

SOCIO-POLITICAL FACTORS AND IDEOLOGICAL-THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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The solution of global: social, economic, political, spiritual, ideological environmental problems of the modern world requires an approach to them in the context of the transformation of information culture and the history of globalization. After all, according to the teachings of modern information theory, the information base is the main condition for determining the causes, consequences, and scale of their emergence, but the main issue here is an objective illumination of the history of the transformation and globalization of global information culture. A complex of alternative philosophical doctrines (more precisely, their organic synthesis and symbiosis) plays a special role in creating the conceptual scientific and theoretical foundations of this process.

Based on the experience of world civilizations, according to the logic of scientific knowledge, humanity, based on the historical heritage of the transformation of information culture, can solve (at least mitigate) the existing system of global problems. After all, the complex of alternative philosophical teachings on the history of information culture can create a system of generalized and concretized knowledge about the genesis of the emergence of global problems, retrospective foundations, laws of development, theoretical and methodological teachings, because if humanity does not create a technology for collecting, "selecting", generalizing, and transforming information about the objective assessment of the role of factors determining the potential capabilities of its scientific, technical, technological, and intellectual potential, the laws and trends of the historical development of civilizations, their functional significance, it will lose its prospects. After all, they are the structural-structural elements and features of the manifestation of the information culture of society.

A person can analyze the history of culture in general, in particular, media culture, which is a condition of his existence and a legitimate result of his social activity, its transformation and the trend of globalization on the basis of alternative theoretical and methodological teachings of philosophy, ensure the sustainable development of society and save it from inevitable destruction.

The media culture of any society, according to its functional significance, determines the factors stimulating socio-political processes aimed at ensuring the stability of development and the future of civilization:

1) generalization of the experience of the development of information culture of the peoples of the world and the creative use of the national historical heritage, the continuation of positive traditions - historical-retrospective foundations;

2) functional harmonization of alternative methods and means, driving motives, mechanisms for ensuring the stability of the information society - conceptual and theoretical foundations;

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 foundations;

4) pedagogical and didactic foundations - the realization of the spiritual-psychological, intellectual, and physical adaptation potential of the subjects of information culture for adaptation to the information space;

5) constructive and rational solution of theoretical, methodological, practical issues of creating, developing and ensuring the effectiveness of the use of information culture - intellectual foundations;

6) the integration of mass media, communications, and the technical and technological foundations of the development of infrastructure for the transformation of universal information culture into mass media has important practical significance. Since 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 the indicated foundations is concretized in a certain social space, historical time. From this point of view, the effectiveness of any foundation that independently influences global information culture depends on the peculiarities of the mutual integration of other foundations, that is, their complexity, commonality.

In other words, the globalization of information culture, formed and developed in the process of historical development of mankind, did not arise spontaneously, without any basis, in a dry place. On the contrary, it is the result of the creative development of relations of inheritance to the historical heritage of the ancestors who came before him, the generalization of their experience. In particular, the globalization of modern information media culture should be assessed as a stage in the development of the history of general information culture, the state of existence of a specific social reality.

Therefore, in the process of cognizing any historical phenomenon, it is necessary to comprehensively study the history of its theory, methodology, and

practice. Especially in the current conditions, when a complex of global problems is forming and their interdependence (correlation) is increasing, the tasks of restoring and creatively developing the rich material and spiritual heritage of the information culture created by our ancestors are on the agenda.

The theoretical, methodological, and practical significance of the complex-system implementation of these tasks is explained by the fact that the spiritual and cultural life of peoples, nations, and states existing in the world develops or declines in accordance with their specific real socio-historical foundations, and the prospects depend on the solution of global problems. After all, the cultural heritage related to the history of information culture is a concentrated complex of material and spiritual culture, created by the ancestors of any nation on the basis of certain needs and creatively developing throughout the social life of generations.

The complex of socio-political factors and ideological-theoretical foundations of the development of information media culture determines the significance of the relationship of succession to historical heritage for the life of a specific person, nation, and society. The determining factors that determine its development potential - objective conditions, the unity of subjective factors, driving mechanisms - depend on goals, needs, ideals, and other motives, and also indicate prospective goals.

In other words, "each era and generation creates its own unique cultural heritage. Judgments about eras and generations are made based on cultural heritage. "As cultural heritage is, so will the times and generations be," but in this matter, the attitude towards the heritage of information culture is of particular importance, that is, the status of the historical heritage of information culture as a national and universal value is experiencing a crisis in the current conditions when a nihilistic approach to them prevails.

Especially under the totalitarian system, information about the history of our national heritage was "reviewed" according to the dominant ideology of the ruling communist party, and the policy of falsifying and rewriting the history of the nations that were part of the "Soviet empire" in accordance with the interests of the "center" and using it for colonial purposes led to the devaluation of the national historical heritage.

Therefore, from the very first years of independence, the revival and creative development of the historical heritage has been elevated to the level of state policy for the realization of national identity, spiritual and moral upliftment of the peoples living in our country. In this regard, the First President of Uzbekistan,

Islam Karimov, wrote: "From the very first days of our independence, the restoration of the enormous, invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over many centuries has become an extremely important task, elevated to the level of state policy". The opinions, theoretical conclusions, and methodological recommendations of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the role and significance of studying and mastering the historical heritage of the culture created by our people over the centuries in the socio-spiritual development of society in the modern history of Uzbekistan are of a directive nature: "In today's turbulent and dangerous times, the place and significance of the invaluable heritage left by our great ancestors, which is the spiritual wealth of all mankind, are invaluable in ensuring development and social stability".

Therefore, the President's instructions are reflected in the "Action Strategy" as follows: "A deep analysis of the path of development traversed by our country, the sharp changes in the world market situation and the growing competition in the context of globalization today require the development and implementation of fundamentally new approaches and principles for the further stable and accelerated development of our state", because without a deep study of the cultural heritage of the distant past, it is impossible to determine the goals of the future. In this case, one cannot allow one-sidedness, that is, it is impossible to overestimate, idealize, or absolutize certain phenomena of past culture.

Like all directions of humanity's social development, information culture also develops gradually in dialectical connection with the historically formed system of various cultural spheres. In particular, the relatively high level of development of methods, means, and technologies of information culture transformation creates conditions for the globalization of social relations in general, and the creative inheritance of historical heritage creates conditions for the integration of national and universal values.

Therefore, information culture (even the methods, means, and technology of its transformation) should be assessed as the main sign of social, economic, and cultural development, as criteria indicating the level of development, and its creative inheritance in historical heritage deserves special attention.