

**The influence of the Internet on the formation of political views
of youth**

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Annotation.

The issues of the influence of the Internet on the formation of the political views of young people are considered. It is shown that the restriction of access to the free Internet has a positive effect on the patriotic and ideological education of the country's young generation.

More and more people use the Internet in their daily lives, become members of virtual communities, encounter interest groups and are exposed to various information influences. The Internet is gradually becoming one of the main information sources from which young people draw information about political countries, socio-political parties and blocs, their election programs, and political advertising techniques. At the same time, there is an increase in the negative impact of some Internet resources on the worldview of young people. The main stimulus that ensures the effectiveness of the virtual manipulation of the minds of young people is their psychological and social immaturity, susceptibility to various kinds of information influences.

Most often, Internet politics is multifaceted and uses several different network platforms to reach the maximum audience: Twitter, Facebook, VKontakte, Youtube, Telegram – these and other popular platforms are actively used, differing primarily in the type of information placement and profile maintenance. The combination of various network platforms allows you to convey a certain point of view and information to different user groups in a form convenient for them. Political technologies of the format of small news, interesting thoughts, videos and photos, microblogging are mixed in the news feed on social networks, instant messengers and are served in proportions that can be adjusted independently by subscribing to a certain number of different profiles and groups.

Accordingly, the present study focuses on the informational behavior of today's Chinese youth. First, Chinese society is currently undergoing an important period of historical transformation. This is a time of rapid economic development, the consequence of which is an increase in the number of social problems. Secondly, China has a large population: 28.8 % of the population is under 25 years old. The number of young people is approximately 330 million people, and the impact of their behavior and consciousness on society cannot be underestimated. Third, the Internet is spreading rapidly in China, and the growing huge user base deserves a lot of attention.

Thus, the use of the Internet has the potential to influence the political views of Chinese youth, especially students.

Today's Chinese students are a rapidly growing, formidable political force that emerged in the 1990s. The last century is an era of great changes and reforms. With great curiosity and a great thirst for knowledge, they easily respond to new ideas and trends in Chinese society.

In order to trace the dynamics in the ideology of modern students, to assess their political culture, consciousness and literacy, at the beginning of 2017, at the initiative of the East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL), the project «Research of political culture among students» was officially launched, within which it was planned to conduct a selective survey of students from all liberal arts universities in Shanghai [1].

It was found that students' attention is mainly focused on two political aspects: state authorities, administration and management, party elections, elections of heads of the state administrative apparatus. The main influence on modern youth in China is exerted by the political regime within the country. At the same time, the influence of Western concepts of political management is also noted, closely linking politics with the election of political party leaders.

As for the sources and methods of disseminating political information among students in general, it was found that official channels are still the main source of information: CCTV is the main TV news channel (58.4 % of 98 respondents), the People's Daily newspaper is the main source of print news (30.1 %). The study also showed that for the majority of respondents, the third most important source of political information is the Internet – 43.2 %.

In the People's Republic of China, the Internet was originally created under the leadership of the government, which indicates that the younger generation of this country has never had access to a free Internet without government censorship. China uses one of the most advanced systems to restrict Internet content – launched in 1998 «Golden Shield». It is designed to block foreign sites, filter information and slow down cross-border traffic [2].

Despite the fact that Chinese social networks are analogues of world sites, they have one fundamental difference: in order to register in them, a person must provide identification data. On June 1, 2017, the Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China came into force in China, providing for the rejection of anonymity on the Web and obliging users to verify their identity on the Internet (Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China, 6.11.2016). It is unacceptable to use pseudonyms on the Chinese Internet, any published information must contain the name of its author. Moreover, in October 2019, the Chinese government introduced face control for Internet users. Citizens of China undergo a face scan when using the Internet.

Thus, we can conclude that the influence of the Internet on the formation of the political views of young people who have access only to the closed Internet is really different from the worldview of young people with access to the World Wide Web. Thanks to special algorithms, the government makes sure that they fully focus on their studies, unlike some students from other countries, «spoiled» by the global Internet. And as a consequence of this, the main difference between the youth of China and the youth of other countries is their patriotism. The Internet has become one of the most important propaganda platforms in modern China. With its help, the patriotic and ideological education of the young generation of the country is carried out.

List of references

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**Improving the aesthetic indicators of a teacher with the help
of online training**

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Annotation.

The issues of improving the aesthetic indicators of a teacher with the help of online learning are considered: the relevance of online learning in modern educational systems; the availability of online learning in the context of globalization of the educational space; innovative opportunities to improve the aesthetic level of a teacher with the help of online learning; the effectiveness of online learning from a pedagogical point of view.

Teachers' appreciation of beauty and creative ability are conducive to cultivating students' interest in learning and overall aesthetic ability, and teachers' aesthetic level can be improved with the help of various forms. In a modern society where information technology is coming to the fore, online education has become even more important as this format is widely available to students located in different regions and countries. The Internet era has brought many changes to the contemporary education model, and it has also made the teaching management of colleges and universities more convenient and efficient. But for now, there are still some problems in the implementation of online education in some colleges and universities, and this article discusses these problems in depth, so as to put forward effective suggestions, and use online education to improve the aesthetic level of teachers.

1. Strengthening aesthetic cultivation is an inherent requirement for improving teachers' own quality.

A teacher's level of knowledge is closely related to his aesthetic accomplishment. People's understanding of science includes both rational