

# The Problem of Reliability of Information in the Global Network

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## Abstract

The reliability of information in the global information space is one of the most important problems of globalization. The credibility of various information resources is currently being studied and considered in different ways. In some cases, the problem of the reliability of information can be assessed as harmful and dangerous. This article, looks at the problem of information reliability in a general theoretical context. Efforts are also made to classify information arrays and categorize information consumers. The “general picture” of the results of a sociological survey of 100 students shows that the problem is significant. In many cases, young people are not “interested” in the reliability of the information, and in some cases they resign themselves to this situation.

**Keywords:** Information Reliability, Information Selection, Malicious Information, Information Flow, Information Service

## 1. Introduction

In the past, due to a lack of information, libraries around the world attempted to partially solve the problem using various methods. Libraries were the only “institutions” that collected, processed, protected, and transmitted information resources in time and space. In this direction, various technical means were used, the degree of information targeting was studied, and the goal was to spend a specialist's useful time on processing information, and not on searching for information. Currently, the problem is just the opposite. This is no longer a lack of information, but its abundance. The article aims to raise the problem, discuss it, and encourage discussion of various ideas and models related to its scientific solutions.

## 2. Discussion

The reliability of information raises issues such as the accuracy of the information to be obtained, the accuracy of the source, and the harmfulness of the information. This general picture requires special attention in the following directions:

1. The amount of information provided (recommended) to a specialist is higher than the level of assimilation by one person (consumer). Since the recommended information is based on automatic algorithms, it does not calculate the amount of information that a specialist can assimilate. In this case, the specialist begins to apply individual methods for selecting information, prefers different sources, identifies “brands” or refuses information services.

2. In a very large flow of information, the reliability of information is a “problem”. In this case, the specialist tries to resolve the situation by identifying the sources of the brand, which does not provide a correct assessment of the information. Sources providing “information” to specialists believe that the specialist himself will process a lot of information and

obtain the necessary results. However, it must be admitted that it is impossible to read and assimilate articles published in thousands of scientific journals, which in many cases attract the attention of experts. "Abstraction" of information in this direction does not help.

3. The problem of scientific and intellectual value of information arises and remains unresolved. The intellectual work of specialists is distributed in the "open access" mode as a scientific and information product. This situation raises issues such as plagiarism, copyright and "rights promotion".

4. Depending on the nature of the information, there are different approaches to it. In many cases, the term "information service" is synonymous with "scientific information retrieval". One of the most important areas is the ability of "children and youth" to search for information and "correctly and usefully" use it in this array of information. If the consumer of scientific information has the skills to work with information materials - sorting, classification, assessment, then such skills are either absent in children and young people, or are used incorrectly. The information needs of children and young people should be assessed as social work rather than "individual work", and the provision of information and personal reading should be managed. Of course, this concept is not supported by either globalists or anti-globalists. There is no doubt that the world is moving towards a global and unified culture. However, there is a lot of controversy about the "shape" of global culture.

Undoubtedly, when we know what the consumer is "looking for" information (when searching for information), the organization of information services becomes simpler, more rational and faster. However, let us assume that there is no ideal algorithm for determining the information retrieval of a "politician", "chemist" or any "specialist", since this is an "individual" form of complex information modeling, which is different every time. The specialist identifies and gets acquainted with the sources of the "brand" from a very large array of information, and at the same time considers himself free from information pressure.

A survey of hundreds of young users who meet their information needs in the global information environment revealed an interesting picture.

#### Layout: 1

Selecting information when searching for information.

Question - "How many of the answers are you looking at when searching the Internet?"

No.	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	First suggested answer	31		
2	First five answers	36		
3	First ten answers	24		
4	To all suggested answers	9		

#### Layout: 2

Selecting information when searching for information:

Question - What sources do you prefer from the answers offered when searching the Internet?

No.	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	To all suggested sources	22		
2	Ready answers	34		
3	To Wikipedia	38		
4	Library resources	6		

#### Layout: 3

Selecting information when searching for information:

Question - How do you make sure that the answers given when searching the Internet are reliable?

No.	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	According to answer source	26		
2	I compare the answers	19		
3	I believe the answers	43		
4	I have no other choice	12		

Apparently, the overwhelming majority of users do not think about the reliability of the information. In many cases, he surrenders to the general course of the situation and is reconciled. In some cases, young people unreasonably rely on the accuracy of the information they receive, express their opinions and draw conclusions.

### 3. Conclusion

It is known that classical forms of information retrieval were not ideal. In many books we trusted, we came across false, unconfirmed, unproven information. However, the corresponding share of information did not stop the productive activity of the specialist on the problem, and the consumer of information did not find himself under the influence of "disinformation".

This process occurs due to the categorization of readers, different categories of readers are engaged in information resources of varying complexity, “processing” information.

“Information companies” working to increase the “impact factor” are well aware that “disinformation” has a high “impact factor” in nature.

In the 60s-80s of the twentieth century, a number of studies were carried out in the field of “information quality”. Currently, work on this issue is only at the level of individual “articles”. The main thing is that research, opinions and suggestions on the quality of information are criticized as “anti-democratic activity”.

If we want to classify the degree of reliability of modern information resources, they undoubtedly represent the arrays of scientific information that have reached the highest level of security. Since these arrays are commercialized, the problem of information reliability can be considered partially solved. Traditionally, a top-down view of security looks like this:

1. Arrays of scientific information.
2. Information arrays for mass reading.
3. Fiction
4. Arrays of statistical data
5. Arrays of historical information
6. Children's literature and resources.
7. Arrays of political information.
8. Journalistic (mass media) information resources.

According to this rating, the media, press and journalistic materials are considered the least reliable information resources, while children's literature and resources are more socially and psychologically influential resources, and in some cases can be considered dangerous.

The behavior of a very large number of students is also important in the process of searching for information and cannot be excluded from research. Because of the breadth of this problem, it can become the subject of a “separate” study. Although “students” have high “technological skills” to work with very large amounts of information, their social, methodological and analytical skills are not enough. Sometimes a mass of information (?) Distracts students from looking for information and pushes them towards the “easy path”. A number of prestigious university libraries around the world have developed student research projects, and branding these resources can go a long way.

The division of information resources in the global network into statuses with “Library resources” and without them allows to regulate the partial quality of the information flow. Thus, the “branding” of library resources will significantly improve the quality of information resources.

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