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# IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES ON HUMAN OUTLOOK IN THE DIGITAL WORLD

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**ABSTRACT**
*In the past, technological progress had a positive impact on our society, leading to an increase in labor productivity, wages and well-being. Right now, a new technological wave of digitization and intelligent automation - a combination of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies - is fundamentally changing the way we work at an unprecedented pace. For example, data analytics, the Internet of Things, and drones are already being used in many industries to make manufacturing processes better, faster, and cheaper.*
**KEY WORDS**: *digital world, digital society, information policy of the state, electronic government, smart village, augmented reality.*

## INTRODUCTION

Articles and books written about the digital world are always "old". The factor that makes records "obsolete" is the lightning speed of processes in the world of technology. Therefore, there is always the fear that ideas and thoughts written about digital technologies will lose their "newness" in a short time. But we must keep up with the technological pace, because, as the Russian writer Maxim Gorky said, we cannot go far in the carriage of the past. Therefore, the level of citizens' use of new technological tools in the digital environment is considered an important factor of comprehensive development. This, of course, leads to the need to ensure digital equality. "Analysis shows that some countries that cannot give up their desire for hegemony are still trying to influence developing countries, imperialist figures indulge in the pleasure of exporting democratic ideas, and sometimes disdain national values that have survived the test of time. . Information attacks carried out for geopolitical purposes are moving to social networks" [1. - B. 21.].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Digital divide, information inequality means the inequality of electronic consumers in the digital environment, their access to this environment, and the inadequacy of the digital terms and conditions provided to them. That is, unequal information consumption between underdeveloped countries, between the capital and district, between villages and remote settlements is a digital gap. The information society or the knowledge society is not just a beautiful vision of a bright future that has nothing to do with reality. This is, in fact, the next stage of human development. Elements of the new society already exist today and are based on computer and telecommunication technologies. it is a factor that ensures the competitiveness of the nation within the framework of interests. "Now, national economies cannot be competitive without fully using information technologies. Many countries of the world are trying to ensure their future through the consistent development of information technologies". [2. - B. 84.]

In the age of the information society, the digital divide is becoming one of the most important factors that separate people from the rich and the poor. In 1997, the United Nations Development Program introduced a new measure of poverty - the amount of information that determines access to the information highway for the general population. Sociologists emphasize that the main conflict in the system of production relations is the conflict between knowledge and incompetence. Therefore, the economic and social concept of "Internet lifestyle" has appeared, describing people's lives in developed countries, where using the Internet is as natural as, for example, a phone call. The new way of life is characterized by its unique dynamism, easy and quick access to the most diverse information needed by a person both at home and at work, and constantly improving professional knowledge. In this regard, the following comments of A. Mominov are noteworthy: "If the power of the states was determined according to the number of inhabitants and the size of the territories before the first industrial revolution, then between the first and second industrial revolutions it was determined according to the types of energy in the state's possession and their amount. At the present time, the power of the state is primarily determined by information resources, that is, knowledge possessed by the state and to what extent it is used in production" [3. B. 148.].

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Knowledge is a passive guest, it must be sought, it requires great effort. Nowadays, most of our society prefers a good book to a computer connected to the Internet. In the early days, the Internet was invented for military purposes, but later it expanded its capabilities and became a source of other opportunities.

The Greek philosopher and mathematician Archimedes said: "Give me a fulcrum and I will change the world." Today, we can say for sure: the Internet is the fulcrum that enables the transformation of culture and education. According to A. Tashanov: "...the further deepening of the information revolution, the creation of technical tools and psychological mechanisms that affect a person will make it possible to form the worldview of an individual in a context different from traditional culture. This creates conditions for the emergence of completely new forms of ideologies that lie outside traditional political, religious or other concepts" [4. B. 109.].

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Today there is a huge gap in society between those who have access to the Internet and those who do not. For those on the first list, great opportunities open up: free and fast access to information, transfer of information from one end of the world to another, from weather information to job search. Of course, all this allows them to start a new life. If the Internet is open to everyone, it will be an advantage not only for the educational system, but also for the cultural society.

To understand the influence of the Internet on culture and education, it is necessary to consider it as a global phenomenon. One of the most important areas of influence of the Internet on culture is education. There is no culture without education. The modern education system, which has begun to include new pedagogical technologies, often changes the "packaged" culture. F. Madrahimova stated: "In the age of information, if security is not ensured against the entry of information that has a negative impact on the development of the country, the threats under the guise of "mass culture" and other similar ideological threats will continue to increase. This is one of the threats that destroy the national development of the nation from within" [5. - B. 146.].

Today, educational centers are directing students to learn more from the Internet. Writing essays, term papers, and theses has long made sitting among dusty books in libraries a fun and engaging means of traveling the world's global networks. Sometimes they refer to the Internet as a tool that will make the next generation illiterate and brain dull.

We can't begrudge this boon of technology if, instead of going through the trouble, a student downloads ready-made essays and leaves on his own. We need to know the benefits and harms of this and make it useful.

It should be noted that today, young people, who are the basis of our society, spend most of their free time in front of the television, and later in front of the computer. Both tools have a great influence on the formation of the young generation.

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to mention the educational and educational features of television today. The same thing actually happens on the Internet. It is necessary to control both tools both pedagogically and psychologically, and to expand their positive effect. "It seems that everyone knows what information is by hand, but a simple concept is undergoing such changes that now humanity is in a hurry, unable to understand what it is and what benefits it is capable of" [6. B-17.].

With the introduction of the Internet into people's lives in recent years, Internet cafes that have opened in every neighborhood have a greater impact on young people than on adults. In particular, some Internet cafes established near schools have become a meeting place for students who drop out of school and do not attend classes, because the purpose of some Internet cafes is students. - is increasing day by day. The activities of those who enter the Internet club, most of them pay attention to erotic and pornographic sites.

The more services enter the virtual space, the more difficult it will be for people without access to the Internet to find work, improve their education and succeed in business. Preference will be given to applicants who know how to use a computer and the Internet. The more services enter the virtual space, the more difficult it will be for people without access to the Internet to find work, improve their education and succeed in business. Preference will be given to applicants who know how to use a computer and the Internet. The more services enter the virtual space, the more difficult it will be for people without access to the Internet to find work, improve their education and succeed in business. “Recent innovations in information technology are challenging our traditional notions of how to live a good and productive life and how to make sure that the digital world reflects our moral values. Ethical issues related to artificial intelligence are causing increasing trust, accountability, citizenship and consensus in online spaces”[7].

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## DISCUSSION

According to Internet and high-tech expert Aflotun Mammadov, the digital divide and information inequality are defined by the following criteria:
Income level of society, family structure, level of education, etc. as a result, it is becoming difficult for a certain part of citizens to access information on the Internet;

Differences in the use of ICT in different social groups of the population in connection with the level of information use in science, culture, education, medicine and other fields;

A new type of social stratification arising from the diversity of ICT access;
The fate of information structures, tools and processes, their uneven distribution among citizens in matters of civil rights and material well-being.

Today, 15% of humanity creates almost all technological innovations in the world, about half manage to accept and master them, and the remaining third is excluded from these processes. If this continues, the rich and educated nations will become richer and more educated, while the poor will become poorer and weaker. If humanity does not overcome the digital divide in time, new technologies full of great opportunities will lead to further stratification of society. A planet with different levels of prosperity cannot have long-term stability and peace.

It is clear that information illiteracy in the regions cannot be eliminated without state-level support. At the same time, the task of developing the state information policy in this area faces an important problem - the problem of quantitative measurement of inequality. The question may arise: what are we trying to equalize and how should we measure the degree of elimination of inequality? According to experts, it is necessary to take into account local characteristics when developing methods for measuring the digital difference. There is a significant group of former Soviet scientific and technical intellectuals in Uzbekistan, and their demand for information is formed based on personal needs for new knowledge. In a number of countries, they are implementing interesting educational projects to ensure digital equality.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore, digital inequality is not only a problem of individuals, but also of all countries and regions. In the near future, instead of talking about "poor countries", politicians will start talking about "ignorant countries". States are obliged to give priority to the improvement of the educational level and professional qualification of their citizens, because even today competitiveness is determined by the availability of highly qualified personnel. It is inevitable that countries that have not been able to raise the level of scientific development, and have not been able to fully use the wealth of knowledge, will fall behind their neighbors. As a result, the economic and social inequality of peoples in the world will increase.

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