

The Need for The Formation of a Culture of Teenage Students 'Use of The Media

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Annotation: This article highlights the important aspects that make it necessary to shape the culture of adolescent students' use of the media.

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Uzbekistan also pursues a strict policy in the field of information to achieve its strategic goals. In this regard, our country has developed a national system based on sustainable development. The challenges of information in the 21st century are making such a policy a vital necessity. As a result, the processes of reforming the information sphere and ensuring freedom of information and speech are important. In particular, the President's "Virtual Reception", "People's Reception" and other government agencies are working.

Philosophically, the process rate of accelerating information reflects the spiritual and moral views of young people in all spheres of society and the system of values. Today, changes in the psyche of society and the acceleration of the flow of information in the education system are affecting the level of people. In fact, changes in this area will contribute to changes in other areas. We can see this especially in the example of the press and television.

If we look at the concept of the noosphere in the study of the philosopher Ibrahim Karimov "Noosphere: geopolitics and ideology" [48. 208]. It notes that the world's political sphere has also undergone significant changes due to the process of making information, in particular, the decentralization of state power has been replaced by increasing personal freedom, which is associated with the results of access to information.

"It is a vital fact that we must always adhere to the principle, the basis and condition of the development of society, and incorporate a holistic system. At the heart of this system should be immortal values such as spirituality, morality, enlightenment," Karimov said.

Therefore, our educators and psychologists must fight to protect the psyche of our youth from negative information, fight against the horrific violence and murders shown on local television.

Erich Fromm's article, *The Signs of Modern Society*, calls for the creation of a special cultural and psychological council in society to eliminate such influences and means of influencing the human mind. stressed the need to increase their accountability.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "During the years of independence, the number of mass media in the country has almost quadrupled to 1,500, which indicates that the process of growth and change in this sector continues. Most importantly, along with such a number of changes in the development of the industry, there are also qualitative changes. This is evidenced by the fact that the network of non-governmental mass media, which is an important condition of civil society in our national media, is expanding and working effectively, and Internet journalism is developing rapidly "[11]. 484]. At the current stage of world development, the use of backward methods of protection against foreign cultures and foreign ideas, in this struggle, means giving up. The main guarantee of victory in this struggle is an in-depth scientific analysis of the problem of manipulation, the study of the mechanisms of action of modern manipulative technologies, the development of means of protection against them. Today, when all nations are faced with the problem of governance or freedom, the urgency of the study of manipulative technologies becomes even clearer.

The research we have seen above is mainly related to the media currently available in the West, and they are indeed in a deplorable state. The reason is that the younger generation is often negatively affected by the media in their minds and worldviews.

Then the right question arises: how much does the existing system of mass media in our country affect the consciousness and worldview of children, adolescents and young people in general?

It is important today to study the worldview of young people, their thoughts, the mechanisms of development of thinking. In shaping their ideological worldview, it is necessary to substantiate and analyze the scientific and theoretical aspects of how the media, especially television, disseminates material that affects the minds of young people, with empirical research materials. A survey was conducted among students of Secondary School No. 1 in Khanabad, Andijan Province, to find out how the problems were going. The purpose of the study was to find out the attitude of adolescents to television programs in our country and how they affect the worldview of programs.

To the question "Which of the mass media do you like?", 84.7% of students answered that increasing their social and pedagogical role is television, 13.2% - radio, 2.2% - the press. From these answers, it became clear that the position of television is much higher. The advantage of television in the reception of information is that it is an audiovisual means, that is, audio and visual imagery. Television is superior to radio and the press in this respect. In response to questions from TV channels, it was stated that the programs of such channels as "Yoshlar", "ZO'R", "SEVIMLI", and "MENING YURTIM" are entering the social life of young people more than those produced by other channels. Fifty-seven percent of those polled liked the broadcasts.

If the message of the mass media is first and foremost a popular, universal, social topic, then the audience of these programs will be wider.

In order to find out how the national idea and the ideology of national independence are inculcated in the minds of young people, "In what ways do the shows you watch affect your behavior?" 30.3% of boys and girls are patriotic, 30.3% are kind, 27.4% are honest, 27.3% are goal-oriented, 26.6% are compassionate, 26.3% are conscientious and 26% are hospitable. answered with.

When we analyze the results of surveys conducted among adolescent students, we see that television plays an important role in their lives. Millions of people laugh at the same time, get upset at the same time, and think at the same time, without seeing each other and without meeting each other. It should be noted that television comes from our needs and develops our attitudes, visions and desires. It is even more important to increase the educational value of TV programs, which are a source of information for adolescent students, as well as to improve the socio-pedagogical level of TV programs.

Through the programs broadcast in the mass media (local television and social networks) to inculcate in the minds and hearts of our youth the spiritual, cultural, intellectual and moral values, instilling in them patriotism, humanism and nationalism. It is time to respond appropriately to the various messages that are being passed today, to the ideological and ideological aggression aimed at warring people, and to re-polish the values that have been ingrained in the hearts of our ancestors for centuries. To eradicate the roots of attempts to disrespect the national traditions and religious values of our people from a spiritual and moral point of view, and to add the courage and strength of our nation to the ranks of the developed countries of the world through education.

Uzbek television also broadcasts an intellectual show about the lives of teenagers and young people, which enriches their worldview, about market relations, spiritual preparation for the family, the culture of communication, friendship and our history. If such shows are enough, television will make a greater contribution to the growth of our spirituality.

The following are also given there:

Generalization of best practices in radio broadcasts on issues of spirituality, moral education;
communication of pedagogical observations to the public and two-way communication;

In the general editions of "Education and upbringing", "Youth", "Torch", "Literary-dramatic", "Social life", "Friendship" special attention is paid to the development of high moral and aesthetic feelings in the broadcasts on various topics for young people and adults. As a result, schoolteachers are making full use of the opportunities of radio broadcasting to educate students to be selfless, knowledgeable, and observant.

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