

## ELECTRONIC CULTURE IN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the impact of modern electronic media on the culture of the individual. The negative impact of the global system on national traditions and values is considered. This charter is a clear indication that information and communication technologies are an important factor in the development of the world community in the new century. This is when tensions arise in relationships, which often turn into an electronic culture struggle. Ensuring e-culture in open information systems is an urgent need of today.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Morality, Informatization, The Virtual World, The Exchange And Reception Of Information, The Level Of Public Awareness, The Number Of Users, The Negative Situation, The Spiritual Upbringing Of Young People, Ideological Immunity, National Interest.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the XXI century is recognized as a period of development of fast, large-scale information system technologies, their penetration into almost all spheres of life and human activity, as well as the globalization of the information space, influencing and reflecting global development.

At present, almost all countries have intensified their efforts to develop the information sector and create conditions for its implementation in the face of various pressures. That is why it is not in vain that the 21st century is called the age of information technology. In this sense, it is worth recalling the Charter of the Global Information Society, signed in Akinawa on July 22, 2000 by 8 developed countries. This charter is a clear indication that information and communication technologies are an important factor in the development of the world community in the new century. Advances in science and technology have created enormous opportunities to meet the material needs of humanity and society. New high technologies allow to create conditions for the rapid development of industrial services to provide the lives of members of society with any product. In the field of information creation and dissemination, unprecedented speed and scale are being achieved.

Computers, information communication systems, Internet systems, as well as other information technologies capable of transmitting messages between people have dramatically increased the importance of e-culture in human life and activities. Only a society in which there is a balance between socio-technological development and socio-political development today can develop harmoniously in all respects. Therefore, any society strives to fully meet its needs and

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requirements for social, economic, political and other information. As mentioned above, to date, the scale of scientific, technological, industrial, social development is determined by the information collected and exchanged in these areas, the rate of exchange of electronic culture and the rate of assimilation.

In a globalizing world, the electronic culture of information plays an important role in international and interstate relations. That is, it can manifest itself in the life of the world community as both a positive and a negative force. In this sense, countries with great potential in the field of technology will have a favorable environment, because of which they can and continue to promote values, views, ideas, opinions that suit their personal interests. Accordingly, anti-globalization movements are emerging in many countries, which are refusing to create a single global harmonized information space. It should be noted that the anti-globalization movement itself is becoming more and more global. One of the peculiarities of our time is that any local event is becoming a global event due to modern information technology. [1]

Such information, which travels around the world, inevitably affects the interests and culture of a particular state. Not only does this reflect the social, political, and cultural processes in a particular country where the information is disseminated, but it also affects the interests of other countries by comparing them to the situation in their own country. Therefore, some disagreements between states and governments may arise from time to time. It is not always easy to determine who is right or who is wrong.

All this underscores once again the urgency of the problems associated with the globalization of information processes. However, these problems create inequality in the production and dissemination of information. This objective situation must be accepted as such. This is when tensions arise in relationships, which often turn into an electronic culture struggle. Ensuring e-culture in open information systems is an urgent need of today. This is due to the new geopolitical division in the world, the emergence of new regional conflicts, nationalism, chauvinism, religious extremism, the growing threat of environmental catastrophe, the spread of AIDS, avian influenza, kovid and other infectious diseases [2]. Such information, which travels around the world, inevitably affects the interests and culture of a particular state. Not only does this reflect the social, political, and cultural processes in a particular country where the information is disseminated, but it also affects the interests of other countries by comparing them to the situation in their own country. Therefore, some disagreements between states and governments may arise from time to time. It is not always easy to determine who is right or who is wrong.

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All of the above emphasizes the importance of these issues for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The urgency of this is evident for our country in further strengthening national independence,

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ensuring the gradual development of economic and market relations, deepening social reforms. At the same time, the implementation of the national training program, the revival of national traditions, the education of tolerance also play an important role. It is well known that only e-cultured and educated people with an independent worldview can resist mental threats in different interpretations. This is the first. Second, only such people can create an appropriate environment.

Awareness of current information security issues in open information systems in order to cultivate a culture and consciously rational approach to the assessment of information circulating in open information systems. [3] The importance of this problem can be explained by the fact that in the conditions of high-tech means of communication there is a great opportunity to control the electronic culture and movement of individuals, society, the state and the world community, even through a single information channel. Let's remember the only message about the approaching flood, asteroids, how they can damage our planet, even ruin life on it. But such incidents do not happen often. They cannot be used for their own benefit. In this case, the country concerned will strive to achieve the desired result and hold an information event both domestically and internationally [4]. To this day, military superiority or power alone is not enough to achieve economic, political, and cultural goals.

This is why the form and nature of information in the study of these problems; information security culture; specificity of open information systems; sources and types of information culture of the individual, society and the state; Media and media confrontation; main directions and methods of information and psychological security; open information systems require clarification of topics such as the individual's electronic culture.

In the study of the above topics, information, national interests, threats and their sources to national interests in the field of information, public opinion, open information systems, globalization, information conflict, information culture, awareness, perception, reflection, manipulation, psychological subversion, social propaganda, public awareness, clandestine human management, and so on.

Information is a reflection of the material world reflected in the organism or community of organisms and used by them to adapt to changes in the environment. It appears in the form of data, messages. Data is formed as a result of the organization of the objects of the material world. Messages, on the other hand, occur to convey messages to other organisms.

In open information systems, the term "message" refers to a message of social significance that enables people, social groups, and society as a whole to find purpose in the world around them. It also serves to determine the spiritual values that define the social nature of a particular society [5]

The interests of society are the needs of society, which are reflected in the resolution of strong contradictions in the development of society, the preservation of national identity.

It is in the interests of the state to demonstrate the state's need for quality management of public affairs, the preservation of national identity.

The electronic culture of a society consists in the fact that its spiritual, economic, political spheres, cultural values, social regulators of human behavior, information infrastructure and the messages transmitted by them cannot be harmed.

In the field of information, pressure on the electronic culture of the individual and society means the restriction of the right of a person and a citizen to open information, to use it in activities not prohibited by law [6]. In addition, the most dangerous aggression against the interests of the individual is to expand the possibility of distracting the public consciousness by creating an individual, the field of "virtual information", the possibility of using technologies to influence his mental activity. [7]

The process of informatization has a significant impact on economic and socio-cultural changes in society. According to Western sociologists, an informed society:

1. In the field of technology - the widespread introduction of information technology in production, economy, education and everyday life;
2. In economic life - the transformation of information into a commodity;
3. In social life - information becomes a key factor in changing living standards;
4. In the political sphere - the free access to a variety of information that provides a basis for large-scale exchange of views;
5. In the field of culture - the exchange of information is characterized by the formation of norms and values that meet the needs of the time.

Currently informed society:

A) leads to an increase in domestic work, a decrease in traffic and, as a result, a sharp reduction in the "burden" on nature;

b) The reduction of the working day will allow people to spend more time at home and create a stable family environment;

c) In the following centuries, people came to the conclusion that the city was the most convenient place to live and work. The process of informatization allows you to communicate with the whole world, even in rural areas, to work in the most prestigious organizations, to enjoy the cultural achievements of the urban population. This, in turn, creates the ground for returning to or staying permanently in villages that are relatively quiet and peaceful, close to nature;

g) While distance education has become the most convenient form of education, it opens the door to even the most elite higher education institutions for the general population. Simply put, enlightenment largely depends on the will of man.

At the same time, the lack of culture in the information process also raises a number of issues. Such cases cannot be completely prevented. After all, the uninterrupted operation of information networks is an important qualitative feature of it. And this process is constantly improving. This means that no matter how many obstacles are placed in the way of such "problems", there will always be an opportunity to "get around" them.

While information has different effects on representatives of different social strata, professional and national groups, the practice of abusing it can vary drastically in different groups. First of all,

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the source of information can be minimal (television, radio), and in some - extensive (Internet, new telecommunications system).

The culture of information consumption is one of the characteristic features of the processes of globalization, which is especially important in the current context of rapid development of the Internet.

Therefore, the choice of information in the eyes of the modern man is so high that it is clear that information that does not meet his demand will instantly lose its value. From this point of view, the culture of information consumption in the present period is radically different from the previous ones.

To do this, along with the further development of the Internet in our country, it is necessary to enter into this network information in various forms and languages that reflect our national interests. does.

After all, when people have a culture of information consumption, the message, which contradicts our national values, "... in the evaluation of information, of course, each person's own views, value system play an important role. However, in most cases, especially when the event being evaluated belongs to another culture, the system of values that our own culture breaks down into our spirit takes precedence and manifests itself in its entirety ... selection occurs because of the evaluation function of culture, cultural stability, everyone identity, originality, and, at the same time, continuity and succession are ensured ” [8].

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