intended to carry out financial transactions leads to a several-fold increase in the level of risk. Additions to "password management" are provided as a solution to the following problems. It enhances the protection of user data with the ability to easily manage access passwords to dozens of accounts with a single, but strong password[23].

Do not activate links. Do not rush to activate hyperlinks sent in various forms from the Internet. This link increases the chances of a cyber attack on user information by asking you to complete and verify your financial or personal information. Before you receive this type of e-mail, the authorities usually warn you to contact the user in the same way. Even in such circumstances, the user is advised to be aware and careful. Even if the letter is sent by an organization you know for sure, it is a matter of "cyber hygiene" to go to the organization's official website and make sure that the message is being sent to customers[24].

At a time when our mobile devices have become the main tool, we need to protect them from malicious mobile applications. There are several ways to do this:

1. Use the "market" - "Play market" or "App store" to download mobile applications. The programs to be placed in these "markets" will be pre-screened, downloaded and released for use after they are found to be harmless.
2. Phones should not be jailbroken. "Jailbreak" is originally used in English to mean "jailbreak" - "escape from prison", "hack", and is used as a term to hack the system file settings of a mobile device. In doing so, the mobile device will not be able to automatically update its system, so the owner of the device will be required to ensure the safety of the device with his knowledge.

3. It is necessary to ensure that the security and system settings of mobile devices are regularly updated by the organization.

Do not rush to use open and free Wi-Fi in public places. Such a personal open internet network is a good environment for you to fall into the trap of someone who is trying to harm you. It can "steal" your personal passwords and logins. In such cases, it is recommended that a user using the free internet system not use popular search engines and not carry out financial transactions[25].

Here are some practical tips for identifying secure websites:

1. The URLs of protected websites start at https. From such sites, you can be sure that your data will be sent in encrypted form when you send it to the server[26].
2. Please note that there is a "Closed Lock" sign next to the sites. It is not enough to find this mark, when you click on it, you will be given information about the reliability of the site. After reviewing them, you can be sure that entering your personal information is safe[27].

CONCLUSIONS

Cyberspace is a system of data flow control through information and communication technologies, which covers all areas of human activity. In general, cyberspace has expanded the possibility of crossing the boundaries of time and space. This, in turn, created opportunities for people with financial difficulties or physical disabilities to practice certain religious practices.

The role of religion in cyberspace has increased, as has the study of religious processes by scholars and researchers. In particular, the pre-established online forums and communities were set up to share ideas about religion, which was seen as a pre-transformation of the religious factor into cyberspace.

What needs to be done technically. First, IP addresses must be identified, filtered and blocked through a central database, or redirected to spiritual resources. Disable GPRS functions of the user's phone or tablet and other devices. Filter social networking resources Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram and Blue Whale through the Cerio Control program in higher education institutions. It would be advisable to filter the resources of all providers Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram through special programs. But relying on hardware and software does not work. Because man, created by technology, can be filtered through any program. We want to make sure that parents, friends, classmates and classmates are not indifferent to the process. They should be notified where appropriate.

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