

MODERN TRENDS OF SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTEGRATION AND IMPACT ON YOUTH EDUCATION

Abstract. *This article analyzes the modern trends of socio-philosophical integration and its impact on youth education. In the conditions of globalization, digitization, rapid development of information and communication technologies and the expansion of the modern media environment, the formation processes of young people's worldview, spiritual and moral values, and social activity are highlighted.*

Key words: *socio-philosophical integration, modern trends, youth education, globalization, digitization.*

Introduction: Since the emergence of human society, people have been forming as individuals by establishing communication, enriching their knowledge and skills, demands and needs through social groups and classes. The development of modern trends in socio-philosophical integration serves as an important foundation not only for the development of society, but also for the future life of young people. As a result of globalization processes, cultural traditions and values, moral standards and philosophical views in society have become modern and have become the main factor in the socialization of people. Such changes and innovations mainly provide opportunities and conveniences to the youth, but also cause them to face dangers and threats.

The force that develops the country and leads it towards progress is the youth. Youth has become a mechanism that sets society in motion with its vision, thinking, knowledge and capabilities. Today, as a result of the fact that the majority of the country's population consists of youth, the force operating in all production and service sectors is the youth. From a philosophical point of view, youth is considered a social group between children and adults. It is during this period that processes related to their acquisition of knowledge, learning a profession, integration into society, and the creation of a future life take place. For

example, a student acquires knowledge during adolescence, learns a profession, integrates into social relations in society, and understands established procedures and rules. A person is formed as a person during adolescence and achieves moral maturity. In the country, a lot of work is being done in the legislation to support young people, establish their socialization, and take an active civic position in society. Even young people who need special attention, who are struggling to find their place in society, and who have fallen under the influence of various foreign ideas, are being effectively and effectively worked to return them to a healthy life. In particular, the establishment of the "Monocenters" activity to guide young people into careers and help them socialize in society, the "Youth Notebook" social project, and the "School of Courage" training camps to educate and establish social practice for young people who have fallen under the influence of various information attacks and are prone to crime.

To date, many scientists and philosophers have given different definitions to the concept of social integration and clarified its essence. In particular, the French sociologist David Emile Durkheim (d. 1917) put forward the idea that "In order for there to be a process of social integration in society, social groups must first be created, then their cooperation and the division of labor between them must arise." D.E. Durkheim (d. 1917) explains this idea by saying that the process of social integration in society must go through three processes in order to be strong and stable. For example, in a school, college or university, everyone is first considered a listener, a student. Then, relationships are formed, strengthened and developed between them. After that, representatives of other fields, such as builders, engineers, teachers, doctors, etc., emerge from among them. This process is the process of division of labor of social integration. The German philosopher and sociologist Jurgen Habermas (d. 2026) emphasized that "order and harmony between people in society are achieved according to two factors, these are the life world and the system established in society." According to the author, there are two factors that strengthen society and make relationships and connections between people continuous and meaningful. The first factor is "conscious

understanding of each other by people in society” and the second factor is “compliance with established laws and regulations by people.”

Communication between people is assessed as a process that is based on control and management, not through mutual understanding and feelings, and is carried out formally through orders and directives. For example, the guilt or innocence of the guilty person is decided not based on the feelings of the judge in the courtroom, but according to the law and order.

The author states that in his opinion, the priority of the second factor over the first factor leads to the emergence of some negative situations in society. For example, in the past, a doctor treated a patient as a patient, from a humane point of view, while in the second factor, he compares the patient to the fact that he first made sure whether he had an insurance document or not, whether he had a payment slip or not, and then began to treat him. According to Yu. Habermas, the first factor for a society to be strong, solid and healthy is that people interact on the basis of agreement and trust. Modern trends in socio-philosophical integration are, first of all, the process of unification and harmonization of existing social groups, cultures, sciences and values in society, which is manifested in the following criteria.

The formation of media and information literacy in the minds of young people has become an urgent and urgent task in the digital environment. This is because, as a result of the development of media and digital technologies, various malicious individuals are using the information space as a weapon to achieve their goals.

For example, through various gaming platforms, first in open channels and then in closed group channels, they are trying to instill political and violent ideas, radical and religious terrorist views into the minds of young people. In particular, the UN Office on Drugs and Organized Crime made this point about the Internet in a report. “Because the Internet is an easy means of communication, some criminal groups can use it in a secret and untraceable way.” In the UK, playing a game called “Discord” on the social networking platform has become popular. During

the investigation, it was clarified through interviews with young people who committed crimes that they played this game. The head of the British security service, K.D. According to McCallum, "13 percent of terrorism suspects in the country in 2024 will be teenagers under the age of 18," noting that this figure has tripled in the last three years.

Conclusion: Information literacy is the ability to find, understand and work with information from various sources, in particular from the Internet, newspapers, magazines and other sources. Information literacy is a set of skills and competencies for selecting, evaluating, processing and transmitting information. Media literacy is the ability to select, analyze and evaluate media content from a network of media outlets. "Media literacy is a set of skills and competencies for receiving mass media and evaluating its activities." At all times, it has been possible to convince people of false information if they themselves have stopped searching for real, truthful information. Former US military serviceman Anthony Laster, in his profile on his Instagram page, mentions various difficulties he encountered during his military service. "According to him, lack of sleep, low pay, poor-quality food change his views on the army.

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