



## CURRENT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: CONTENT AND ESSENCE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> February 20 <sup>th</sup> 2023	This article is rapidly developing the rapid development of information technology, media literacy, including Internet, television, movies, radio, video, video, mobile phone, growing generation and growing generation Calculation and elimination of information security issues is that it is one of the current issues of today.
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Concepts of the Future. Global Information, Society, Internet, Civil, Communications, Globalization, Technology, Mediaseavodon, and others.

Currently, it is no secret that the necessary teaching materials, information protection for students is mainly involved in computer systems and networks, as well as users of modern computers. Given that young people view and use them with great interest, this is not difficult to understand how great this issue is. In this article, this article fell to the release of the social role of information technology.

In the form of modern data distribution technologies such as Internet, Internet TV, e-mail, online video, online learning methods in the field of modern education is expected to further increase the quality of education as a result of modern media. The method of distance learning in this regard is of special importance to teacher-educator and students. The teaching and methodical materials needed by students are attracting the attention of the problem of information protection, which operates mainly in the field of computer systems and industries and users of modern computers. Given that young people view and use them with great interest, this is not difficult to understand how great this issue is.

In the universe of information, many new information distribution such as Internet, Internet TV, Internet-radio, e-mail, online video video do not develop rapidly

Today, we are witnessing the rapid development of many new information, e-mail, online video, e-mail, online video, and the expanding frequency of many new information, such as information, e-mail, online video, e-mail, online video. Given that young people view and use them with great interest and widely use them, it is not difficult to realize how great this issue is.

It is known that between the population, including the younger generation, the media, plays an important role in the formation of situations, news around them.

The rapid development of data and data transmission tools, such as Internet, television, radio, video, mobile phone, mobile phone, provide information security of information culture, such as information security of the grown generation, by changing our lives. understanding and eliminate problems.

The culture of information and communication technology, teaching the student to independent thinking, to provide information, process, and draw conclusions, and creates conclusions for generalization, conclusions, and develops conclusions. Our youth work, not to be able to malfunction, diverting information, distinguish the information necessary information, information content of information, understanding the content of the information, information on the basis of transmission of objective information, is based on information culture. It is important to know who the information is prepared for and for what purpose. Each student should have a general idea of what technical means can use in the field of communication.

In the process of today's globalization, special attention should be paid at all stages of education to the ability of young people to analyze information, to distinguish the main message from information, to correctly understand the direction of communication, its hidden meaning, in short, to analyze any information. Although the concept of media education occupies one of the main places in the pedagogy of developed foreign countries, media education is not defined clearly. Nowadays, media education resources are widely used all over the world. The resolutions and recommendations of the UNESCO conferences held in Grunwald, Germany in 1982, in Paris in 1997, and in Seville, Spain in 2002 focused on media education issues.

Today, media literacy is taught as a separate subject in the complex of humanities in Great Britain and Australia, while in Finland it has been included in the curricula of secondary schools since 1970, and in higher education institutions since 1977. In the 1990s, media literacy in the country was replaced by the concept of media education. In Sweden, it has been taught as a separate subject in educational institutions since 1980. In the 1990s, research on media education

was carried out in Russia. In 2002, a course on media education was opened for higher educational institutions of pedagogy. Also, in 2005, under the auspices of UNESCO, the textbook "Media education" was created and the website of film education and media pedagogy was launched in Russia. Although media literacy is not included as a separate subject, the elements of media education are taught in the general education schools of our Republic as part of the subjects "Literature", "History", "Feeling of the Motherland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality", "Informatics" and "Music".

In general, one of the priority tasks for the education system is to provide the young generation with modern knowledge, to educate them as independent thinkers, to respect universal and national values, to be patriotic people with high human qualities, and to form moral immunity against various ideological threats and information attacks in the minds of young people. In the process of today's globalization, it is an important issue to improve the knowledge and skills of young people in using modern information and communication networks, in particular, the Internet, and analyzing information. According to the data, each user spends a lot of time on the Internet per day. However, according to today's requirements, it is necessary to be able to separate the necessary information and data from unnecessary and useless, fake ones, that is, to have media literacy. First of all, it is necessary to find answers to questions such as what is media literacy and why is the demand for it increasing around the world today. Because in recent years, the speed of the flow of information has increased several times, along with positive information, the increase of negative information has made it necessary to have media literacy. Traditionally, media literacy has been a person's ability to analyze works and create quality texts.

"Today, media literacy means knowing why and for what information is being transmitted. A media literate person - who created this information and for what purpose? Is this message necessary for me? - should be able to ask the question and draw a correct conclusion, should be able to take a critical approach to it. These questions should be asked not only while watching TV in the family, listening to the radio in the car, or watching news on the Internet, but also when receiving and evaluating any information," says journalist Nargiz Kasimova in her article entitled "Media Literacy and Media Education: The Essence". , mediaologists studied media and media technologies and conditionally divided them into 5 types:

1. Primary media — writing;
2. Printed media - printed publications, lithography, photography;
3. Electric media — telegraph, telephone, voice recording;
4. Mass media — cinematography, television;
5. Digital media — computer, Internet.

"Media" is derived from the Latin word "media", which means "tool", "mediator", more precisely, "mass media". Media serves to enrich the process of continuous education with visual materials, to improve the quality of the lesson and the efficiency of learning by students. At the same time, modem, photo, video, computer technologies, Internet make it possible to expand knowledge. "But the media can serve both good and evil. Today, there are children who fall in love with Spider-Man, people who believe all the information provided in advertisements, and people who follow foreign ideas," says the journalist in his opinion.

Media literacy is critical to understanding today's information environment. First of all, it is necessary to develop in young people the skills of sorting out the daily information transmitted and received through the media, making the right decision in any situation even after receiving various information, and forming the concepts of where, by whom and for what purpose the information is being transmitted, and whose interests it reflects. It is inevitable that the news and information, whose essence has not been studied, and which are spread falsely, will fundamentally change our lives. In the above article: "As a result of not analyzing the information and accepting it as it is, young people in different parts of the world are committing crimes, and those who feel like movie heroes, repeating the actions of "heroes" take up weapons and take the lives of innocent people. . Therefore, prevention of these situations and a conscious approach to information is the need of the hour today.

As we mentioned, in the conditions of globalization, the formation of a global information society, information and communication technologies, first of all, the Internet, are becoming an important factor affecting the development of children and adolescents. At the same time, the large-scale introduction of information and communication and Internet technologies into all spheres of society's life has increased the urgency of the issues of protecting young people from dangers in the information field, from ideological attacks coming from abroad, and from the destructive effects of their minds. Users of social networks, computer games, and consumers of video and film products are faced with information that has a negative impact on their physical and moral development. In this regard, the experience of developed democratic countries is particularly noteworthy, where these issues are solved through the following tasks:

- development of national legislation aimed at protecting young people and children in the information space;
- improving media literacy, communication etiquette in the network;
- creation of technical mechanisms to support safe operation on the Internet;
- ensuring broad participation and mutual cooperation of state bodies, educational institutions, family, civil society institutions, mass media, etc. in solving these issues.

It is known that our national legislation also has mechanisms to protect young people from unhealthy information. In particular, in the Law "On the foundations of state policy regarding youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Prohibition of any actions aimed at violating morals among young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including promoting violence, indecency and cruelty", "On guarantees of children's rights" The law prohibits the use of mass

media, the distribution of literature, and the screening of films that display pornography, cruelty and violence, insult human dignity, have a harmful effect on children, and cause crimes to be committed.

Most of the users of the information received via the fast Internet are young people. Fakhridin Soliyev, deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, writes in his article "Culture of using the Internet". -information under the influence of oppositions (9 thousand websites promoting easy ways to commit suicide, more than 4 thousand websites with immoral content, computer games with violence and evil, ultra-militant websites (brutal wars, killings, shootings, etc.)), national information is to enter our space.

In fact, according to "Gazeta.uz" and "Daryo.uz" sites, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 13 million. It is a pity that the total number of people registered on Ziyonet.uz, vsetut.uz, dyyyaz.uz and similar sites, which are considered the only educational portals in Uzbekistan, cannot be equal to the number of users of a single social network.

These numbers encourage us to pay serious attention to making our national sites attractive, meaningful, level, interesting, attractive for young people. If our national sites are not ahead, if they expand the scope of "attraction" like other foreign sites, our youth will be the first to turn to national sites. At a time when the information sector is being liberalized, various political, ideological and other forces in countries far and wide, including about 120 countries, are working on organizing information attacks, using mass communication tools for their own selfish interests, abusing the freedom of information and growing youth. It is no secret that by showing informational threats to the generation, it is distracting young people who have not yet formed their minds and views on life, strengthening their aspirations to occupy their minds and hearts.

Today, there is no area where information technology has not penetrated. In terms of convenience, transparency and speed, modern information technologies are becoming an important factor of updates. Therefore, in order to ensure economic stability, social well-being, and further increase the standard of living of the population in our country, special importance is attached to the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies. In particular, in the past period, a number of laws on "Information", "On Telecommunications", "On Electronic Document Circulation", "On Electronic Digital Signature", and "On Electronic Government" have been adopted. It should be noted that the development and wide use of information technologies is among the important strategic tasks of our state for the near and long term. This can be confirmed by the example of Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the joint session of the Oliy Majlis chambers dedicated to the inauguration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. is important.

Therefore, the world practice shows that the development of information and communication technologies has the main factor in increasing the country's competitiveness, collecting and summarizing large flows of information, and creating wide opportunities for organizing management at a strategic level. Currently, information and communication technologies account for more than 5.5 percent of the world's gross domestic product. According to experts, this indicator is expected to exceed 9 percent in 2020. It can be seen that modern information technologies and software products are becoming one of the most important sectors in the development of the state economy as one of the profitable sectors. It is the effective use of information and communication technologies that ensures more transparency of the activities of state agencies, creates conditions for the active participation of citizens and civil society institutions, mass media in important management processes,

moreover, today's life itself shows us that the wide use of information and communication technologies serves to improve business management, increase the competitiveness of the economy, ensure the rights and interests of citizens, and improve the quality of life.

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