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THE ROLE OF MEDIA EDUCATION IN ENRICHING THE SPIRITUAL WORLD OF YOUTH

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Abstract: This article shows that the issues of preparation for the conditions and life of the information society are relevant in the upbringing of patriotic young people with high intellectual potential and innovative thinking. In the context of globalization, attention should also be paid to the education of young people, in this sense, information technologies are used today in all areas of human activity. Young people are especially vulnerable online. To address this problem, the implementation of deep reforms in the field of strengthening and improving information security is an important direction of social stability in the country.

Key words: patriotism, spirituality, educator, youth education, the internet, media education, innovative thinking, unorganized youth, intellectual, literacy, media, information immunity, mass culture, cyberattack, cybercrime. The following are some of the key words used in the report:

РОЛЬ МЕДИАОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ОБОГАЩЕНИИ ДУХОВНОГО МИРА МОЛОДЕЖИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье показано, что вопросы подготовки к условиям и жизни информационного общества являются актуальными в воспитании патриотически настроенной молодежи с высоким интеллектуальным потенциалом и инновационным мышлением. В условиях глобализации следует уделять внимание и образованию молодежи, в этом смысле информационные технологии сегодня используются во всех сферах человеческой деятельности. Молодежь особенно уязвима в сети. Для решения этой проблемы важным направлением социальной стабильности в стране является реализация глубоких реформ в области укрепления и повышения информационной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: патриотизм, духовность, педагог, образование молодежи, интернет, медиаобразование, инновационное мышление, неорганизованная молодежь, интеллектуал, грамотность, СМИ, информационный иммунитет, массовая культура, кибератака, киберпреступность. Ниже приведены некоторые ключевые слова, используемые в отчете:

YOSHLARNING MA'NAVIY OLAMINI BOYATISHDA OAV TA'LIMNING O'RNI.

Tursunova Shahnoza Bekchanovna

O'zbek tili va ijtimoiy fanlar kafedrasi

Toshkent axborot universiteti

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi texnologiyalar

Urganch, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada axborot jamiyati sharoiti va hayotiga tayyorgarlik masalalari yuksak intellektual salohiyatli, innovatsion tafakkurga ega bo'lgan vatanparvar yoshlarni tarbiyalashda dolzarb ekanligi ko'rsatilgan. Globallashuv sharoitida yoshlar tarbiyasiga ham e'tibor qaratish lozim, shu ma'noda axborot texnologiyalari bugungi kunda inson faoliyatining barcha sohalarida qo'llanilmoqda. Yoshlar, ayniqsa, Internetda himoyasiz. Bu muammoni hal etish uchun axborot xavfsizligini mustahkamlash va takomillashtirish sohasida chuqur islohotlarni amalga oshirish mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy barqarorlikning muhim yo'nalishi hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *vatanparvarlik, ma'naviyat, tarbiyachi, yoshlar tarbiyasi, internet, mediata'lim, innovatsion fikrlash, uyushmagan yoshlar, intellektual, savodxonlik, ommaviy axborot vositalari, axborot immuniteti, ommaviy madaniyat, kiberhujum, kiberjinoyat. Hisobotda ishlatiladigan asosiy so'zlarning ba'zilari quyidagilardir:*

INTRODUCTION

The Head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miramonovich - During the years of independence in our country certain work was carried out to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for our national traditions and values, to raise spiritually mature and physically healthy people. generation, to protect their rights and interests. At the same time, the situation on the ground and the analysis of the measures implemented are important issues affecting a wide range of young people, especially the creation of appropriate conditions for unorganized youth to find their place in life, their all-round support, career growth. Guidance and employment are provided, initiatives are encouraged. [1]

The writer and enlightener Pithratus said: "This world is a battlefield. "A healthy body, a sharp mind and good manners are the weapons in this field", he said. If there is a little confusion, it is possible that outside forces will masterfully use it to poison the public consciousness, to divert it into different trends, to

mislead. In battle, if you don't shoot the enemy, they'll shoot you. That's the logic. [2]

The activities of propagandists are important for the correct education of the consciousness and spirituality of citizens, especially young people.

As the President noted: "Today's rapidly changing world opens up new and great opportunities for humanity and youth. At the same time, they are exposed to various evil dangers that they have never seen before".

II. METHODOLOGY

- Working with digital technology is not a problem for today's youth. They can easily learn new computer capabilities. It is only necessary to encourage them to actively engage in self-development, to be aware of their individuality, to express themselves, to take into account their needs and opportunities for self-improvement. The following questions are relevant to preparing adolescents for the conditions and life of the information society:

- Developing the skills and abilities to think logically in the face of large amounts of information, to choose information and to take responsibility;

- Formation of skills of independent work on the educational material using information and communication technologies (search for information, its processing, use of various sources of information, work with documents);

- Develop the ability to find and interpret the link between learning and everyday life events, to solve non-traditional issues and problems with the help of acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;

- Develop the flexibility to consider different points of view, to analyse their rationale, to speak publicly, to participate in discussions, to establish, maintain and strengthen relationships, to work as a team and to cooperate. Bad information is also on the rise, due to the fact that the main messages and information in blogs, which are becoming increasingly popular on the Internet, are made up of subjective opinions.[5]

- This situation requires a thorough study of the population's consumption of media products, regulation of the news worldview in the public consciousness, development of new methods of working with information, formation of information culture. To navigate and stay alert in an information jungle full of dangers and threats requires a set of specialized knowledge and skills. Just as you need to know the rules of the road to avoid getting frustrated on the road, in the world of information, you need to sort through information, you need to regulate your relationship with information, based on willpower, self-control, personal experience.

III. EXPERIMENT RESULTS

With the growth of information exchange in the world, globalization has penetrated the sphere of culture and science. As a result, spiritual threats to a nation's culture create new challenges for humanity. We must confront these spiritual and ideological threats from abroad, which poison the minds of our citizens, especially the youth, with individualism and self-centeredness. Protecting the youth, who are the future of the country, from various ideological threats; comprehensive understanding of what the moral threats are aimed at; not remaining indifferent to the events happening around, but increasing the sense of courage

It is known that the life concepts and notions of today's youth are mainly formed under the influence of the Internet. This makes the work of educational institutions more difficult. In order to feel free in a world of information flows, one must have an information culture. In this context, information culture is understood as a systematic set of knowledge, training and skills aimed at satisfying the information needs arising in the process of education, scientific knowledge and other activities. And that's why this problem has gone beyond just one country and has become a global problem.

Today, even a small message directed against human spirituality, seemingly trivial at first glance, can cause invisible but immeasurable damage due to the intensity of the globalization of the information world. In particular, the influence of pressure on the consciousness of young people under the guise of "mass culture", which is a form of moral threats, poses a threat to the development of the country. In particular, the fact that minors are sitting in Internet clubs and visiting pornographic Web sites, misusing cell phones, and distributing obscene films and pictures is doing great harm to a person's spiritual maturity. We have to be careful with these kinds of things that are happening in our society today to get young people on the right path.

These include:

- building their immunity against various spiritual threats;

- regularly introducing young people to examples of our spiritual heritage;

- educating children from an early age about the negative impact of mobile phones and computer games on human health, spirituality and consciousness. Only then we will save our youth and our people from all kinds of evil forces and spiritual threats, we will be able to form in their hearts feelings of loyalty and love for the Motherland. [6]

On April 21, 2022, on the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the adoption of the Law "On Cybersecurity" by the Parliament became an important turning point in the field of information security in the country. The adoption of this law has strengthened the legal foundations of the sphere of protection of information communications from internal and external cyberattacks in the country. The law consists of 8 chapters and 40 articles, in which the following basic principles of ensuring the country's cybersecurity are defined: legality, priority of protecting the interests of the individual, society and the state in cyberspace, a unified approach to regulating cybersecurity. cybersecurity sector, local developments in creating a cybersecurity system, priority of participation of

manufacturers, openness of the Republic of Uzbekistan to international cooperation in ensuring cybersecurity.

Among other things, the law strengthened the definition by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of a unified state policy in the field of cybersecurity. At the same time, it is determined that the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the competent state body in the field of cybersecurity. According to the law, measures taken by cybersecurity actors in relation to cybersecurity incidents include eliminating vulnerabilities and errors in software and devices, eliminating malicious programs, limiting their distribution, technically limiting the source of cyberattacks, isolating information objects from existing cyberthreats. can be implemented in such forms as providing information about cybersecurity incidents to law enforcement agencies [7].

Also in 2021-2022, the country has carried out deep reforms in the field of strengthening and improving information security, an important direction of ensuring the stability of society. This, of course, was an important part of the reforms that laid the foundations of New Uzbekistan and the Third Renaissance in the country. During this period, as a result of the creation of the GUP "Cybersecurity Center", the adoption of the law "Cybersecurity", the updating and improvement of information security technologies, barriers to cyberattacks were created, as well as the stability and security of society were ensured. Also, in order to further improve the prospects of information security, the development of the material and technical base of this area is evidence of the further development of this area.

Media literacy involves understanding the functions of the media, assessing the quality of the implementation of these functions, and cooperating rationally with the media for self-expression and participation in social processes. Media literacy is the result of media education.

It is important to take into account the unique pedagogical potential of media education in the context of the formation of a modern information culture

and the development of new methods for the development of information behaviour of young people. Calculations and statistics are on the way, but the impact of this news noise on people is extremely painful.

With the average user spending six hours a day online, this creates a number of challenges for areas such as health, economics, education, psychology and even politics. For example, the negative effects of media addiction on a person's physical condition and health, such as decreased vision, curvature of the spine, developmental delay, attention deficit, impaired willpower, stress, depression, memory loss, as well as information. manifests itself in the form of causing harm to one's body. Our modern health care and education systems are faced with the challenge of dealing with such problems.

In fact, today, the education system is the segment that gets the most information about the addiction of children and young people to social networks, their addiction to computer games, FOMO sapiens, that is, the generation that is worried that they will be left without something if they are not online in the global web, the fabbing, the avoidance of real communication due to phone addiction, alienation and nomophobia " the fear of being left without a phone" is a national imperative. In general, the abundance of information negatively affects the independent thinking and self-awareness of a person. Experts estimate that 49 percent of the information distributed on the Internet is direct or indirect propaganda of violence and evil, 57 percent is immoral, 25 percent is false, fabricated, and 31 percent is completely untrue. This situation applies equally to destructive ideas, harmful habits and skills that are contrary to the national mentality, and unverified information that has a strong influence on the minds of young people. [8]

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the above, in the process of media education, it is necessary to familiarize young people with the important rules for ensuring safety in the

process of communication on the Internet: all personal information (name, address, telephone number, e-mail) -e-mail address, personal data of parents, mother) are not disclosed; do not trust strangers in media networks: on the Internet everyone can hide who they really are, etc. The main objective of media education "is to increase media literacy of young people, to shape their media culture, to protect them from negative media content, to prevent them from becoming a victim of manipulation, to protect their personal information and to consciously seek it. to, interpret and use information in the modern world to develop communication skills and media competencies by expanding worldview" is to set objectives for education. To do this, it is advisable to introduce media education gradually in every educational institution.

In conclusion, the Internet and the information it provides have become an important part of our lives. In such a situation, the issue of Internet use, Internet security and the impact of the Internet on the human psyche and thinking becomes more relevant than ever. So it's important for our society to know the concept of information consumption culture when it comes to information.

In this regard, it is advisable to strengthen cooperation between the family, the neighborhood, the educational institution, which contributed to the enrichment of the knowledge and ideas of young people about the correct use of the Internet, the support of the interests and aspirations of young people, spiritual and spiritual. organize activities related to the issues of further increasing the effectiveness of religious affairs. At the same time, in order to strengthen the spiritual world of our youth and protect its integrity, it is important to always be alert, vigilant and vigilant, to strengthen deep thinking based on the scientific method and continuous spiritual education against threats.

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