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AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI VA MEDIASAVODXONLIKNING KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI QISQARTIRISHDAGI O‘RNI

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Anotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada axborot texnologiyalari va mediasavodxonlikning kambag‘allikni qisqartirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali aholi o‘rtasida bilim va malaka oshirish, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish, shuningdek, ijtimoiy tenglikni ta‘minlash yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Mediasavodxonlik, xususan, odamlarning ishonchli axborotni ajratib olish, moliyaviy va ijtimoiy imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish qobiliyatini oshiradi. Shuningdek, maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining kambag‘allikni kamaytirishdagi samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *mediasavodxonlik, axborot texnologiyalari, kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, axborot madaniyati, raqamli savodxonlik, ijtimoiy himoya tizimi, Yangi O‘zbekiston, axborot xavfsizligi.*

Abstract. *This article analyzes the role of information technologies and media literacy in reducing poverty. It examines ways to improve knowledge and skills among the population, expand economic opportunities, and ensure social equity through the use of modern information technologies. Media literacy, in particular, enhances individuals’ ability to identify reliable information and effectively utilize financial and social resources. The article also provides recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of information technologies in poverty alleviation.*

Keywords: *media literacy, information technologies, poverty reduction, information culture, digital literacy, social protection system, New Uzbekistan, information security.*

Kirish

Bugungi globallashuv davrida axborot texnologiyalari inson hayotining barcha jabhalariga chuqur kirib bordi. Internet, raqamli xizmatlar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali odamlar tezkor ma‘lumot olish, ta‘lim olish va iqtisodiy faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldilar. Shu bilan birga, mediasavodxonlik darajasining pastligi yoki axborot madaniyatining yetishmasligi ko‘plab ijtimoiy muammolar, jumladan kambag‘allikni kamaytirish jarayoniga ham salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tashabbusi bilan amalga oshirilayotgan “Yangi O‘zbekiston” islohotlarida kambag‘allikka qarshi kurashning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri — axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish va fuqarolarning mediasavodxonlik



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madaniyatini oshirish hisoblanadi. Chunki bugungi kunda iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik va ta'lim imkoniyatlarining kengayishi axborotga ochiqlik va raqamli ko'nikmalar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Asosiy qism

1. Axborot texnologiyalari – iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar manbai

Axborot texnologiyalari kambag'allikni kamaytirishda yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish, masofaviy ta'lim va onlayn xizmatlar orqali aholining turli qatlamlariga imkoniyat yaratishda muhim rol o'ynaydi³.

Masalan, elektron tijorat, frilanserlik, onlayn ta'lim platformalari (Coursera, Udey, Ziyonet va boshqalar) orqali odamlar o'z daromadini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda. Shuningdek, raqamli infratuzilma rivoji orqali davlat xizmatlari onlayn shaklga o'tib, kambag'al aholining vaqt va mablag'ini tejashga xizmat qilmoqda.

Axborotni iste'mol qilish

↓Tahlil

↓Foydali maqsadda qo'llash

↓Hayot sifatini yaxshilash

2. Mediasavodxonlikning kambag'allikni kamaytirishdagi roli

Ro'ziyev Y.Z. va Abdullayeva B.S. ta'kidlaganidek, mediasavodxonlik insonni axborot oqimida to'g'ri yo'naltiruvchi, tanqidiy fikrlashni shakllantiruvchi madaniyatdir.

Axborotdan to'g'ri foydalanish orqali fuqaro o'zining iqtisodiy manfaatlarini himoya qiladi, soxta moliyaviy sxemalar yoki yolg'on reklamalarga uchmaydi, ishonchli manbalardan bilim oladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida ijtimoiy barqarorlikni va kambag'allikka qarshi faol kurashni ta'minlaydi.

3. "Yangi O'zbekiston" sharoitida raqamli inklyuziya

Nizomiddin Nosirjonov va Hasanboy Abdupattoyevlarning tadqiqotida qayd etilganidek, kambag'allikka qarshi kurashda faol ijtimoiy himoya tizimini yaratish jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanish strategik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Masalan, ijtimoiy yordam dasturlarini elektron tarzda boshqarish, ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish, aholining ehtiyojlarini tahlil qilishda sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish — bu tizim samaradorligini oshiradi.

Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar orqali aholining iqtisodiy savodxonligini oshirish, masofaviy treninglar va onlayn maslahatlarga imkon yaratish kambag'allikni kamaytirishda muhim omil bo'lmoqda.

4. Axborot madaniyati va mas'uliyat

Axborot madaniyati — bu har bir insonning raqamli muhitda mas'uliyatli ishtirok etish qobiliyatidir.

Ro'ziyev Y.Z. fikricha, axborot madaniyati insonni nafaqat axborotni iste'mol qiluvchi, balki uni to'g'ri tahlil qilib, foydali maqsadlarda qo'llay oluvchi subyektga aylantiradi.

Kambag'allikka qarshi kurashda bu tushuncha fuqarolarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, axborotdan foydalangan holda o'z hayotini yaxshilashga intilish demakdir.



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Xulosa

Axborot texnologiyalari va mediasavodxonlik bugungi kunda kambag‘allikka qarshi kurashning eng samarali vositalaridan biridir. Raqamli muhitda faol bo‘lgan, axborotni tanqidiy tahlil qila oladigan, o‘z imkoniyatlarini onlayn tarzda rivojlantira oladigan in sonlar jamiyatning iqtisodiy rivojiga katta hissa qo‘shadi.

Demak, O‘zbekiston sharoitida kambag‘allikni kamaytirish nafaqat ijtimoiy yordam bilan, balki axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish va mediasavodxonlikni ommalashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND MEDIA LITERACY IN REDUCING POVERTY

Abstract. *This article analyzes the role of information technologies and media literacy in reducing poverty. It examines ways to improve knowledge and skills among the population, expand economic opportunities, and ensure social equity through the use of modern information technologies. Media literacy, in particular, enhances individuals’ ability to identify reliable information and effectively utilize financial and social resources. The article also provides recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of information technologies in poverty alleviation.*



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Keywords: *media literacy, information technologies, poverty reduction, information culture, digital literacy, social protection system, New Uzbekistan, information security.*

Introduction.

Today, information technologies penetrate all aspects of human life. Internet, digital services, and social media enable rapid access to information, education, and economic activities. Conversely, low media literacy and insufficient information culture negatively affect poverty reduction¹.

The “New Uzbekistan” reforms initiated by the President emphasize the strategic use of IT and raising citizens’ media literacy as a key approach to combat poverty². Economic growth, employment, and educational opportunities are closely linked to digital skills and openness to information.

Main Body

1. Information Technologies as a Source of Economic Opportunities

IT plays a key role in reducing poverty by creating new jobs, offering online education, and providing access to digital services³.

E-commerce and freelancing platforms enable individuals to increase income.

Digital infrastructure allows online government services, saving time and resources for low-income populations⁴.

2. Role of Media Literacy in Poverty Reduction

Media literacy equips individuals with critical thinking and guidance in navigating information flows⁵.

Proper use of information protects citizens’ economic interests.

Avoiding fraudulent schemes and relying on trustworthy sources fosters social stability⁶.

3. Digital Inclusion in the Context of “New Uzbekistan”

Broad use of information and communication technologies enhances the efficiency of social protection systems⁷.

Electronic management of social aid programs and AI-driven analysis of citizen needs improve system performance.

Online trainings and consultations increase citizens’ economic literacy, contributing to poverty reduction⁸.

4. Information Culture and Responsibility

Information culture is the ability to participate responsibly in the digital environment⁹.

Individuals who can analyze and apply information effectively become active participants in poverty reduction.

Citizens’ social engagement and informed decisions improve their quality of life.

Conclusion

Information technologies and media literacy are among the most effective tools for poverty reduction. Citizens who are digitally active, critically analyze information, and





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develop their opportunities online significantly contribute to economic development. In Uzbekistan, reducing poverty relies not only on social aid but also on the development of IT and promotion of media literacy.

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