

The Importance of Information Culture in The Age of Globalization

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Abstract. The article talks about the fundamental changes in the social lifestyle as a result of the information and computer revolution, the objective basis and factors of the formation of information culture among young people in the era of globalization, as well as the means and methods.

Key words: globalization process, ideological immunity, youth, information culture, information attack.

Introduction

Human society has entered a new stage of its development, and this process is recognized as an information civilization. As a result of the information and computer revolution, fundamental changes are taking place in the social way of life. First of all, a layer of representatives of the new intelligentsia was formed in society - technicians, engineers and operators, as well as programmers. The computer becomes a force of social production. The most important thing is that information becomes a commodity. Internet networks are ingrained in our way of life.

In the last quarter of the XX century, humanity entered a new stage of its development - the construction of an information civilization. This process has accelerated in the developed countries of the USA, Western Europe and Southeast Asia. Information civilization, in turn, also accelerates the processes of globalization. In turn, this next stage in the development of human society and its social consequences, which led to sharp turns, were mentioned by O. Spengler in the 20s of the XX century, and in the 40s by Clarke. At the end of the 50s, the American economist F. Machlup promoted the idea that the era of the information economy had begun. At the end of the 60s. D. Bell argued that industrial society is turning into an information society. The famous American professor J. Martin and Japanese professor Y. Masuda celebrated the beginning of information civilization in developed Western countries and Japan in the early 80s. It is interesting that the fanatically idealized state power in the former Union and on this basis, the country's scientists for a long time did not recognize the information society and the information and computer revolution, recognizing it as concepts of the bourgeoisie, pseudoscience and an idea.

Materials and Methods

Therefore, information technologies widely penetrated into Uzbekistan not only in the 80s, but also after the 90s, that is, after gaining independence, along with universal spiritual values and scientific achievements.

- Volunteer individuals, groups, enterprises or organizations have the opportunity in the volunteer corner of the country at any time to receive, for a fee or free of charge, the desired information and knowledge of personal or social significance necessary for their life activities;

- The presence in society of modern information technologies that can be used by voluntary individuals, groups or organizations, and the possibility of their free use;

- Creation of national information resource centres and their infrastructure in order to support and promote the needs of the information society in the current complex process of globalization;

- Acceleration of the process of automation, computerization and robotization of almost all areas of production and management in society;

- The emergence of dramatic changes in social structure, information activities and the expansion of the service sector. This area will employ the vast majority of the population, that is, 50% of the working population.

Results

The process of computerization of society, its production - in agriculture and industry;

education in the educational system;

in medicine;

communication and communications in the postal system.

Human society has entered the phase of information civilization in the XXI century. This stage of development of society is characterized by the transformation of information into a marketable product based on factors such as the information and computer revolution, the emergence in society of a layer of engineering and technical intelligentsia in the computer field, the transformation of the computerization process into a productive force, increasingly rooted in the social way of life of Internet networks. Also at this stage of civilization, the possibilities of the globalization process have accelerated and are expanding. Our country, like the world community, is entering the stage of information civilization.

The stage of information civilization and the process of globalization is a natural-historical process characteristic of the development of human society, the positive aspects of which are "strengthening ties of integration and cooperation between states and peoples, the emergence of conditions for the free movement of foreign investments, capital and goods, labour, the creation many new jobs, the development of modern communication and information technologies, science and technology." - the rapid spread of scientific achievements, the harmonization of various values on a universal basis, the discovery of a new quality of intercivilizational

communication, the increase in the possibilities of mutual assistance during environmental disasters" is determined [1;112]. But every social phenomenon has both positive and negative sides that cannot be ignored. These Negative Traits Manifest in More Spiritual Threats

At the stage of information civilization, spiritual threats have a negative impact on the spirituality of young people both in the form of "mass culture" and in the form of an information attack.

The spiritual threat on the basis of "mass culture" I.A. Karimov explains: "the fact is that under the guise of "mass culture" a person cannot help but be concerned about moral depravity and violence, the spread of ideas of individualism, egocentrism, and, if necessary, the acquisition of wealth at the expense of this, the millennia-old traditions and values of other peoples, indifference to the spiritual foundations of the way of life, dangerous threats aimed at undermining them"[1;117]. The vices inherent in "mass culture", in particular, direct imitation of Western traditions and customs, indecent clothing and manners, may also be observed in some of our young people. In addition, obscene images on the labels of various items of clothing and perfumes are also a manifestation of the propaganda of "mass culture." In fact, at the heart of these vices in the form of a simple Western element of culture lies a threat to our national spirituality.

Another manifestation of moral hazard, information attacks also appear in two forms. The first consists of information about moral perversions, barbarism, aggression, violence on Internet networks that contradict our national spirituality. In addition, this includes disinformation via the Internet - false networks, disinformation. This information can have a great negative impact on the spirituality of youth, causing them to feel morally loose and prone to negative, destructive ideas such as violence, individualism and self-centeredness. The second appearance of an information attack is manifested in the depiction of cases of damage, data theft - hackers.

The first of these information attacks poses a particularly dangerous moral hazard. The danger of moral threats in the form of "mass culture" or information attack is that it supposedly promotes the principles of modern culture in the West, and it seems to influence no one. In fact, the basis of this hidden behaviour is such unshakable goals such as eradicating the roots of our national values, based on the principles of Eastern morality, alienating our youth from the sense of national pride and pride, from their identity. "In such a situation when a person does not have independent thinking, vital national values, time-tested, a healthy worldview and strong will, he must resist all kinds of spiritual threats, their sometimes obvious, sometimes hidden influences"[1;113].

Penetrating attacks under the guise of "pop culture":

1) uses "mass culture" as an ideological weapon to realize the hidden intentions of certain political forces with financial capabilities;

2) propagates false ideas and ideologies aimed at eradicating the conscious, spiritual world of people and youth;

- 3) uses modern information technologies;
- 4) promotes moral turpitude and violence[2;172].

"Popular culture" is the reason that many people in the world are subconsciously immersed in the "abstract world", the virtual world, Internet addiction.

Internet networks, being a derivative of information civilization, penetrate into all spheres of social life and provide users with great opportunities. In particular, the use of innovative technologies in the educational process and in the distance education system, at the stages of scientific research, when organizing video conferences, especially when familiarizing with literature from any authoritative libraries in the world, becomes invaluable.

However, there are other interested users who can see its consequences in moral and moral hazards. Observational researchers estimate that currently 10% of the world's population has entered the virtual world. In other words, they were addicted to the Internet. 70% of them are men. Researchers divide those who have fallen into this darkness of the Internet into 5 groups. 1. Virtual dating. 2. They need a porn site. 3. Gamblers via the Internet. 4. Online players. 5. Internet - surfing or those who "enjoy" it by opening their Internet pages without thinking about it without any specific purpose[3;95].

In the current era where globalization is progressing at a rapid pace, the problem cannot be solved positively by preventing our youth from getting information. As the president of our country noted, "in such conditions, when the global information space is expanding, the one-sided education of our children so that they not only read, but also see it, surrounding them with an iron wall, of course, does not meet either the requirements of the time or our cherished goals and timing. Because we have firmly set ourselves the task of building an open and free democratic society in our country and will never return to this path"[1;114]. To protect our youth from such dangerous spiritual threats, it is necessary first of all to form an information culture among them.

There are the following objective foundations and factors, as well as means and methods for developing an information culture among young people:

1. There are objective foundations and factors for the formation of information culture. The objective basis is the substrate of human thinking - the asymmetry of the cerebral hemispheres. This refers to the right and left hemispheres of the brain and their activity in the subject's perception of information. In our studies, we analysed the functional aspects of how the cerebral hemispheres perceive information and[4;28]. While the left hemisphere of the brain receives information and information based on logical analysis, information and information that occurs intuitively manifests itself in the activities of the right hemisphere.

2. It is necessary to analyse the influence of a non-linear way of thinking, which promotes the concept of synergetics, on the formation of information culture.

3. Taking into account the presence of subjective factors and the foundations of the formation of information culture. These subjective factors, namely memory,

imagination, emotional experiences, also play an important role in the formation of information culture.

4. There are also methods and means of developing an information culture among young people. In our opinion, one of the most important means of developing an information culture among young people is the family. Because the family has a great influence on the formation and maturation of personality. If we take into account that, as our resident noted, a child receives 70% of information and knowledge by the age of 5, it becomes obvious that the first source of formation of an information culture is the family. To form a child's information culture in the family, the parent must first of all be an exemplary role model in all respects, that is, have a scientific, rational and logical way of thinking - clearly and completely answer every child's question, allowing him to formulate reliable and substantiated information.

Conclusion

One of the most important means of developing an information culture is education. In order to form an information culture among our youth, it is necessary, first of all, to form in them rational logical thinking and a scientific and philosophical worldview at all stages of lifelong education. We will also need to develop in them the ability to critically analyze, creatively approaching the phenomena and processes occurring in them or the information provided. In addition, when we form in young people a sense of historical memory and national pride, pride in our national culture, it becomes possible to critically analyse any information based on the historical consciousness inherent in our national mentality.

The formation of an information culture among young people based on these abilities should be understood by every teacher-mentor, and in the learning process the main attention is paid to these aspects. After all, Information culture is an important component of ideological immunity in the modern complex process of globalization.

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