



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INFORMATION CULTURE

Turgunov Azim Turgunovich

Alfraganus University

Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Pedagogy,

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy (PhD)

azimturgunov52@gmail.com

+998 93 180 08 09

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16931424>

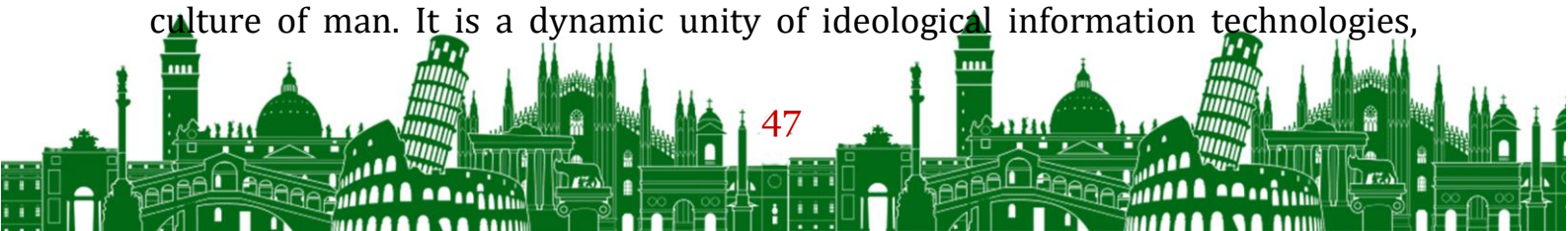
Nowadays, the process of informing society covers economic, political, socio-cultural and other aspects of social life. Therefore, informatization is a multifaceted process in which technical-technological, social, economic-political and cultural aspects are harmoniously combined. Such a society will undergo fundamental changes not only in the sphere of production and technology, but also in its socio-economic and spiritual life.

It is known that any sphere of activity develops in an extensive and intensive way. The process of informatization is no exception. If in its initial stages extensive development prevails, then it is replaced by intensive development.[3]

The extensive method began with the advent of the computer. It provides a scientific basis for informing society; creates a technological base for the mass development of computing technology; identifies the information needs of various social, professional and youth groups; establishes structures for the development, documentation, distribution and promotion of software; creates a basis for providing mass training in working with computing technology; In connection with the introduction of new technologies into the education system, a system of continuous training of specialists is being established; a communications infrastructure is being prepared to provide information services. As a result of the natural solution of these scientific methodological problems, an extensive approach has practically covered all spheres of human activity, including science, labor, design, education, and consumer fronts.

Thus, the opportunity arose to move on to an intensive path of informatization, the purpose of which is to satisfy the information needs of society and individuals.

According to the scientist Semenyuk, information culture is the information component of the entire culture of mankind, objectively characterizing all information processes and the level of existing information relations in society. The information culture of a person is one of the components of the general culture of man. It is a dynamic unity of ideological information technologies,





communicative and intellectual creative components, an information worldview and a system of skills that ensure purposeful independent activity to satisfy individual information needs using traditional and new information technologies.

Advantages and disadvantages of information culture:[1]

- Advantages:

1. Speed and efficiency. Quick access to information and its purposeful processing.

2. Competitiveness. Rapid adoption and use of innovations.

3. Development of critical thinking. Skills for analyzing and evaluating information are formed.

4. Social stability. Decision-making based on reliable information ensures stability in society.

- Disadvantages:

1. Misinformation. The risk of widespread dissemination of false and manipulative information.

2. Information disruptions. Limited access to the Internet or technologies exacerbates the digital divide.

3. Cybersecurity problems. The risk of theft or misuse of personal information.

4. Information overload. When the flow of information is high, it becomes difficult to select important information.

The following tools are used to develop information culture:[2]

1. Information and communication technologies (ICT):

- o Computers, mobile devices, cloud technologies.

- o Artificial intelligence and automated systems.

2. Digital learning platforms:

- o Distance learning through global platforms such as Coursera, Khan Academy, Udemy.

- o Special training programs and webinars.

3. Libraries and digital resources:

- o Learning through online libraries and scientific databases.

- o Open educational resources (OER).

4. Mass media (media):

- o Using reliable sources of information.

- o Dissemination of information through social networks and blog platforms.

5. Training and seminars:





- o Training programs that increase information literacy.
- o Activities related to cybersecurity and information ethics.

A person's responsible attitude to information and the conscious use of technology create the basis not only for their personal development, but also for their successful participation in the global information process.

List of used literature:

1. Toshboyev B.E., Normatov S.A. "Media Savodxonlik va Axborot Madaniyati". 2024-yil.
2. Azizov A. "Axborot Madaniyati va Ommaviy Axborot Vositalari". 2023-yil.
3. Karimov S. "Media Platformalarida Axborot Tarqatish". 2023-yil, Rahimova S..

