

**USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM**

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Abstract: The introduction of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) has revolutionized the subject of journalism, remodeling the way information is gathered, reported, and disseminated. The profound effect of ICT on journalism has been in particular said in the realm of global journalism, the place the potential to right now speak and share data throughout geographical boundaries has ended up a hallmark of current reporting. This article will discover the position of ICT in the improvement of worldwide journalism, highlighting its benefits, challenges, and implications for the profession.

Keywords: History, communication, ICT, international journalism, integrations, globalization.

Introduction: From the "Greekzaurus", a 12th-century manuscript, to the opinions in the New York Times, journalism has constantly been seen as a channel for disseminating data to a number of publics, private, as nicely as the time-honored public. These publics all have an activity in gaining access to political or industrial facts that can also have a direct effect on their day by day lives. With extended globalization, a new class of media audiences/outlets has emerged inside these publics, imparting particularly worldwide information and statistics about occurrences past the boundaries of one's nation-state. The facts soup that ascertains global journalism covers a extensive gamut such as world changes, entrepreneurship, private and social empowerment, and international society. The updating of science evolves daily, and it advances at a velocity that defies description. The avalanche of new technological know-how without delay affects worldwide journalism. From conversation that befell between nation-states or between an enterprise and its overseas publics, journalism has developed to the place digital communications technology, consisting of internet broadcasting, can enable nearly any questions requested to be answered with the aid of the press in nearly any section of the world, inside seconds. The thinking of the new journalism - world journalism - is attribute of the age of technological interactivity and image-making.

Background and Significance

These trends have pressured us to take a nearer seem at the ICT and its multifarious use for data gathering and transferring. It is Gomez who had engineered a protocol of splitting chemical factors and then reconfiguring them in oral language for them to be heard lots of kilometers away in much less than a second, which then used to be christened as the cellular telephone. The time period "ICT" is additionally used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and cellphone networks with laptop offerings (notably the internet). With affordable and ordinary hardware, and being supported through wideband facts conversation networks, the ICT is opening new vistas for the press in its position in nation-building.

Journalism of the Central Asian region-supporting democratic reforms after the collapse of the SSSR, took the direction of building a legal, Open Society based on a market economy. During the years of reconstruction, this journalism shared characteristics with the world media system. However, it also maintained clear national characteristics associated with history, culture, economics and socio-political phenomena. During the Reconstruction period, a system of special laws was formed that regulated the information sector of the Republic, and these laws have their

own characteristics, despite the fact that they sum up the media experience of Western European legal norms. Each state of Central Asia is actively looking for a specific model of mass communications. In addition, this process is carried out with various successes and, on the one hand, with a focus on the West, and on the other, on Russian practice. At the same time, in general, the main features of the national model are preserved, which take into account the mentality and traditions of the people. Modern Uzbek journalism uses new media techniques and social media. Analysis of the journalism model in Uzbekistan has shown that both consumer and content mobility has increased. There is a process of convergence when the Media structure uses all modern channels-print, radio, television, websites, portals and various platforms. Uzbek journalism is now an extensive network of print and internet publications, radio and television. Russian and Uzbek journalism are experiencing difficulties with the transition to the digital environment. The development of the Media industry implies serious changes in the system of training journalist personnel. The formation of a new model of journalism is seen as a combination of traditional and new technologies in the search, processing and broadcast of information. New universities are aimed at training future information professionals who use new technologies, master new genres and formats.

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) is having an awesome effect on global journalism. International journalism is bringing the occasions from one-of-a-kind corners of the world to the readers. In its function in relaying this news, ICT, specifically the laptop - with its extraordinary systems of internet, e-mail, search engines, blogs, and above all, the cellular phones, are effectively enjoying the position of narrosopes in speaking the occasions from far away territories. With ICT, human beings can right away see stressful pictures, hear the wails emanating from bomb and herbal calamity victims, and have get admission to all sorts of crucial statistics resources.

One of the most good-sized contributions of ICT to worldwide journalism is the facilitation of world communication. The proliferation of social media, email, and instantaneous messaging structures has enabled journalists to set up connections with sources, colleagues, and audiences worldwide. This has enabled the fast alternate of ideas, information, and perspectives, fostering a greater numerous and inclusive journalistic landscape. Moreover, ICT has enabled journalists to behavior interviews, research, and investigations remotely, significantly increasing the scope of their reporting.

The effect of ICT on worldwide journalism is additionally take place in the realm of lookup and facts analysis. The availability of sizable quantities of digital data, coupled with state-of-the-art facts evaluation tools, has empowered journalists to discover patterns, trends, and correlations that would have been not possible to parent in the pre-digital era. This has enabled journalists to produce greater in-depth, nuanced, and evidence-based reporting, which is indispensable for conserving these in electricity accountable. Furthermore, ICT has democratized the manufacturing and dissemination of news, permitting for an extra various vary of voices and views to emerge. The proliferation of on-line information outlets, blogs, and social media structures has created new possibilities for journalists from various backgrounds and areas to share their views and experiences with an international audience. This has contributed to an extra pluralistic and consultant media landscape, which is imperative for advertising international grasp and cooperation.

In addition, ICT has facilitated the improvement of collaborative journalism, the place journalists from unique international locations and businesses work collectively to check out and document on problems of international significance. This collaborative method has enabled journalists to

pool their resources, expertise, and networks, ensuing in extra complete and impactful reporting. The Panama Papers investigation, which worried an international community of journalists and information organizations, is a paradigmatic instance of the electricity of collaborative journalism in the digital age. Despite the many advantages of ICT in global journalism, there are additionally considerable challenges and dangers related with its use. One of the most urgent worries is the proliferation of misinformation and disinformation, which can unfold swiftly thru social media and different digital platforms. This has created new challenges for journalists, who need to navigate a complicated and puzzling media panorama to affirm data and debunk false information.

Furthermore, the growing reliance on ICT has additionally raised issues about the safety and privateness of journalists and their sources. The use of digital surveillance, hacking, and on-line harassment has end up more and more prevalent, posing sizable dangers to journalists' security and independence. In response, journalists and media corporations have to make investments in digital protection measures, such as encryption and invulnerable verbal exchange protocols, to shield themselves and their sources.

Finally, the use of ICT in global journalism has additionally raised essential moral considerations. The ease with which data can be shared and accessed on-line has created new challenges for journalists in phrases of cultural sensitivity, privacy, and consent. Journalists ought to be aware of these issues when reporting on various communities and cultures, making sure that their reporting is respectful, informed, and nuanced.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the use of ICT has revolutionized the area of worldwide journalism, facilitating international communication, research, and collaboration. While there are challenges and dangers related with its use, the advantages of ICT in phrases of advertising world understanding, diversity, and accountability are undeniable. As the media panorama continues to evolve, it is vital that journalists, media organizations, and policymakers work collectively to harness the plausible of ICT whilst mitigating its dangers and challenges. By doing so, we can promote an extra informed, inclusive, and related world community, the place the values of freedom of expression and media freedom are upheld.

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