The Role Of Information And Communication Technologies In The Global Environment

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the rapid development of communication and data transmission tools such as the Internet, television, film, radio, video, mobile phone, slides and rates reflecting various data, the formation of information culture and the awareness and elimination of the problems of information security of the growing generation are considered to be one of the pressing issues of today.

KEYWORDS

Information, Society, Internet, culture, communication, globalization, technology, media literacy, social development and others.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that in the conditions of modern globalization, the quality of education is expected to increase further as online teaching methods in higher education are enriched with modern media. In this regard, the method of distance learning is of particular importance for teachers-teachers and students with a number of facilities. Currently, the problem of information protection of educational and methodological materials necessary for students attracts the attention of specialists working mainly in the field of computer systems and networks, as well as users of modern computer tools. Given the fact that, based on such media, young people look with great interest and use them widely, it is not difficult to understand how enormous this

issue is. This article focuses on the role of information technology in public development.

In the information world, many new information dissemination technologies such as Internet, Internet television, Internet radio, e-mail, online video are rapidly developing, in the modern globalization environment, the quality of education is expected to increase further as a result of the enrichment of online teaching methods in the field of higher education with modern media. In this regard, the method of distance learning is of particular importance for teachers-teachers and students with a number of facilities. Currently, the problem of information protection of educational and methodological materials necessary for students attracts the attention of specialists working mainly in the field of computer systems and networks, as well as users of modern computer tools. Given the fact that, based on such media, young people look with great interest and use them widely, it is not difficult to understand how enormous this issue is.

In the world of information, many new information dissemination technologies such as the Internet, Internet television, Internet radio, e-mail, online video are rapidly developing.

Today in the world of information, we are witnessing the rapid development of many new information dissemination technologies such as the Internet, Internet television, Internet radio, e-mail, online video and their audience and the increasing range of influence. Given the fact that young people, based on such media, are very interested and widely used to them, it is not difficult to understand how enormous this issue is.

It is known that in the world of consciousness among the population, including the younger generation, the media plays a huge role in the formation of thoughts about events, news that is happening on our side.

The rapid development of communication and data transmission tools, such as the Internet, Television, Film, radio, video, mobile phone, slides and pace at which various data are displayed, has changed our lives qualitatively to understand and overcome many new problems, for example, the formation of information culture and the problems of information security of the growing generation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The culture of the use of information and communication technologies creates the ground for the development and perfection of the worldview and potential of young people by teaching the student to think independently, develop creative activities, obtain information, process it, summarize, draw conclusions. Information culture is formed on the basis of working with information, searching for information, not being deceived by various false information, being able to distinguish the necessary information, processing, organizing, understanding the content of information, transmitting unbiased sources to friends, learning to think logically. It is important to understand for whom and for what purpose the information is prepared. Each student should have a general idea of what technical means are used in the field of communication.

In today's globalization process, special attention should be paid to the formation of skills for analyzing information in young people, the separation of the main message in

information, the correct understanding of the direction of communication, its hidden meaning, in short, the analysis of any information at all stages of education. In the pedagogy of developed foreign countries, the concept of media education occupies one of the main places, the media education has not been given a clear description. Currently, media education resources are widely used all over the world. UNESCO conferences held in 1982 in Grunwald, Germany, in Paris in 1997, in Seville, Spain in 2002, in particular touched upon the issues of media education in the resolution and recommendations.

Today, media literacy is transferred to the humanities complex in Great Britain and Austria as a separate science, in Finland it is included in the educational programs of secondary schools from 1970-th year and in higher educational institutions from 1977-th year. In the 1990s, however, media literacy in the country was replaced by the concept of media education. In Sweden, he began to be taught as a separate science in educational institutions from the 1980s. In 1990-ies in Russia conducted research work on media education. In 2002, the direction on the specialty of media education was opened for pedagogical higher educational institutions. Also in 2005, under the auspices of UNESCO, a textbook "media education" was created and a film education and media pedagogics site was launched in Russia. Although media literacy is not included as a separate science, in the secondary schools of our Republic, the elements of media education are being taught in "Literature", "History", "The feeling of Homeland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality", "Informatics" and "Music".

In general, one of the priority tasks of the educational system is to provide modern knowledge to the younger generation, as well as to educate them as an independent thinker, respect universal and national values, a patriot with high human qualities, as well as to form a spiritual immunity against various ideological threats and information attacks in the minds of young people. In today's globalization process, it is an important issue to raise the knowledge and skills of young people in modern information and communication networks, in particular, the use of the internet, the analysis of information. The information comes from the fact that each user spends a lot of time to use the internet on a daily basis. But at the request of today, however, there was a need to distinguish the necessary information and information from unnecessary and unsuitable, forgeries, that is, media literacy. First of all, what is media literacy itself, why it is necessary to find answers to such questions as why it is growing in demand around the world today. Because in recent years, the multiple acceleration of information flow, along with positive data, as well as the increase in information of a negative character, has put the need for media literacy. Traditionally media literacy consisted in being able to analyze an individual's works and create quality texts.

"Today media literacy means knowing why and why information is being transmitted. Media literacy is the person himself - who and for what purpose created this information? Is this message necessary to me? - he should be able to ask the question and draw the right conclusions, take a critical approach to it. These questions should be given not only when watching television in family circle, listening to radio in the car or watching messages on the internet, but also when receiving and

evaluating any information," said journalist Nargiz Kasimova in her article "Media literacy and media education: essence". The data showed that the medialogs studied media and mediatechnologies and conditionally divided them into 5 types:

1. Media style-one.;
2. Print media-print publishing, lithography, photography;
3. Electrician media-telegraph, telephone, voice;
4. Mass-media-cinema, television;
5. Media room-computer, Internet.

Media literacy plays an important role in understanding today's information environment. In young people, first of all, it is necessary to develop the skills of sorting out the daily information transmitted and received through the media, to make the right decision in any situation even after receiving various information, to formulate the concepts of where, by whom and for what purpose the information is transmitted, whose interests it reflects in itself. The essence of the unexplored, false disseminated messages and information is inevitable to send a radical change in our lives. In the above article: "as a result of not analyzing the information, but of its own perception, young people in different parts of the world are turning to crime, and those who feel themselves as a hero of the cinema, taking arms in their hands, repeating the behavior of the "spider man" are being a guarantor of the lives of innocent people. This means that the prevention of these situations, the conscious approach to information is today a modern requirement," the statement said.

As we have already noted, in the conditions of the formation of the global Information Society, information and communication technologies, above all, the Internet is becoming an important factor affecting the development of children and adolescents. At the same time, the large-scale introduction of information and communication, Internet technologies into all spheres of life of society has led to the urgency of issues of protection of young people from risks in the field of information, protection from ideological attacks coming from outside, the effects of violation of their consciousness. Social networks, users of computer games, consumers of video and film products face cases of information that negatively affects their physical and moral and moral development. Special attention is paid to the experience of developed democratic countries in this regard, these issues are resolved through the following tasks:

• Development of national legislation aimed at protecting youth and children information center;
• Media literacy, raising the etiquette of communication in the network;
• Create techniques to support safe operation on the internet;
• To ensure broad participation and interaction of state bodies, educational institutions, family, civil society institutions, mass media in solving these issues, etc.

It is known that even in our national legislation there is a need to protect young people from unhealthy information. In particular, the law "on the basis of the state policy on youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" prohibits any actions aimed at the violation of morality among young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the promotion of violence, cynicism and cruelty", the law "on guarantees of the rights of the child", the use of mass media that

demonstrate pornography, cruelty and violence, the ban on the dissemination of literature and the demonstration of films" has been established.

It is accepted through the fast Internet, most users of information are young people. In the article "culture of using the internet" by Fakhriddin Soliyev, deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is said that if we look at the Global information space with a Real eye, one of the problems that is causing concern and concern to the general public now is undoubtedly the information space, which is in the spirit (battle, killings, shootings, etc.) are the presence of Internet sites), penetration into our national information space.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indeed, "gazeta.uz" and "daryo.uz" according to the reports of websites, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan exceeded 13 million. It is the only educational portal in Uzbekistan ziyonet.uz, vsetut.uz, muloqot.uz and it is a pity that even those who are registered on similar total sites are concentrated, cannot equate to the amount of those who enter only one social network.

These figures encourage us to pay serious attention to the issue of creating our national sites as attractive, meaningful, level, interesting, attractive for young people. If our national sites do not walk ahead, if they are within the scope of "attraction" as on other foreign sites, our young people will be the first to visit national sites and will be able to apply. It is no secret that at a time when the information sphere is liberating, it is working on the organization of various political, ideological and other forces in the distant countries, including about 120 public

information attacks, using mass communication tools in their mercenary interests, abusing freedom of information and showing information threats to the growing younger generation, distracting young people who have not yet.

Today, there is no sector where information technology has not entered. In the chapter on convenience, transparency and speed in which we do not take a facet, modern information technology is becoming an important factor of innovation. Therefore, special importance is attached to the wide introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres in order to ensure economic-stability, social welfare, further increase the standard of living of the population in our country. In this regard, first of all, attention should be paid to the formation of the legal framework of the industry. In particular, this was confirmed by the adoption of a number of laws in the past period "on telecommunications", "on electronic document circulation", "on electronic digital signature", "on electronic government". It is worth noting that the development and wide application of information technologies are among the important strategic tasks of our state for the near and long term. This can be reassured once again by the example of Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the solemn ceremony of entering the post of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As noted in it, it is important to more actively involve advanced technologies and information and communication systems in all spheres in increasing the gross domestic product of our country more than twice as much as 2030.

Therefore, world practice shows that the development of information and communication technologies has a key factor in increasing the competitiveness of the country, collecting and summarizing information in a large flow, creating a wide range of opportunities for the organization of management at a strategic level. At present, more than 5.5 percent of the gross domestic product created in the world corresponds to the share of information and communication technologies. According to experts, this figure is expected to exceed 9 percent in 2020 year. It can be seen that modern information technology and software products are becoming one of the important sectors in the development of the state economy as one of the income-generating sectors. It is precisely this effective use of information and communication technologies creates conditions for the further transparency of the activities of government agencies, the active participation of citizens and institutions of civil society, the mass media in important management processes, while today life itself shows us that the extensive use of information and communication technologies serves to improve business conduct, increase the competitiveness.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is worth noting that information technology is an important tool in ensuring the openness of the reform process and establishing effective information exchange between the state and society. At the same time, the government, ministries and departments, as well as members of parliament, have set up special virtual receptions to establish effective communication with the population, first of all, to improve legislation in the field in harmony with world practice, to inform the general public of the essence and essence of the new laws and to effectively implement them into practice.

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