

Current issues of formation of information culture in youth

Nodirbek Kodirov Mamasoliyevich

Department of Social Sciences, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan.

nodir ziyo87@mail.ru

Abstract: The article provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the processes associated with the formation of information culture in young people. Based on the fact that in today's era of globalization, the formation of an information culture among young people is an important factor in maintaining the spirituality of the nation, conclusions and recommendations have been developed.

Keywords: information, education, information culture, social development, globalization, social, crisis, information crisis

Introduction: At the heart of the global spiritual and cultural crises in the world, the information crisis is becoming a major factor and is exacerbating socio-political processes, covering all spheres of society. Indeed, information is becoming an area of historical competition on the world stage, and a form of active struggle called "information warfare" is emerging, which shows that this struggle can be overcome only through the formation of an information culture in people. In this regard, the issues related to the development of modern trends in the development of information culture in the population, especially among young people, the identification and improvement of methods of information security are of great importance. Important theoretical and fundamental research in world science today is carried out by leading higher education institutions and research centers, which allows a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of information culture. In particular, the philosophical and pedagogical aspects of the formation of information culture of young people in the informatization of education and the widespread introduction of media education technologies, the impact of harmful information on human health and spirituality, information warfare, information terrorism, information weapons, legal and psychological mechanisms of information security. scientific research devoted to the further development of its essence and socio-political orientations is noteworthy today. At the same time, there is a need for a socio-philosophical study of the socio-cultural and socio-technical features of the formation of a modern information culture. The large-scale reforms being carried out in our country show that the upbringing of young people with a mindset that ensures the necessary adaptation to social changes and a worthy place in the information environment has become a key priority of public policy. "The upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death." [1] Therefore, the scientific and theoretical study of the conceptual framework, methods and mechanisms of effective protection against information attacks, which today have a negative impact on the education of young people, especially aimed at capturing their minds and hearts, shows objective importance.

According to the experiments achieved by world civilizations, according to the logic of scientific knowledge, humanity can solve (at least mitigate) the existing system of global problems based on the historical heritage of the transformation of information culture. Indeed, a complex of alternative philosophical doctrines on the history of information culture can create a system of generalized and concise knowledge, theoretical and methodological teachings on the genesis of global problems, retrospective foundations, laws of development, because humanity has its own scientific, technical, technological, intellectual potential. the role of factors that determine the laws and trends of historical development, the collection of information on the objective assessment of its functional significance, "selection", generalization of experiences, the creation of transformation technology, loses prospects. After all, they are the structural elements of the information culture of society and the features of its manifestation.

Analysis of the relevant literature

The need to analyze concepts related to information culture is ever expanding. E. Giddens, a Western theorist, states that "as a result of globalization, a new order of preparation, dissemination, reception and use of information has been formed in the world" [2]. The main aspects of the problem raised by the above author are expressed in the research works of foreign scholars Bernard

Holkner, Geoff Romeo, Brown, Milligan, Tay Vaughan, who studied the philosophical and pedagogical aspects of shaping the information culture of youth in the informatization of education and the widespread introduction of media education technologies. Research on information security and culture is currently being conducted in the Russian Federation (Moscow State University), the United States (Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Communications), and the United Kingdom (National Cybersecurity Center of the United Kingdom). CIS scientists GA Atamanov [3], OM Manjueva [4], Zakharov M.Yu [5], the impact of harmful information on human health and spirituality, information warfare, information terrorism, information weapons, information security -Scientific research on the interaction of psychological mechanisms, the virtual world and human lifestyle. Scientists of the Republic have analyzed the information society during the years of independence and its main categories from a socio-philosophical point of view, and developed a description of the priorities for improving the information culture of citizens. Also, the strategic features of informatization of modern society, the formation of information culture in modern society, working mechanisms and personal characteristics of the spiritual and practical development of information culture in modern society, the development of information education as the most important basis for information culture, spiritual and ideological protection Issues such as strengthening immunity have been analyzed in detail by U.Kushaev [6], M.Quronov [7]. In the philosophical literature, it is relatively common to divide the information culture into two major periods in connection with the scientific and technological revolution, namely, the division of pre-capitalist - spontaneous and socialist - conscious levels of development. the conclusion was a priority. T. Juraev [9], Sh. . An important feature of the dissertation, which differs from the results of this research and analysis, is that it considers and analyzes the socio-philosophical foundations of the formation of information culture among the youth of Uzbekistan.

Research methodology

The article uses scientific methods of knowledge such as historicity and logic, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, observation, inquiry.

Analysis and results

Man can analyze the history of media culture in general, which is a condition of his existence and a legitimate result of social activity, in particular, its transformation and globalization, on the basis of alternative theoretical and methodological teachings of philosophy, ensure sustainable development of society and save it from inevitable destruction. Factors that stimulate socio-political processes aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the media culture of any society and the future of civilization, according to their functional significance: 1) generalization of experience in the development of information culture and creative use of national historical heritage; 2) functional harmonization of alternative methods and means, motives, mechanisms of ensuring stability of the information society - conceptual and theoretical bases; 3) coordination of the activities of national and international organizations responsible for the organization, management and control of the globalization of information culture - organizational and institutional framework; 4) realization of the potential of spiritual, intellectual and physical adaptation of the subjects of information culture for adaptation to the information space - pedagogical and didactic bases; 5) constructive and rational solution of theoretical, methodological, practical issues of ensuring the effectiveness of the creation, development and use of information culture - the intellectual basis; 6) integration of technical and technological bases of mass media, communication and infrastructure development of transformation of universal information culture into mass is of great practical importance. As the criteria for assessing changes in media information forms, directions, methods of transformation, technology, functional significance and paradigms are constantly changing, the national-individual functional significance of these foundations is manifested in a specific social space, historical time. In this context, the effectiveness of any framework that has an independent impact on the global information culture depends on the interdependent features of other foundations, i.e., their complexity, their commonality. In the heritage of Central Asian philosophy, on the one hand, ethnocultural values arising from universal

social needs are reflected in the level of development of information culture, which is the basis of the divine nature of man, his social existence, perfection. On the other hand, in the process of global transformation of information culture is based on the fact that the existence of the system "nature - society - man" can create, exacerbate and condemn internal conflicts. This philosophical idea must be recognized as the substantial-imperative essence of the transformation of information culture, the driving mechanism. Because this conclusion is reflected in the beliefs of all secular religions about the end times and the resurrection as reflected in the holy books. For example, one of the great representatives of the philosophy of anthropology M. Scheler (1874-1928) in his philosophical doctrine, in the organizational hierarchy of the foundations of human life, is characterized by the development of living organisms: the instinct of natural selection and reproduction; reflex and psycho-emotional reaction to external influences; rational-pragmatic and irrational-positive social activity; associative memory and practical perception; unity of theoretical and everyday consciousness; the idea that he is a "sick animal" capable of striving for innovation and adapting to a changing situation is the content of his philosophical teachings [11]. However, in his view, man (an "animal" striving for innovation in an informed society) differs from an animal in that he consciously seeks to change the natural and social being he lives in, that is, the animal is unconscious or dependent on the natural environment in which he lives. although it is a being, it relies on its own existence and social activity, on the driving forces, motives, and mechanisms required by its vital material and spiritual needs [12]. Potential of intellectual and material-technical potential of Uzbekistan (objective conditions, complex of subjective factors). It is adapting to the global information culture environment, creating opportunities for active integration into the development process. There is no alternative way to find rational ways, constructive means to combine the national development strategy with regional and global strategic tasks to make these opportunities a reality.

The main task is to determine the criteria and indices for an objective assessment of the consequences of globalization of information culture, to ensure the unity of the system "need-goal-means-result" in the coordination of its directions by various socio-political organizations, civil society institutions. The possibility of "digestion" depends on the level of development of information culture, the effectiveness of domestic and foreign spiritual and ideological policy of states in this area, which determines its socio-economic, political, spiritual, ideological position and position in international relations.

Discussion of research results

The study of the attitude of countries to the globalization of information culture, conditionally, divided into the following stages, has an important theoretical and methodological significance, namely: comprehension is the first stage; finding potential opportunities, rational methods, constructive means of overcoming the problems of information culture, the formation of socio-political institutions and ensuring their functional relevance - the second stage; the positive, transformation of the results of the globalization of information culture at the international level is the third stage - the formation and coordination of the institutional system of communication, infrastructure and international cooperative organizations. Although these stages have an internal historical-logical sequence and interdependence, each of them has a specific functional significance, as philosophy performs a specific set of tasks based on the principle of transition from individuality to specificity to generality. However, although the specific individuality of these stages is reflected in the "quality" of objective conditions and subjective factors and the possibility of their combination, the commonality of objective bases: 1) the relativity of the individuality of local, national, regional, global problems and conditionality; 2) the adequacy of the needs and interests of mankind in the formation and transformation of the information culture to the historical and social realities and methods of its goals; 3) understand the need for rational humanization of the development and globalization of information culture on the basis of democratic-humanistic principles and spiritual and moral norms; 4) equality of conditions and potential created for the adaptation and integration of states into the global information culture environment.

The commonality of subjective factors is that humanity: 1) understands the reality of the threat of globalization of information pressure and the escalation of its negative consequences and the need to combat it; 2) increase the role of forms of social consciousness and public opinion in combating the negative effects of information culture; 3) coordination of educational and mass media activity in formation of technological culture of society; 4) the formation of an institutional system that enhances the role of the human factor - intellectual potential in the globalization of information culture. In turn, the objectivity of determining and assessing the general nature of the objective foundations and subjective factors of information culture depends on the functional integration of the knowledge system aimed at the development of human consciousness and culture of thinking. That is, the level of development of the culture of thinking formed in the process of a person's attitude to the information culture should be assessed as an important indicator of the information culture of society. The main purpose of the comparative study of the stages of globalization of information culture is to form a scientific worldview of society in people based on the heritage, traditions, experiences of historical material and spiritual values (recognizing them as special forms of information transformation). Because the scientific worldview, on the one hand, is an information system that determines a person's social existence, spiritual and moral image, and plays an important regulatory function in his socio-political life. On the other hand, the impact of information culture on human socio-economic lifestyle is reflected in the complex-systemic and universal, the potential to integrate other forms of culture.

The realization of the goal of integration of nation-states into the global information culture space is a continuous process consisting of certain stages, the analysis of which is divided into the following periods of theoretical, methodological and practical importance: creation of an institutional framework - the organizational basis for the selection and use of tools for the realization of technical and intellectual potential; 2) development of theoretical and methodological bases of the strategy and tactics of integration of the states in the global information culture and mass mobilization of national, regional, universal opportunities for performance of these tasks; 3) to identify local, national, regional problems that are likely to arise as a result of global "information pressure", to improve the "technology" of modeling and implementation of their solutions.

Conclusions and suggestions

At present, the transformation of social, economic, political, spiritual information in the world: integration, globalization, intensification of universalization processes, creates objective conditions for changing the values of all mankind, in other words, increases the effectiveness of subjective factors [13].

Therefore, in the current context of pseudo (fake) information globalization, it is typical to move from worrying about its negative impact on the socio-cultural life of different peoples, nations and regions - to practical resistance. That is, according to most political commentators and analysts, Islam, Indian, Chinese and a number of other civilizations have a tendency to preserve national identity based on historically formed spiritual values, cultural heritage, social institutions [14].

In the philosophical literature, radicalism and liberalism approaches to the social phenomenon of globalization in general, and the escalation of information "pressure" in particular. That is, the first is the pessimistic conclusion of radical scholars that globalization can lead to a new type of world war [15] or its escalation into a "mass culture" and the spiritual impoverishment of nations, their inability to understand themselves, [16] while liberalism prevails. In his teachings, the process of globalization, as a general law of humanity, is evaluated as an opportunity for his civilization to maintain its future prospects.

However, according to the genesis of the emergence of any socio-political phenomenon (regardless of its simplicity-primitiveness), the analysis associated with the emergence of human society, in our opinion, is expedient and methodologically correct. In this regard, some scholars connect the beginning of the process of globalization with the history of the ancient world, first in its military-invasive actions, and then in the emergence of economic, geopolitical, moral, spiritual,

cultural, environmental, linguistic, communicative globalization trends and forms. there is a basis [17].

Theoretical and methodological conclusions are made by analyzing the socio-political factors, ideological and theoretical foundations of the development of information media culture among young people, the principles of chronology of the history of globalization.

In this context, the analysis of the consequences of integration and globalization of national and universal values, ie the spiritual and moral norms and traditions formed during the historical development of mankind, in the context of information culture, disrupting the practical life and way of thinking of peoples - anomalous integration and globalization It is of great theoretical and methodological importance to distinguish the processes of effective integration and globalization - the creator of the system of providing the foundations [18].

The main condition for drawing a generalized scientific and theoretical conclusions is a comprehensive systematic analysis of the genesis of the globalization of information culture, historical and retrospective foundations, stages of development in the context of socio-political relations and the system of sciences. Indeed, the technical, technological, intellectual and socio-political organizational foundations of information culture are the result of its historical development, creating opportunities for further integration and differentiation [19].

Socio-political and ideological-theoretical bases of globalization of information culture - a complex of disciplines studying social relations: natural sciences, engineering, social, humanities, political sciences differentiation, concretizing their status and function of information culture and complex systematic study of history , leads to the formation of new areas of knowledge, their integration and "cooperation".

Nowadays, the objects of information culture in the field of science, technology, innovative technology, the history of development and globalization of subjects become the object of scientific research of various disciplines. serves to identify determinants, motives and mechanisms;

The media has played an important role in the cultural and civilized organization and management of socio-economic relations of society, systematic philosophical approaches to the transformation of information culture cultures, scientific-theoretical doctrines, practical experiences, historical heritage of their historical stages of development. Indeed, the globalization and popularization of information culture, in a sense, has determined the socio-economic way of life of mankind [20]. Signs and characteristics of modern global civilization The general laws of integration and globalization of socio-economic relations are reflected in the information culture as follows: , is recognized as a key opportunity for the integration and globalization of spiritual and other relationships; secondly, the development of international ideological methods, political mechanisms, technical and technological bases, intellectual potential, information base, international institutional system aimed at eliminating the threat of escalation of "popular culture" has become a requirement of the historical period; thirdly, a comprehensive and systematic approach to solving the problems of the global cultural crisis requires an institutional system, legal framework for the organization and management of international political relations against the utilitarian-mercantile selfishness, the absolutization of the interests of individual states; fourthly, the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, the principles of the "Uzbek model" of development aimed at building the foundations of a democratic state, civil society and the "Strategy of Action" are the essence of the model of integration into the global information culture; fifth, the constructiveness and rationality of the foreign policy model of national security in our country is in line with the norms of international law, the principles of development of information culture and its recognition by the international community, reflects its place and status in the world community; sixth, the scientific basis of national development models, the principles of integration into the global information culture, the scientific nature of realistic forecasting of its prospects, identification of perspective directions and planning of strategic tasks; Seventh, the reform of the state plays a key role in strengthening the political, cultural and spiritual position of our country in

the world community, ensuring harmony and tolerance between different nationalities, ethnic groups and religions, and fulfilling its strategic tasks.

References

1. . Mirziyoev Sh.M. Physical and harmoniously developed youth is the decisive force of today and tomorrow // We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. J 1.- T. : Uzbekistan, 2017.- P.504-505.
2. Giddens E.Sociology. Moscow, URSS, 1999, p.1012.
3. Atamanov G.A. Informatsionnaya bezopasnost v sovremennom rossiyskom obshchestve: Sotsialno-filosofskiy aspekt. Author's abstract of the dissertation of the candidate of philosophical sciences. - Volgograd, 2006. - P.24 .;
4. Manjueva O.M. Phenomen informatsionnoy bezopasnosti: sushchnost i osobennosti. Author's abstract of the doctoral dissertation on philosophical sciences. - Ulan-Ude: 2015. –S-44 .;
5. Zakharov M.Yu. Informatsionnaya bezopasnost sotsiuma: Sotsialno-filosofskoe issledovanie. Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophical Sciences. - Rostov-on-Don: 1998. - S.258 .;
6. Qoshaev U. Information consumption culture. - Tashkent: “Extremum-press” publishing house, 2013. - 44 p .;
7. Quronov M. The truth we understand. - Tashkent: Manaviyat, 2008. - 48 p .;
8. Jo'raev T. National statehood: security and stability. - Tashkent: Academy, 2007. - 125 p .;
9. Anuchin V.A. The basis of prirodypolzovaniya. Theoretical aspect. Moscow: Mysl, 1978. P.59.
10. Paxrutdinov Sh. Threat is a deadly force. - Tashkent: Akademiya, 2001. - 319 p.
11. Komarov M.S. Sotsiobiologiya i problemy cheloveka // Voprosi filosofii.- Moskva, 1985. - №4. - S. 137-144
12. Komarov M.S. Sociobiology and human problems. // Voprosi filosofii. - Moscow, 1985. - №4. - S. 137-144.
13. Mamashokirov S. Panic or reality. –Tashkent: Economics and Finance, 2012 ., - 232 b.
14. Tulenova G. Problema konflikta v dukhovnoy sfere // Ijliyyet fikr. Human rights. - Tashkent, 2004. №2. - S. 160.
15. http://uz.infocom.uz/more.php?id=207_0_1_0_M8
16. Otamurodov S. Globalization and the nation. - Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2008. 170 p.
17. Yuldasheva F.Methodological problems of researching the process of globalization. // Obshchestvennoe opinion. Right man. - Moscow, 2008. № 2. - p. 70-71. (Pp. 70-75).
18. Kuznetsov V. Geoculture. Basics of geocultural dynamics of security in the world of the XXI century: culture set. - Moscow: Kniga i Biznes, 2003, p. 416. (- 632 s).
19. Kadirov N. M. Social and physical experience of information and information culture //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 3. – C. 165-170.
20. Kadirov N. M. Transformation and globalization of information media //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 12. – C. 83-93.
21. Nodirbek M. Important issues of formation of information culture at young people // Vidyabharati International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (Special Issue). 2021. October – P. 1783-1789.