

# THE PROCESSES OF FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIZATION IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Nodira Shavkatovna Khabibjonova

Researcher

## Abstract

This article examines the transformation of social relations between the family and the individual within the context of the information society. It analyzes the family's role in the process of socialization, the influence of digital communication tools and media on the formation of social values and behavioral patterns, and the dual impact of social networks and globalization on family relations and youth education. The study concludes that there is a growing need to improve socialization mechanisms in today's information-driven society to ensure balanced personal and social development.

**Keywords:** Information society, family, individual, socialization, digital communication, social values, youth.

## Introduction

In the modern information society, the relationships between the family and the individual, the system of values, and the mechanisms of socialization are undergoing profound transformations. The rapid development of information technologies, digital communication tools, and social networks significantly influences individuals' participation in social life, their acquisition of social roles, and the culture of family communication. Today, socialization occurs not only through the traditional family environment but also within the global information space, through various forms of virtual communication.

In any society, the family serves as the primary institution of socialization — a key environment where an individual's values, worldview, social behavior, and moral principles are formed. Therefore, in the context of the information society, this function of the family is acquiring new meaning: it now acts not only as an educational unit but also as a medium for information filtering, the development of critical thinking, and the cultivation of media literacy.

However, the digital transformation process does not affect all stages of socialization equally positively. The excessive flow of information, the gradual replacement of real social interaction with virtual communication, and the strengthening of individualistic approaches to family values have made it more difficult for younger generations to internalize social experience and moral norms.

For this reason, analyzing the mutual social influence between the family and the individual, their communicative culture, and changes in the system of values within the information society has become one of the key objectives of modern sociology. This article aims to highlight both the theoretical and practical aspects of these processes and to reassess the role of the family in individual socialization within the digital era.

Today, the rapid spread of information and communication technologies also leads to the intensification of ideological processes. It is well known that the potential of information and



communication technologies opens new forms and opportunities for information exchange, contributes to the development and consolidation of civil society, and accelerates economic reforms and democratization processes within the country. However, it is essential for individuals to understand which types of information produce positive outcomes and which lead to negative consequences. Professor Q. Nazarov rightly emphasizes that *“in the current era of globalization, information is increasingly becoming a tool of ideological influence. Certain ideological centers use information attacks to pursue their selfish goals”* [1].

The process of socialization is complex in its qualitative characteristics, structure, patterns, factors, conditions, and manifestations in the socially developed individual (its traits, properties, and uniqueness). For this reason, socialization reflects various dimensions examined by different disciplines — cultural, moral, legal, labor, and psychological. When discussed within the framework of pedagogy, the process of socialization is analyzed with particular attention to the specific nature and needs of pedagogical activity. Pedagogical socialization encompasses the process through which a person, from birth, acquires socially defined and pedagogically significant experiences — such as upbringing, education, awareness, and personal development — and continuously transforms these throughout life.

In this sense, the individual is not perceived as a passive participant but as an active and autonomous subject of social relations and the pedagogical system — one who demonstrates initiative in acquiring experience, shapes his or her own personality, and feels responsible for his or her life path. The task of pedagogy is to help an individual become a thinking person and socially active citizen who understands his or her place, behavior, and goals in society and, together with educators and the pedagogical system, contributes to the preservation and strengthening of universal human values.

There are several general mechanisms of socialization:

Traditional mechanism – engaging students in social activity through the family and immediate environment, and creating favorable conditions for interaction and participation;

Institutional mechanism – ensuring the necessary conditions and opportunities for students’ development through social institutions and educational organizations;

Interpersonal mechanism – involving students in systems of social relations and developing their communication and interaction skills;

Reflexive mechanism – fostering individual consciousness through pedagogical support of self-awareness, self-evaluation, and self-design.

In summary, the general mechanisms of socialization include traditional, institutional, interpersonal, and reflexive dimensions.

A crucial condition for the socialization of students is the formation of social competence. Social competence manifests itself in the ability of an individual to establish communication with others, to navigate and manage social situations effectively. The key components of social competence include social orientation, personal integration, and the acquisition of collective social experience.

Although the process of an individual’s active adaptation to the social environment and its outcomes are continuous in nature, this process is often associated with the stages of fundamental transformation in the individual’s activity and social surroundings. Social adaptation can appear in two forms: as an active influence on the social environment or as a passive acceptance of its



norms and values.

Social adaptation is one of the core socio-psychological factors of socialization. The effectiveness of social adaptation largely depends on the individual's ability to adequately perceive themselves and their social relationships. Incorrect or incomplete self-perception leads to the disruption of social adaptation, the most extreme manifestation of which is autism — a psychological state where an individual withdraws from social interaction and becomes immersed in their own internal experiences.

The problem of social adaptation has been widely studied in global psychology through such scientific approaches as psychoanalysis, autism research, and deprivation theory. Particular attention is paid to understanding the causes of adaptation disorders (mental disturbances, alienation, apathy, alcoholism, drug addiction, and others) and to developing psychotherapeutic and corrective methods, including autogenic training and socio-training techniques.

Successful adaptation occurs when an individual integrates into the environment through appropriate behavior, activity, and communication. A person's effective adaptation to large or small social groups enhances productivity, supports social stability, and improves the overall quality of education and upbringing.

In leading international research centers, the phenomenon of the information society is being extensively studied in terms of its theoretical, conceptual, and practical significance. These studies explore the socio-cultural consequences of the digital transformation process and its impact on socialization, identity formation, and communication systems.

At the present stage of historical development, the role of symbolic forms in political communication is undoubtedly increasing. Regarding the global electronic network, S. Morse formulated the classical metaphor of an "electronic civil society" [2, p. 91]. This demonstrates the capacity of information centers to invade the private lives of people around the world on a daily basis and to influence their consciousness through seemingly simple communicative forms. Symbolism not only directs social relations toward a specific ideological orientation but is also capable of constructing political reality itself. In this regard, proponents of the symbolic interpretation of ideology draw close to the ideological principles of the Frankfurt School. Although they approach the issue from different starting points, both perspectives ultimately deconstruct ideology within an information space saturated with symbols. From this, it follows that such views allow for a rethinking of the problem of information security.

Indeed, the information space in its "pure form" does not pose a direct threat to the security of nations, states, or ideologies. However, when information performs specific ideological functions through symbolic forms, it may become a potential danger to social stability. In this case, we are not dealing with "harmless data," but with an "open ideology accessible to the masses." Therefore, in our opinion, the term "information security" widely used in academic literature should be reconsidered and replaced with the more precise concept of "ideological security."

In the information society, the socialization of the individual—also known as "socialization"—implies the process by which a person finds their place within society, interacts with its members, and develops their social abilities. An individual's socialization may occur through physical, moral, and intellectual development.

As M. Castells emphasized, "the new power lies in codes of information and images of



representation, upon which societies build their institutions, and people construct their lives and make decisions about their behavior. Human consciousness itself becomes a center of power” [3, p. 206]. Consequently, in modern conditions, power can simultaneously be both identifiable and intangible, as it transforms into a function of endless struggle over the cultural codes and meanings within society.

In any society, information has always served as a mirror of national development and as a key means for shaping people’s consciousness, worldview, and political awareness. This is particularly evident in today’s era of globalization, where rapid transformations are taking place at unprecedented speed. It has become nearly impossible to imagine any sphere of daily life without mass media [4].

Sociologist M. Sodirjonov, in his research, notes that:

“Just as everything has its positive and negative sides, in recent years the Internet has also revealed serious risks. Most alarmingly, destructive and extremist groups are exploiting social networks for their own malicious purposes. This poses a threat as young people are being drawn into their influence; certain websites are promoting immorality and indecency, while others spread lies and misinformation that destabilize society” [5, pp. 36–40].

A part of the process of socialization takes place through the following key mechanisms:

Self-identification – The individual defines who they are and what they value by understanding their own identity and beliefs.

Communication with society – Through interaction with society, the individual finds their place and develops relationships with other members of the community.

Experience and skills – The individual develops through social interactions and the accumulation of experiences and knowledge throughout life.

Participation in society – Engagement in community organizations, social activities, and other collective environments is essential for an individual’s socialization.

Expression of ideas – By expressing personal opinions, exchanging views, and participating in public discourse, individuals strengthen their role within society and contribute to their own socialization.

Self-development – Individuals can develop themselves morally, intellectually, and physically through continuous learning and self-improvement.

Thus, socialization occurs through the development of mutual relations with society, self-discovery, and active participation in community life. This process provides individuals with opportunities for self-realization, self-development, and collective advancement alongside society.

In the information society, the social relations between the family and the individual have entered a new stage. The family is no longer only a traditional institution of socialization but also a mediator of moral and cultural values shaped through digital communication. Information technologies have reorganized the family environment — increasing the speed of communication and the exchange of knowledge and experiences — while simultaneously introducing new social challenges.

The fact that communication among family members increasingly takes place on virtual platforms may limit opportunities for individuals to gain real-life social experience. At the same time, among young people, trends such as growing individualism, decreasing social



responsibility, and indifference toward traditional values are becoming more evident. All these changes call for a reconsideration of the classical functions of the family in socialization and the development of flexible mechanisms suited to the digital era.

Research findings indicate that for complete and effective socialization in the information society, it is essential to develop information culture within the family, foster critical thinking in media interactions, and strengthen digital ethics. Family members — especially parents — must become active social agents capable of managing information flows and protecting young people from stereotypical and manipulative content circulating on social networks.

In conclusion, the family remains the most vital social institution that ensures the socialization of the individual, guides them amid the vast flows of information, and reinforces social stability in the information society. Therefore, a deeper study of the family's role and mechanisms in the process of socialization is not only a scientific necessity but also a socio-political imperative for sustainable development.

## References

1. Назаров Қ. Гоялар фалсафаси.- Т.: Академия, 2011. 36 б.
2. Трахтенберг А.Д. Дискурсивный анализ массовой коммуникации как идеологический инструмент // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Политология, 2006. № 8. С. 91
3. Кастельс М. Власть коммуникации. 3-е изд. Пер.с англ. под науч. ред. А.И. Черных. М. 2020. С. 206
4. М. Содиржонов АХБОРОТЛАШГАН ЖАМИЯТДА ЭТНИК МУНОСАБАТЛАР ВА ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ ЁРИТИЛИШИ // Academic research in educational sciences. 2024. №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ahborotlashgan-zhamiyatda-etnik-munosabatlar-va-zharayonlarning-yoritilishi> (дата обращения: 06.10.2024).
5. Содиржонов М. Yoshlar kundalik hayotining virtuallashuv sabablari va omillari (sotsiologik tahlil) //in Library. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 36-40.
6. Содиржонов М. Yoshlar kundalik hayotining virtuallashuv sabablari va omillari (sotsiologik tahlil) //in Library. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 36-40.
7. Содиржонов М. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va demografik xolatini inson kapitali shakillanishidagi o'rni (farg'ona vodiysi misolida) / М. Содиржонов. – in Library. – 2023. – № 2. – С. 214-9.
8. Содиржонов М. Анализ развития человеческого капитала в этносоциологических процессах ферганской долины / М. Содиржонов. – in Library. – 2023. – № 1. – С. 195-03.
9. Sodirjonov, Mukhriddin Makhamadaminovich. "EDUCATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT." Theoretical & Applied Science 4 (2020): 901-905.

