

Eurasian Journal
of Humanities and
Social Sciences



Ethical Mechanisms Of Development Of Personal Information Culture Under Globalization

Sherzod Rustamov

Researcher of the Samarkand State
Institute of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

On the one hand, it is gratifying that not only the Internet has been created, but also that various information technologies that are developing on an international scale have a positive influence on the young generation, on the other hand, in order to protect them from various negative lessons, the educational environment encourages to strengthen. As a result of the emergence of social networks and their widespread use among young people, we can learn that they have a negative effect on young people. We are witnessing that they are poisoning the minds of young people by establishing themselves in social networks.

Keywords:

Globalization, information culture, post-industrial society, ethics, information security, social network.

In the process of globalization, the need to provide electronic services through information technologies in the regulation of state and society relations is increasing. In the center of information security, the activity of protecting information, ensuring its confidentiality and integrity, and at the same time, not allowing any compromises in critical situations, is in the first place. Such situations include natural, man-made and social disasters, computer crashes and other similar situations. While the threat used to be limited to the theft or copying of confidential (secret) messages and documents, now the threat is to the collection of computer data, attempts to use electronic data without asking for it from its owner. . In addition, the desire to gain material benefit is evident in such an action. Information protection is understood as a strictly regulated dynamic technological process that ensures the information security of management and production activities and ensures the integrity,

reliability, ease of use and confidentiality of the organization's information reserves. [1].

The development of the use of information technologies and information systems in the economy, management, communication, scientific research, education, service, commerce, finance and other areas of human activity is the direction that determines the development of information and, in general, society. The effect achieved through the use of information technologies increases with the increase in the scale of information processing. The fields and scope of this technique, along with the reliability and stability of its operation, creates the problem of ensuring the security of the information circulating in it. [2]. In the process of information exchange, the following technical channels are of great importance in the flow of information:

1. Through the Internet: Dissemination of information through the Internet is one of the most widely used technical means. This

includes email, websites, social media, blogs, forums and other online platforms.

2. Mobile devices: Receiving information through smartphones and tablets is very popular. Mobile applications, push notifications and e-notifications help users stay up-to-date with news and information.

3. E-mail: With the help of e-mail services, information can be delivered to users quickly and efficiently. It is widely used for short messages, announcement of accounting announcements and other messages.

4. RSS Feeds: RSS (Rich Site Summary) feeds, or collections, allow you to automatically receive news from websites. Users can read the news through collections gathered in one place.

5. TV and Radio: Traditional channels also play an important role in disseminating news. Many people get information through television and radio news programs, news programs, and interviews.

6. Podcasts: Podcasts are audio programs downloaded from the Internet that talk about a variety of topics. Podcasts allow you to automatically download and listen to information.

7. Interactive devices: Interactive devices are designed to distribute information through applications and platforms that include variable interactivity.

These technical channels are widely used to deliver information to users and include. Each is unique and used for its intended purpose.

Russian writer, philosopher and public figure Vladimir Odoyevsky (1803-1869) predicted the emergence of modern blogs and the Internet in general in his 1835 utopian novel entitled Year 4338. It mentions "magnetic telegraphs between familiar houses, by means of which people living at great distances communicate with each other," and "house newspapers" published "in many households, especially among those who are well acquainted": these newspapers "replace ordinary correspondence." press", they "usually contain news of the owners' health or illness and other household news, followed by various thoughts, opinions, small inventions, as well as when to call for dinner, and sometimes a menu."

"installed, through which those who live far away speak to each other".

Based on the wide possibilities of the current information system, it can be said that it is necessary to create a management mechanism for obtaining, storing, using and distributing information in Uzbekistan from the point of view of common interest and common development, and to deeply understand its essence and elements. Based on this vital need, we consider it necessary to apply the following methods of creating a system of ensuring national security in the information field.

We know that today's youth, not only young people, but also older people cannot use social networks for the right purpose. Many mistakes are made as a result of not being able to use it culturally. Social networks influence the culture, spirituality and mentality of young people. Social networks affect not only consciousness, but also human health. For example, it is possible to observe a decrease in the ability to see, the possibility of cancer. We all know that social networks are used to get to know people, make new friends, and get to know each other. Some people spend their time on social networks in search of profit, while others do not waste their time. I wouldn't be wrong if I say that his life is spent only in social networks. We should also take into account that social networks have always attracted people. Social networks were created to communicate, exchange ideas, and receive new information. But some people just spend their time with videos, movies, and games that are not important for them. This harms human values and traditions. As a result of being addicted to social networks, he is the reason for the destruction of his family.

Today, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and many other networks are the most powerful networks used by mankind. These networks influence the morale of the youth and use the youth for their nefarious purposes. Young people are turning against their parents and relatives as a result of various destructive forces spreading false and baseless ideas on social networks. The lack of knowledge of the homeland is the reason why they abandon their

studies and become connected with social networks. We know that freedom of thought, speech, and freedom is the right of every person, but this does not mean that we should go against state laws, general concepts, and culture. Perhaps you can influence our spirituality through a destructive idea through free speech. We should consider that our main goal is to educate young people in the spirit of love for the motherland and family by instilling in the minds of young people the need to protect our national traditions and religious values. It is extremely important to thoroughly study the negative impact of culturally using social media on young people, to prevent it, and to preserve moral and ethical standards. Because in the current global era, it is impossible to disconnect a person from the Internet. According to sociologists, "Social media chats are a new form of stupidity that is destroying humanity." Because the biggest damage of social networks to human life is the destruction of families. Seeing and talking only from a distance on social networks indicates that people will be less affectionate and distant from each other. [3].

In a broad sense, information culture is a set of principles and real mechanisms that ensure the positive interaction of ethnic and national cultures, as well as conjugation in the common experience of humanity. In a narrow sense, it is a set of knowledge and skills for effective information activities that achieve the set goal. It should also be considered as algorithms and symbolic structures of human behavior, which give meaning and significance to behavior from a human perspective. Information culture can be seen as an integral part of the general culture aimed at providing human activities with information. Information culture reflects the achieved levels of organization of information processes and the effectiveness of creating, collecting, storing, processing, presenting and using information, provides a holistic perception of the world, its modeling and predicting the results of decisions made by a person. [4].

The methodological approach to information protection is the basic ideas and important

recommendations for solving the task of storing confidential information at different stages. They are taken into account when creating bases for normative protection of information. Also, it is applied as a standard in the adoption of laws and by-laws, and their implementation will be mandatory. The principles of information protection can be divided into three groups: the use of information protection in protection from legal, organizational and technical intelligence and information processing in computer equipment. The practice of using information protection systems shows that only complex information protection systems can be effective.

Used literature:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning 2016-yil 14-dekabrda Oliy Majlis palatalarining qo'shma majlisiga qilgan murojati.
2. Ganiyev K.S. Axborot xavfsizligi. Toshkent: 2007.
3. Inernetdagi tahdidlardan himoya. Toshkent: 2013.
4. Морзе Н.В. Інформаційна культура та її складові // Українська педагогіка (освітній портал). -Вып. 04.03.2009. Архивировано 5 сентября 2018 г.