

PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF IMPROVING THE INFORMATION CULTURE AND MEDIA LITERACY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN)

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.63001/tbs.2025.v20.i01.pp17-20>

KEYWORDS

scientific and practical discoveries, wide range of capabilities

Received on:

12-11-2024

Accepted on:

10-12-2024

Published on:

06-01-2025

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, humanity is showing its uniqueness in having success in achieving its scientific and technical achievements. Advanced countries of the world are accelerating scientific and practical discoveries day by day. With a large production potential, countries such as the United States, Japan, the PRC, Russia, England, and Germany are implementing economic, socio-political reforms using the most advanced technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Prestigious management systems with a wide range of capabilities, such as the UN, WTO (World Trade Organization), NATO, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, are participating in the changes taking place in one or another region of the world, or indirectly.

Global problems have already risen above the level of unilateral resolution in the globalization process. No one, no state can unilaterally approach matters. Advanced, modern technologists - technical devices working on the basis of Yas are able to capture the globe, space, the surrounding world under full control as a product of human consciousness. In the past centuries, events took place from history as a past. A new idea, a new mind is taking a bold step towards the future in a new way.

The peoples of the world seek to live in the world by organizing democratic societies on the principles of peace, stability, harmony, unity.

The general desire of more than seven milliards who live on earth to preserve universal traditions, preserve them, preserve them, observe customs, intensively, continue to develop towards positive and economic perfection.

The past of the husband Kurra witnessed many scandals, wars, bloodshed. Before a person with intelligence, in today's era of globalization, the task of preserving life, along with the spiritual resources inherited from our ancestors, for the next generation to come is intertwined.

The fate of the globe, the fate of mankind, remains dependent on what conclusions humanity is able to draw from its past.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

What should humanity treat in order to preserve its own tobacco? - the issue is extremely important and relevant. Of course, globalization is a process that is happening all over the

world, not going back. It is necessary for us, among other countries. But it should not be biracial. Globalization does not mean the loss of national identity! World is considered beautiful and rich with the unique traditions, culture, spiritual values of different peoples. Each of them has the right to live and prosper. But the fact that some state or state, some people or people impose globalization on others, based on their mentality, is a situation that does not correspond to the Society of man. Then it is unlikely that if this process benefits on the one hand, it will cause serious harm on the other hand, injure centuries-old values, the people will turn from their roots into a lost "crowd", a "Manchurian" in which the nation has lost its image. Bun-Day's measure to avoid risk is one: we must defend our values firmly without underestimating the value of others, and, if necessary, show the sentence to the world.

Human society in the process of globalization achieved globalization

XI, on the present day, focuses on philosophical conclusions drawn from achievements and shortcomings, from the historical long path traveled. At the same time, a look is made at the significant aspects of theoretical views on the way to the well-being of our tomorrow. "People are like fire, one of the sages, take a from the heat-beware that he burns." The fruits of progress are also HUD - Di so, it is not to be afraid of it, you just need to be able to use it correctly. For whatever purpose you apply, it leads to that side.

The main goal of all the noble works started in our country is to increase the capacity of our state, ensure the well - being of our people, strengthen the foundation of a free and prosperous homeland, and bring the perfect generation to adulthood. Large-scale work is being carried out and necessary conditions are being created on the way of the development of our youth by

reading and studying modern sciences, becoming a healthy and spiritually mature generation.

Every year, modern schools and colleges are being built based on the future prosperity of the youth of our nation and the need of our youth, which are provided with the latest Russian educational and laboratory equipment. Therefore, at a time when our state is constantly grieving for the prospect of our children, under the pretext of "globalization", the youth from any foreign influences, gnawing at their spirituality - to protect our face, to form healthy immunity in our youth against the information threat that is taking place in the world, not to miss awareness for a minute - today has become the most

Treating the laws of the country in which he lives in a spirit of respect gives citizens peace, peace of mind, creative maturity. A person has a good attitude towards public bodies, Social Society and works towards creating and teaching his children comfortable living conditions as well.

The aspirations of the members of the society towards one goal lay the groundwork for stability and rise in this society.

As the history of globalizations is studied, in many cases one focuses on one's contribution to known globalization. Ancient Roman im-Peria, ancient culture, Byzantium, Mesopotamia, ancient Egyptian, ancient Chinese, globalization of the European Renaissance and other

The development of Science and technology of the 21st century has opened the door to a wide range of opportunities for a person. Man is today not only an individ who contributes to globalizations, but has also taken a step towards getting what he needs from globalizations and making it creative.

China (PRC), which introduced market-entrepreneurial instruments to socialism in its reforms, in a historically minor period moved past the forefront of the world's progressive countries, improving the standard of living of its citizens several times. The development of five principles by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the basis of the experiences of the United States, Japan, European countries in our republic has brought a new spirit to human and society relations.

The purpose of our president is to prove that the opinion of the people that it is necessary to make the best use of the means of enterprise and production in order to become wealthy is practically correct.

The threat of information has such a universal character that it has a chance to seriously negatively affect all other spheres: both the individual's worldview, the stability of society, state peace, distraction of public opinion and, ultimately, the spiritual, political, economic, cultural rise of each country.

One of the effective ways to combat information threats is the need for country to provide self-information. Of course, such

information must be complete, qualitative and truthful, otherwise young people will turn to more foreign man - Bas, and no one can prevent this. Here shun-Day full information and important resources for young people are created by talented youth of our state.

At this point, we must mention that notable work is also being carried out by our state. That is, the implementation of functions within the framework of the law and the determination of powers can be clear evidence of these claims: PF-842 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 23, 1994 on the establishment of the public Center "Republic "spirituality and enlightenment", and on September 3, 1999, PF - Decrees No. 2385, the adoption of PQ-451 of August 25, 2006 on the promotion of the National idea and the improvement of the effectiveness of spiritual educational work, and the declaration of 2008 as the "year of youth" and the adoption of a state program in this direction are very significant.

Looking back on our history, the most knowledgeable, scientific point of view is that the source of information based on NA - ZAR has been delivered to us by the great talented, the outstanding scientists.

From this point of view, our history testifies to the fact that in the field of science, religion, art, that have grown in our country have spread Dong all over the world. While Abu Nasr made a noticeable contribution to the development of Farose world philosophy, our allomas such as Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Zamahshariy, Khwarazmiy, Mirzo Ulugbek brought world science to new heights. Ismo-il Bukharai, at Termiziy, Moturidi, Abduholik Ghijduwani, Bahawuddin Naqshbandi, Najmiddin Kubro, and Ahmad Yassawi are considered bright stars in Hadith, word, knowledge science and mysticism. The military art of Amir Temur and Mirzo Babur was recognized by the whole world. It can be seen that our great ancestors were also very great talents in their time.

From this point of view, according to experts, it is in society today that a sharp division, stratification is taking place in the field of obtaining information, finding a way for it. In this regard, talented young people show communicative activity at a high level due to their mobility and newness, as well as their own time resource. In other groups, relative passivity is observed. A high level of communicative activity doubles the need for information and information in Gifted Youth. Such properties inherent in them can also cause negative consequences.

Therefore, the choice of information in front of young people is so high - it is clear that information that cannot meet its demand will instantly lose its value. From this point of view, information supply in the current period is fundamentally different from the previous ones.

Умумий ўрта таълим мактабларида электрон ахборот-таълим ресурслар(ЭАТР)дан фойдаланиш усуллари

Яратилган ЭАТР

ЭАТРнинг тузилиши

Таълим-тарбия жараёнида ЭАТРдан фойдаланиш

Компьютерга кўйилмаган талаблар

ЭАТРни компьютерга ўрнатиш усуллари

Фойдали манбаалар

Дарс жараёнида ЭАТРдан фойдаланиш бўйича тавсиялар

Дастур ҳақида

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Obviously, having the necessary information is a requirement of the period. Today, however, it is also important that the individual, the social group, the nation, society and the state disseminate information about themselves.

Information for a person is the most influential tool, because he has consciousness. The logical proof, moreover, is that the simplest methods of communicating information have such great power that no one can oppose anything to it. The nature of man is created in such a way that he cannot live without receiving information, without trying to make it dream. Especially talented students feel a greater need for this. From this point of view, they see information, read and, most importantly, live constantly, continuously, day and night under the influence of information that reaches it. Therefore, with the help of information, those who want to mentally influence someone are assisted by the psychology of that person.

From this point of view, they need to be taken, stored and transferred to the right system. Because the information attack from the psychological side is a stereotype of the worldview, opinion, motives, behavior of talented young people-methods, means and forms of orientation of their values.

At the heart of the global spiritual and cultural crises in the world, the information crisis is becoming a major factor and is exacerbating socio-political processes, covering all spheres of society. Indeed, information is becoming an area of historical competition on the world stage, and a form of active struggle called "information warfare" is emerging, which shows that this struggle can be overcome only through the formation of an information culture in people. In this regard, the issues related to the development of modern trends in the development of information culture in the population, especially among young people, the identification and improvement of methods of information security are of great importance. Important theoretical and fundamental research in world science today is carried out by leading higher education institutions and research centers, which allows a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of information culture. In particular, the philosophical and pedagogical aspects of the formation of information culture of young people in the informatization of education and the widespread introduction of media education technologies, the impact of harmful information on human

health and spirituality, information warfare, information terrorism, information weapons, legal and psychological mechanisms of information security. Scientific research devoted to the further development of its essence and socio-political orientations is noteworthy today. At the same time, there is a need for a socio-philosophical study of the socio-cultural.

Writing text: barakat wa davlat li-amir is-sayyid il-malik il-adl taj il-ummat wa siraj-il-millat huvarism shah Abu / shunaq a ! / Ibrahīm / shuna q a ! / Vali Amir ilmuminina Atala Allah baka-hu wa ala ambergris-hoo .

Translation: Praise to the Amir and his authority, our just, noble king, the religious leader of our community and the candle of our people Abu Ibrahim (that is, the father of Ibrahim) and the ruler of Muslims, may his reign continue by the will of Allah and may his authority rise by his will (order) (No.3, figure-1) . The inscription is difficult to read because it was copied by a calligrapher, i.e. the sentences at the beginning and at the end are interrupted. The name of the Khorezmshah, mentioned in the patnis, is not found in the sources. Judging by the title and the form of the letter of the ruler of the vessel, the owner of the vessel could rule in the first half of the 11th century.

By according to B. B. Kochneva, the patnis may belong to Ismail Altuntash , who ruled until 1041.

Specialist B. Marshak notes that this silver patnis was made in Khorezm in the first half of the 11th in. The silver tray was found on the banks of the Synya River in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

It should be noted that In the 6th - 8th centuries , the export of silver and silver products from Khorezm to the basins of the Ural, Kama and Eastern Europe was adjusted . According to statistical analysis, Khorezm accounts for 7% . Silver vessels made in Khorezm were found in 9 archaeological sites of Eastern Europe, and their number reaches 12. In the X-XI centuries, the copper industry developed in Khorezm, manufacturing household and kitchen utensils from copper plates.

Bronze eye X-XI centuries. on the Dzhibarbant site was made using the pointer method [5, p.82-84]. The height of the jug is 67 cm, the body (trunk) is 40 cm, the diameter of the base is 33 cm, and the circumference is 102 cm. The eye consists of a bronze base, wall , shoulder , temple , handle . The base of the

vessel and the upper part of the neck are welded to a round handle . A circular motion is made from the button under the handle. The sides of the plate at the top of the container are flat and slightly smaller, covering the bottom . With the help of a long bronze wire , the plate was attached to the handle and to the handle . The upper and lower sides of the handle are turned left and right.

The plate on the edge of the pot is decorated with three rhombuses with dots. _ _ In two rows of belts around the shoulder of the vessel, the names of 2/3 of the parts are inscribed with Arabic inscriptions in small dots.

Due to the originality of the manufacture and design of this jug, it was made by local craftsmen in the 10th-11th centuries.

A copper jug and a bronze frying pan similar to it were found in the monument of the Kavat fortress at the beginning of the 12th-13th centuries.. This jug is 34 cm high, 18 cm in diameter, 15.5 cm at the bottom, 6 cm at the neck and 3.5 cm at the neck. The walls are vertical on one side, slightly concave on the opposite side and sloping at the shoulders, rather wide. The cross section of the handle is not cut to the same size, the upper part is almost square towards the end, the lower side slowly widens to a right angle. According to the design of the jug, they are attached to each other by knocking the teeth together and welded with tin.

The upper part of the cylindrical body of the jug is somewhat expanded, the neck is narrow, small, the bottom is rounded. From the narrow neck of the jug protruding from the long nose, the level of the shoulder is decorated with small carved patterns.

This jug is similar to sand in Khorezm ethnographic materials.

Especially in Khorezm during the Anushtakin dynasty (1097-1231), along with many other branches of crafts, embroidery, copper, jewelry and carving were developed.

The authors of al-Kurashi (beginning of the 13th century) say that there were about 50 types of crafts in Khorezm, Zakaria al-Kazvini (13th century) admits In Khorezm in the XI-XIV centuries, saddles, harnesses, dzhugan-suliks with locks, gold and silver water were made and highly valued in foreign trade.

According to the manuscript "Tarifu Shahru Khorezm", before the Mongols (beginning of the 13th century) in Khorezm there were 1300 blacksmiths, 1200 copper workers, 1500 shoemakers, 1300 shoe shops, 1300 salt sellers, 1300 grocers, 1070 rolling shops (pawnshops). Had 1400 exchange offices.

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