

**PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING YOUTH INFORMATION
CULTURE IN THE INFORMATION SPACE AND ITS
PHILOSOPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

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Annotation: This article examines the prospects for developing youth information culture in the information space and its philosophical significance. It highlights that enhancing young people's information literacy and critical thinking contributes not only to their personal development but also to the formation of reflective and ethically conscious citizens in society. Furthermore, the article demonstrates the impact of the digital environment on youths' values, worldview, and intellectual responsibility, providing a foundation for understanding contemporary information culture from a philosophical perspective.

Keywords: youth information culture, information space, "information sustainability" concept, information culture, social consciousness, value system.

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ
КУЛЬТУРЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ИНФОРМАЦИОННОМ
ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ И ЕЁ ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ**

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются перспективы развития информационной культуры молодежи в информационном пространстве и её философское значение. Подчеркивается, что повышение информационной грамотности и критического мышления молодежи способствует не только их личностному развитию, но и формированию в обществе рефлексивных и этически сознательных граждан. Кроме того, в статье показано влияние цифровой среды на ценности, мировоззрение и интеллектуальную ответственность молодежи, что создаёт основу для философского понимания современной информационной культуры.

Ключевые слова: информационная культура молодежи, информационное пространство, концепция «информационной устойчивости», информационная культура, социальное сознание, система ценностей.

AXBOROT MAKONIDA YOSHLAR AXBOROT MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XO ISTIQBOLLARI VA UNING FALSAFIY AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada axborot makonida yoshlar axborot madaniyatini rivojlantirishning istiqbollarini va uning falsafiy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Yoshlarning axborot savodxonligi va tanqidiy tafakkurini oshirish nafaqat ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga, balki jamiyatda reflektiv va axloqiy ongli fuqarolarni shakllantirishga xizmat qilishi yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga,

maqolada raqamli muhitning yoshlarning qadriyatlari, dunyoqarashi va intellektual mas'uliyatiga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi va zamonaviy axborot madaniyatini falsafiy nuqtai nazardan tushunishga asos yaratishi asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar axborot madaniyati, axborot makoni, "axborot barqarorligi" konsepsiyasi, axborot madaniyati, ijtimoiy ong, qadriyat tizimi.

Introduction. The prospects for developing youth information culture in the information space, from a socio-philosophical perspective, reflect the process of human and societal transition to a new qualitative stage. The information space has now become a key arena for shaping social consciousness, value systems, and social identity. Therefore, its prospects manifest not only in technological modernization but also in the spiritual and axiological growth of individuals. Developing youth information culture requires forming their digital thinking based on the principles of freedom, responsibility, and morality. From a philosophical standpoint, this process is connected to the concept of "information resilience," which is expressed through an individual's ability to withstand information threats, the level of critical thinking, and social responsibility. Ensuring stability in the information space is also associated with strengthening the moral immunity of society, reinforcing information ethics, and promoting social cohesion.

Main Part. The prospects for developing youth information culture require shaping their digital thinking based on the principles of freedom, responsibility, and morality. From a philosophical perspective, this process is connected to the concept of "information resilience," which is expressed through an individual's ability to withstand information threats, the level of critical thinking, and social responsibility. Ensuring stability in the information space is also associated with strengthening the moral immunity of society, reinforcing information ethics, and promoting social cohesion. Charles Taylor, analyzing identity and information

relations in modern society, emphasizes that “social stability relies on shared horizons of meaning; when these horizons are lost, society tends toward disintegration” (Taylor C. 1992. – P. 37–39.). This idea indicates that the prospects for developing youth information culture are closely linked to the preservation of shared moral and cultural meanings. Scientific and creative evaluations show that Taylor deeply explores the problem of meaning; however, in the digital information space, the impact of algorithmic flows that fragment these meanings is not sufficiently addressed.

Methods. John Rawls, analyzing the relationship between justice and stability, writes that “a stable society is formed in an environment where information and decisions are made based on principles of justice” (Rawls J. 1999. – P. 142–144.). This approach indicates that the prospects for developing youth information culture are closely linked to issues of information justice and equal access. From a critical perspective, although Rawls’ model is strong normatively, it does not sufficiently identify mechanisms to address existing economic and technological inequalities in the real digital space. In contrast, Jodi Dean, analyzing communicative capitalism, notes that “the excessive abundance of information flows may weaken, rather than strengthen, democratic stability.” (Dean J. 2009. – P. 22–24.). This approach demonstrates that the prospects for developing youth information culture are related to the gap between information activity and real social participation. Critical evaluation shows that, although Dean clearly exposes the excesses of communicative capitalism, she does not sufficiently develop constructive ways to overcome this situation through information culture. Shoshana Zuboff, analyzing digital capitalism, emphasizes that “under conditions of surveillance capitalism, information processes personal experience as raw material.” (Zuboff S. 2019. – P. 94–96.). This idea indicates that the prospects for developing youth information culture highlight the necessity of critical oversight over information to ensure social stability. Scientific and creative evaluations show that Zuboff

clearly exposes the exploitative aspects of information, yet she provides less attention to the opportunities for fostering resistance and alternative information practices through youth information culture. Cass R. Sunstein, analyzing the issue of stability in the information environment, notes that “information bubbles and filtered environments exacerbate social fragmentation and instability” (Sunstein C. 2017. – P. 59–61.). This idea demonstrates that the prospects for developing youth information culture are linked to supporting an open and diverse information space. Scientific and creative evaluations show that Sunstein clearly reveals the segmentation in the digital environment; however, he does not sufficiently develop strategies for youth to overcome these bubbles through information culture. Referring to national experience, Q. Nazarov analyzes the relationship between information and social stability, emphasizing that “information culture manifests as a moral mechanism that maintains social balance in society.” (Nazarov Q. 2008. – B.44–46.). This approach demonstrates that, in the context of Uzbekistan, the prospects for developing youth information culture are closely linked to moral stability. From a critical perspective, however, this position requires a deeper analysis of young people’s transnational information experiences within the global information space.

Analysis and Results. In the context of the increasingly complex information environment, the prospects for developing youth information culture are directly connected with issues of social stability. This connection calls for a reinterpretation of the categories of freedom, norms, and responsibility within social philosophy. Information culture in this process is not merely the ability to receive or disseminate information, but rather manifests as a conscious mechanism that enables the discernment of social truths, anticipates the consequences of information, and fosters a responsible attitude toward societal stability. Therefore, the prospects for developing youth information

culture should be analyzed in dialectical unity with the long-term stability of society.

Within the framework of the sociology of knowledge, Karl Mannheim emphasizes that “social stability is ensured through understanding the social positioning of knowledge and information” (Mannheim K. 1993. – P. 179–181.). This idea indicates that the prospects for developing youth information culture are closely linked to understanding the social context of information sources. Scientific and creative evaluations show that Mannheim’s approach enhances critical thinking; however, in the digital environment-where knowledge is consumed rapidly and superficially-the mechanisms to ensure such understanding need to be further clarified.

Referring to national experience, B. Karimov, analyzing the relationship between information and society, emphasizes that “information culture shapes young people’s responsible attitude toward social stability within society” (Karimov B. 2015. – B. 66–68.). This position demonstrates that, in the context of Uzbekistan, the prospects for developing youth information culture are closely linked to social stability policy. From a critical perspective, however, this approach requires a deeper substantiation of mechanisms for fostering young people’s independent stance within the global information space.

Moreover, D. Davronov, analyzing issues of information security and stability, notes that “a low level of information culture creates a fertile ground for social instability and the spread of manipulative ideas” (Davronov D. 2017. – B. 51–53.). This idea indicates that the prospects for developing youth information culture have a preventive and stabilizing significance. Scientific and creative evaluations show that while emphasizing potential risks is important, the creative and integrative opportunities of information culture must also be highlighted in a balanced manner.

A comparative and critical analysis of the aforementioned global and national theoretical positions demonstrates that, in the information space, the

prospects for developing youth information culture are linked to social stability at normative-value, institutional, and cognitive levels. As information culture develops, it becomes a cultural resource that mitigates social conflicts, strengthens trust, and supports stability; conversely, if underdeveloped, information flows can become a factor that intensifies instability.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the prospects for developing youth information culture in the information space manifest as a complex dialectical balance in social philosophy-between stability and change, information and ethics, freedom and responsibility. Only when this balance is ensured does information culture become a strategic factor that strengthens social stability and shapes young people as conscious, critical, and responsible social actors.

The socio-philosophical models and prospects for developing youth information culture envision managing the exchange of information between individuals and society in a morally, axiologically, and socially balanced way. This model interprets information not merely as a tool for knowledge, but as a factor contributing to moral development, social stability, and personal perfection. From a socio-philosophical analytical perspective, the prospects for developing youth information culture reflect the transition of individuals and society to a new qualitative stage. The information space has now become a primary arena for shaping social consciousness, value systems, and social identity. Therefore, its prospects are manifested not only in technological modernization but also in the moral and axiological growth of the individual.

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