
Received: 26.08.2021 Accepted: 18.11.2021

**Issues of Formation of Information Culture in Youths in the Condition of Globalization**

**Abstract**

This article discusses issues of formation of information culture in youths in the condition of globalization. It should be noted that the idea without mastering modern knowledge, intellectual potential and advanced technologies, without forming a culture of effective use of information resources and modern means of communication in Uzbekistan no serious economic social, technical problem can be solved. The extent and power of the impact of information factors on the psychology of people requires raising the issues of formation of information culture to the level of a nation-wide problem in the current conditions.

**Keywords:** Information Culture, Youths, Uzbekistan, Globalization.

**Introduction**

If we take into account that today the population of the republic exceeds 34 million, about 18 million (60%) of the population are young people, it becomes clear how important the issues of using the Internet and its forms - Internet television, Internet radio, e-mail, online video, social networks and need for purposeful and rational use of the opportunities of distribution technologies in raising the morale and knowledge of young people.

**Analysis and Results**

It should be noted that in recent years in Uzbekistan there have been significant changes in the development of information communications, the creation of opportunities for their use by the population. In particular, the coverage of settlements with mobile communications has reached 97%, and mobile Internet coverage - 87%. By early December 2020, 70 percent of schools and 78 percent of healthcare facilities were connected to the Internet (Internet source).

As well as, large-scale projects for the development of telecommunications infrastructure are being implemented today.

The capacity of the data transmission network has doubled at the level of regional centers, and 4 times at the level of district centers. In order to expand the extent of the service, 1,375 mobile base stations were installed, bringing their number to 27.4 thousand, and its coverage in residential areas was increased to 97% and high-speed routes to 78%.

To date, 60% of the 19,341 social facilities based on the development of telecommunications networks, including 5,659 (56%) public education facilities, 3,723 pre-school education facilities (65%) and 2,213 healthcare facilities (63%) have access to high-speed Internet services based on fiber-optic communication lines.

In order to further develop the telecommunications infrastructure, it is planned to implement projects worth $153.7 million by the end of 2020. In addition, tariffs for telecommunication services are falling. During 2019, the cost of external channel connection tariffs for providers and operators was 1 Mbit / s. for 17%, from January 1, 2020 the tariff for Internet services to operators and providers was reduced by 34% compared to the same period last year (Sodiqov).

In the last two years, this work has been intensified. According to the project on construction of fiber-optic communication lines, in 2018 the total length of fiber-optic networks was 26.6 thousand kilometers, and in 2020 it...
was increased to 68.6 thousand kilometers. By the end of 2021, it is planned to increase this figure to 118.6 thousand kilometers.

To date, broadband ports have been installed on million Internet branches, bringing the total number to 3 million. By the end of 2021, the number of ports will reach 3.9 million.

According to the British portal Cable.co.uk, Uzbekistan ranked 21st among 230 countries in terms of prices for Internet services in the world. During the year, our country has improved its position by 33 positions.

In the condition of such a rapid development of information and communication technologies and the intensity of globalization, the formation of skills of effective use of information resources and media in citizens and especially young people has become one of the most important issues of our time.

Taking into account the urgency of the issue, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev stated: “...Our deep priority will be to ensure that our young people have in-depth knowledge, mastery of foreign languages and modern information and communication technologies”.

The essence of these ideas of the head of our state is that the development of society is determined not only by its technical achievements, but also by the level of information culture of our citizens and, above all, our youths, it is important that the social significance of innovations and ideas in any field of technology increase only if they are part of the culture, the development of technology and its quality, in turn, depends on the cultural level of the user of information.

Emphasizing that the country has created a wide range of opportunities for the population, especially young people, to use information resources, including the global Internet, the entry of society into the information stage of development has also shown that human being is not really ready to receive modern means and methods of receiving and processing large amounts of information and using it.

According to research by psychologists, only 15-25 percent of the population is able to absorb information critically, while the remaining 75 percent of people are so susceptible to the effects of the information received (Mirziyoyev, 2017).

This indicates that the modern means and methods of information and communication have a wide range of opportunities to ensure the governance of society, to have a spiritual and psychological impact on human.

Indeed, today, as a result of a lack of culture in the field of information consumption, manipulative methods and technologies of influence (deception, trick, machination) have become widespread. The use of methods of manipulative influence on different categories of citizens in the information and communication processes has reached a level that threatens the information and psychological security of individuals and young people.

The current stage of development has not reduced the principle of using the latest technologies of manipulative influence on the psychology of people, but rather strengthened it. In this case, another aspect of the issue needs to be addressed.

American psychologist Everett Shostron, in his book Anti-Corregn, argues that a manipulator loves to control others. He is a slave to his needs. The most interesting aspect of this situation is that the more the manipulator loves to control, the stronger the need for him to be controlled by someone (Polyakova, 2008).

The widespread use of manipulative influence in communication processes distracts the socially active part of youths, causes psychological-emotional and social tension, which does not allow young people to properly understand the socio-economic and socio-political situation. This in turn undermines the stability of the domestic political situation and makes it difficult to carry out reforms in society.

The logic of the development of society has made the formation of an information culture among young people, the need to work actively on their information and psychological security one of the most important tasks today. The reason for this is that without solving the above task, it will not be possible to ensure further sustainable development of the society.

The distinction between the culture of information consumption and information and psychological security of young people as an independent direction as a general issue of information and psychological security is determined by the following main reasons:

Firstly, due to the transition to an informed society, the expansion of information flows and the general information environment, as well as the complexity of its content and structure, its impact on the population and, above all, the psychology of young people will increase several times, the rates of such exposure increase rapidly. This necessitates the formation of new mechanisms and means of survival of young people, who are socially active in modern society.

Secondly, young people and their psychology are the main and central “target” of information influence. The normal functioning of social entities of different complexity, any unit of people and social organizations - from a small group to the entire population of the country - depends on the individual, their interactions and relationships.

Thus, in the context of radical changes in society, the problem of information culture,
psychological protection of young people is becoming especially relevant, both theoretically and practically.

Based on the research, the main sources of information and psychological impact on young people can be summarized as follows.

- **State (including foreign countries), authorities and other government agencies and institutions.**
- **Society (various, including foreign society, economic, political and other organizations).**
- **Different social groups (living and working, studying, service, living together and spending free time together, etc., formal and informal, stable and random, large and small social groups).**
- **Some individuals (including representatives of state and public structures, various social groups, etc.)** (Shotstrom, 2016).

The information-psychological impact, information-cultural and information-ideological expansion taking place through the world telecommunication networks and mass media are of concern in different countries of the world. The possibility of future dependence and loss of independence worries heads of state, public institutions and citizens. Already, many countries are forced to take special measures to protect their culture, traditions and spiritual values from the influence of foreign information.

Therefore, it is very important to understand the content of a large amount of information in the fast-paced flow of events, to interpret it correctly and draw conclusions. At the same time, to meet the growing information needs of young people:

- consistent development of the national information space and its enrichment with information resources and quality content;
- to develop in young people the skills of searching for information, its processing, storage and use;
- further expansion of the population's access to objective, prompt and complete information on the activities of government agencies, including young people;
- Satisfaction of information needs of information service users, first of all, by providing them with methodological assistance in selecting materials from available sources, with special emphasis on the widespread and effective use of information and communication technologies.

This increases the urgency of issues such as the selection, choice of information from young people, the formation of a culture of its correct perception, the development of features directly related to a person's worldview, potential, experience, to gain deeper knowledge in front of young people, full mastery of large amounts of information and making its effective use becomes one of the most important issues of the day.

In order to analyze the level of use of information and communication technologies by young people and the foreign experience in shaping the culture of information consumption in solving current problems, the study of the impact of the Internet on the development of young people, conducting fundamental, applied and innovative research on expanding their access to computer and mobile technologies has become one of the most important issues facing modern society (Muminov, 2013).

Nowadays, as a result of the constant increase in the use of the Internet, the issue of protection of information from adolescents, drug addiction, suicide, immorality and other negative consequences, the formation of a culture of access to information is one of the most difficult issues facing any country in the world, and remains an urgent task.

It should be noted that in advanced countries, information culture (infoethics, media ethics, media education, etc.) has been brought to the level of a separate subject, a separate problem, a separate pedagogy, a separate policy.

At the same time, the sharp increase attention of young people to the use of the Internet today requires the creation of perfect laws and software guidelines governing the virtual environment.

In this regard, the Convention (Berman, 2017) “On Cybercrime”, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union “On the introduction of safe Internet and online resources for Minors” in international practice, it should be noted that there are laws of Lithuania “On protection of minors from the negative impact of the media” and the Russian Federation “On protection of children from information harmful to their health and development.

As of January 2021, the world’s population is estimated at 7.83 billion according to “Digital 2021” report presented by “We Are Social” and “Hootsuite” companies. 4.66 billion people or 53.6% of the world’s population use the Internet, and 4.2 billion people use social networks. The report shows that 5.22 billion people, or 66.6 percent of the Earth’s population, have personal cell phones.

At the same time, 3.6 billion people worldwide do not have access to the Internet. Most of them are citizens of less developed countries, where only 2 out of 10 people have access to the Internet. This figure is highest in
Europe (82.5 percent) and lowest in Africa (28.2 percent).

As a result of the rapid development of ICT, the level of mobile Internet access is also growing. According to Internet World Stats, 91% of the population of the United Arab Emirates access the Internet through their phones, Singapore (88 percent), Saudi Arabia (86 percent), and the United States (57 percent) occupy the next places.

In order to prevent the negative impact on the lifestyle of young people through the information disseminated through the Internet, in particular mobile devices, computer games, a number of legal norms have been introduced into the legislation of all European countries. In particular, more than 30 articles of the German Law on the “Protection of Youths” are aimed at protecting the moral values of the young generation from the negative impact of information and computer games, audiovisual products, print media, including family values and family upbringing.

Also, when studying the laws of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the United States, China, Turkey and other countries on the subject, they stated that the dissemination of information that prevented children and young people from receiving useful information, as well as that violated their moral standards, had a detrimental effect on their upbringing in the family, was strictly prohibited.

The UN Convention (Prikozhnan, 2010) on the Rights of the Child recognizes the importance of national traditions and cultural values of each nation in the upbringing of children and their development as healthy human beings, and encourages states to develop principles and rules for protecting children from information harmful to their upbringing and healthy development.

According to Internet World Stats, as of January 2020, the European Union is one of the leaders in the world in terms of Internet usage. In Europe, Internet users cover 85.2% of the population.

The most active group of Internet users in the EU is young people aged 16 to 24 years. About 75 percent of Internet users are children and adolescents. In addition, 42 percent of six-year-olds are “online”, and by the age of 17, almost all teens are using it.

The resolutions of the Council of Europe of 29 May 2000 (2000/375 / JHA and 2004/68 / JHA) are aimed at combating child pornography and child sexual exploitation on the Internet. According to it, EU member states are obliged to remove any child pornography posted on their territories, as well as to cooperate internationally with other states.

The European Court, in turn, recognizes that offenders should be fined and even prosecuted for violating laws aimed at preventing the dissemination of information that harms children’s morals and health. The main threats on the Internet are sexual assault, financial fraud, suicide, mental illness, hacking, cyberbullying (brutal treatment of children in cyberspace) and homicide (suicide through mental influence, illegal actions), gambling - a list of dozens of negative consequences, such as unnatural gambling and addiction to games that destroy a child’s psychology.

In the European Union, as part of the information society, audiovisual and mass media, great emphasis is placed on the protection of children and human dignity. This issue is declared as one of the main goals of the Union for the Protection of Children’s Rights (Antopolskiy, 2019).

Ensuring that children, parents and teachers to be aware of the safe use of the Internet; creation of national contact centers (“hotlines”) to collect citizens' reports on illegal and harmful information in the network; encourage children to participate in creating a safe Internet environment; in 2004, the European Union adopted the “Safer Internet” program to collect information on the use of new technologies and the risks associated with them through scientific research (Malykh, 2015).

It is worth noting the Chinese experience in creating laws regulating the use of the Internet in China. In particular, in China, the protection of children from harmful information, expanding the level of opportunities for young people to use ICT and they also have standards for shaping a culture of information consumption.

As of June 2019, the number of Internet users in the country exceeded 854 million, according to China's Xinhua news agency. According to a report by the Chinese government, the country's Internet connection rate reached 61.2%. 847 million Chinese use the Internet via mobile phones, this is 99.1 percent of the total number of Internet users.

In addition to creating favorable conditions for the use of ICT in the People's Republic of China, Article 34 “On the Protection of Minors” Law criminalizes the distribution of materials that are “harmful to minors.” It includes “audiovisual products, electronic publications and Internet information about pornography, violence, murder, terrorism and gambling.”

In 2004, the Chinese government set up an Internet Victims' Complaints Center. One of the goals of the center is to “protect the public, especially minors, from the effects of illegal and harmful information.” The Center deals with the harmful effects on the healthy development of minors, such as immoral and pornographic materials, games with elements of violence, ideas of terrorism, as well as the spread of racial hatred, slander and insulting information.
the past year, the Center has received more than 30,000 complaints.

In 2011, the Telecommunications and Communications Bureau in Turkey introduced the introduction of keyword filtering. As required, providers are required to block sites that are subject to 138 keyword submission results. The main goal is to limit pornography. Currently, all providers in the country are required to install special software for Internet users before accessing the Internet.

In the United States, special attention has been paid to the protection of children on the Internet since the 1990s. In 1996, the U.S. Congress adopted the "Communication Decency Act", according to which it was declared "illegal to post information that contradicts established ethical norms in society".

At the same time, there has been a growing focus on combating the spread of pornography on the Internet to combat child sexual abuse. Since 2009, the use of the Internet literacy for adolescents has become one of the most important areas of public policy and the "Online Safety" project has been launched in the country.

The United States currently has a "Children Internet Protection Act", according to it, state-funded schools (74 per cent) and libraries (43 per cent) are strictly required to use filters and other technical means to protect children from inappropriate and harmful content.

In this regard, it should be noted that the deep processes of renewal currently taking place in Uzbekistan pose new problems and tasks for society and the state (Muminov,. Among which, one of the important places is given to the problem of ensuring information and psychological security, since a significant increase in information flow, devaluation of moral values in society caused negative processes of manipulating information, and increased threats to information and psychological security of the population and especially young people.

The concern of the state with the problem of ensuring information and psychological security was reflected in the speech of the Head of the Agency of Information and Mass Communications Komil Allamjonov: "It must be admitted that today every smartphone owner, waking up in the morning, first enters the social network or reads the news. Thus, each of us is influenced by the field of electronic information. In this field, someone is a participant, someone is an observer, and someone is a victim."

Recently, there are often more and more insults, slander and attempts to denigrate someone. Such comments have a negative impact on citizens, lead to the spread of false information, rumors and gossip. Most of these comments and, so to speak, "information" is thrown into the media space by a group of so-called trolls, from fake accounts created specifically for this purpose.

Unfortunately, this problem exists not only in Uzbekistan. It is spread all over the world. Everyone knows that most riots are carried out with the support of such resources. The solution to such a problem is one thing: ensuring the rule of law in society and raising the level of legal knowledge and culture (Allamjonov).

In this regard, it should be noted that the work on improving the legislation in this area is being carried out systematically in our country. In particular, as an example of such work, in December 2020, a law was adopted to amend some codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to it, the dissemination of false information, including dissemination in the media, telecommunications networks or the Internet, which leads to the humiliation or discrediting of an individual, and as well as if the disseminated false information threatens public order or security, sanctions may be imposed on the person who disseminated it.

In the context of the problem under consideration, it should be noted that the main characteristic features of the information culture of a society are: the ability to use effectively the information resources and means of information communication available to society.

The aforesaid allows us to attribute the following to the main factors in the development of the information culture of modern society:

• The education system, which constitutes the general level of intellectual development of people, their material and spiritual needs
• Information infrastructure of society, which determines the ability of people to receive, transmit and use the information they need, as well as to promptly carry out certain information communications.
• Democratization of society, which gives people legal guarantees of access to the information they need, develops the means of mass information of the population, and also makes it possible for citizens to use alternative sources of information, including foreign sources of information.
• Development of the country’s economy, on which the material capabilities of people depend for obtaining the necessary education, as well as the acquisition and use of modern means of information technology.

Thus, the information culture of a society directly depends on the most important characteristics of the development of the society itself and therefore can serve as an integral indicator of the level of its development (Mukhammadliyev, 2019).
In conditions when society passes into the informational stage of development, the provision of the population with computer technology improves, when people want to quickly receive high-quality information on any issue, such questions arise as:

To what extent a person has the skills to search, process, store and effectively use information.

What qualities he must have in order to work successfully with information.

How do the processes of globalization affect the level of information culture of an individual?

The answers to the above-mentioned questions will help a person freely navigate in a large information flow, gain information culture, which is a systematized set of knowledge, ability, skills aimed at meeting information needs arising in the course of educational, scientific and cognitive and other types of activities. In this understanding, a person's information culture is distinguished by the ability to adequately formulate his need for information, to effectively search for the necessary information in the entire set of information resources, to process it and create a qualitatively new one, to maintain individual information retrieval systems, as well as the ability to communicate.

The level of information culture perceptibly affects the success of a person's life and expands the freedom of its actions. The ability to find and use information, as well as to declare oneself in the professional community currently affects social status to a lesser extent than the education received, the economic and social status of the family and other social factors. Thus, the level of information culture acts as one of the criteria for the social stratification of society.

The information culture of a person is formed throughout a person's life, and, as a rule, this process has a spontaneous character, depending on the degree of tasks that a person faces. A modern person needs well-formed skills of effective interaction with the information environment already at the initial stage of his life.

Education occupies one of the important places in this process. It is the education system that should provide the necessary knowledge about the new information environment, form a new information culture and a new information worldview based on an understanding of the decisive role of information and information processes in natural phenomena, the life of the human community and, finally, the activities of the person himself (Muminov, 2013).

It is well known that at present the main resource of the nation and the state is the intellect of people, their education. According to forecasts, in the coming decades, those peoples who are able to provide a higher level of education and upbringing will be in the foreground of the historical scene, and not those, as is traditionally thought, who have achieved a high standard of living or even learned to produce more advanced technology.

Indeed, in the age of globalization and information technology, when the level of development of a country is determined not only by socio-economic, cultural indicators, an assessment of strength and power, but also largely lean on its intellectual potential, attention to the field of education becomes especially relevant throughout the world. Indeed, it is scientific and technological progress, the foundations of which are laid in the educational environment, that is the central link in the sustainable development and prosperity of the country. As noted in various studies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), economies of the future are those economies that operate on deep knowledge, science and technological innovation. These economies will become the most competitive and productive based on educational advancements, technological excellence and entrepreneurial energy.

Summarizing the issues that must be taken into account when studying the formation of information culture, it should be noted that the problems of information culture are problems of society as a whole, they have a public and state status.

Based on the study of the current situation in our country and foreign experience in the level of use of information and communication technologies by young people and the formation of a culture of information consumption in them, it can be concluded like this:

The national legislation of a particular country cannot objectively regulate the circulation of information products on the Internet. In this regard, national legislation should be improved on the basis of international laws, conventions and other documents regulating this area.

Conclusions and Suggestions

According to international experts, the legislation is recommended to clearly define sanctions against the dissemination of prohibited information, including financial and administrative measures, to compile a list of prohibited information. Blocking, restricting the use of information on the Internet, automatic filtering of content, firstly, these measures can not ensure 100% effective security, secondly, it undermines the reputation of a country that is recognized as liberal.

It is advisable to widely organize such events as involvement of civil society institutions in ensuring the safety of children on the Internet; corporate self-governance; “Safe Internet Day”, “Safe Internet Forum”.
In order to protect young people from deviant behavior on the Internet, to increase their Internet security literacy, it is advisable to establish “Relatively Safe Internet Centers.” The main purpose of their organization is to raise public awareness of the rules of safe use of the Internet in European countries; distribution of handouts on effective use of the Internet among parents, teachers and educators; providing personal advice on network security to children, parents and teachers through hotlines; being aware of illegal information and data detected on the internet.

The development and implementation of the national project “Safer Internet” in our country will serve as an important factor in improving the Internet literacy of young people, protecting them from illegal activities in the virtual space.

References

The number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 22.1 million. https://daryo.uz/k/2020/12/11/ozbekistonda-internet-foydalanchilari-soni-221-milliondan-oshdi/

Shukhrat Sodiqov: “I hope that in the coming years we will be among the top 50 countries in the world in terms of business environment”. https://www.xabar.uz/cnkj


The technological basis for digital reforms is being created - the Ministry of ICT. https://www.xabar.uz/9i4x


Mirziyoev, S.M. (2017). We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1, 144.


Round table on the topic “Development of modern information and communication technologies and spirituality of youth”. http://parliament.gov.uz/ru/events/other/301/


It has been reported how many people use the internet in the world. https://www.xabar.uz/ffnv


Protection of youth in Germany. https://www.bag-jugendschutz.de/rus.html


International experience in the field of protecting children from unwanted information on the Internet. https://www.cossa.ru/152/23475/href=


Censorship (control) on the Internet: the experience of China.
The Turkish government offers Internet with a filter. https://www.dw.com/ru/
Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act. https://www.eff.org/issues/cda230
Those who spread defamatory or discriminatory messages will be fined. https://www.xabar.uz/k4ab