ISSUES TO INCREASE MEDIA LITERACY AT YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotation: In the information age, young people need knowledge and experience to prevent the spread of "dirty and inaccurate" information, to find and use the best information, in particular, to protect themselves from unhealthy information, to use the means of communication correctly. . If the Internet culture is started by adults, parents and, if necessary , educators themselves, it will be possible to achieve even better results.

Keywords: Information age, unhealthy information, communication, knowledge and experience, Internet culture, educators.

Introduction: Today, we are witnessing an ever-expanding audience and sphere of influence among young people. In the world of information, many new information technologies, such as the Internet, Internet television, Internet radio, online video, e-mail, are developing rapidly, taking into account the fact that young people are very interested in and widely use such media. In fact, it is possible to understand how important these issues are.

media plays an important role in shaping the minds of the younger generation about the events and news happening in the world, in the world and around us. Therefore, today the modern education system has another important task - to teach children to correctly receive various information from various sources, primarily from television, the Internet and mobile phones. For example, it is necessary to develop the ability to use gadgets in a useful way, not for light purposes . That is, our children need to be able to evaluate the quality and reliability of any information , be able to use information correctly, be able to choose, and learn to be critical of each piece of information. At the same time, the rapid development of communication and information transmission media, such as the Internet, television, cinema, radio, video, mobile phones, slides and pictures with various information, has changed our lives in terms of quality and content, many new problems, such as the formation of an information culture and information security of the younger generation.

Methodology: Media education teaches students to think independently, to develop creative activities, to receive information, to process it, to generalize, to draw conclusions, and it contributes to the development and maturity of the worldview, intellectual potential of young people . Information culture of our youth based on the ability to work with information, search for information, not to be deceived by various false information, to distinguish the necessary information, process, organize, understand the content of information, pass on objective sources to friends, learn to think logically formed. It is important to understand who the information is for and for what purpose. Each student should have an overview of what technical tools are used in the field of communication .

In the process of globalization, the ability of young people to analyze information, to distinguish the main message in the information, to correctly understand the direction of communication, its hidden meaning, in short, to develop the skills of analyzing any information is important at all stages of education. attention should be paid. Although the concept of media education occupies one of the main places in the pedagogy of developed foreign countries, there is no clear description of media education. Today, media education resources are widely used around the world. Resolutions and recommendations of the UNESCO conferences held in 1982 in Grunwald, Germany, in 1997 in Paris, and in 2002 in Seville, Spain, focused on the issues of media education.

is taught as a separate subject in the humanities in the UK and Australia, while in Finland it has been included in secondary school curricula since 1970 and in higher education since 1977. In the

1990s, media literacy in the country was replaced by the concept of media education. In Sweden, it has been taught as a separate subject in educational institutions since the 1980s. In the 1990s, research on media education was conducted in Russia. In 2002, a specialization in media education was opened for pedagogical higher education institutions . In 2005, under the auspices of UNESCO, the textbook "Media Education" was created and a website of film education and media pedagogy was launched in Russia. Although media literacy is not included as a separate subject, the elements of media education in the secondary schools of the Republic are also "Literature", "History", "Sense of Homeland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality". "Informatics" and "Music" are taught as part of the discipline.

One of the priorities of the education system is to provide the younger generation with modern knowledge, to educate them as independent thinkers, respectful of universal and national values, patriotic people with high human qualities, and to protect young people from various ideological threats and information attacks. consists in the formation of immunity. In today's globalization process, it is important to increase the knowledge and skills of young people in the use of modern information and communication networks, in particular, the Internet, information analysis . According to the data, each user spends a lot of time per day using the Internet. However, according to today's demand , there is a need to distinguish the necessary information and data from unnecessary and invalid, fake, that is, to have media literacy. First of all, it is necessary to find answers to the questions of what media literacy is and why it is in growing demand around the world today. Because the rapid acceleration of the flow of information in recent years, along with positive information, the increase in information of a negative nature has necessitated the acquisition of media literacy. Traditionally, media literacy consisted of an individual being able to analyze works and create quality texts.

"Media literacy today means knowing why and why information is being transmitted. A media literate person - who created this information and for what purpose? Is this message necessary for me? - be able to ask questions and draw the right conclusions, to be critical of it. These questions should be asked not only when watching TV with the family, listening to the radio in the car or watching the news on the Internet, but also when receiving and evaluating any information, "said journalist Nargis Kasimova in her book Media Literacy and Media Education. : Essence.

According to the data, the medialologists studied the media and media technologies and conditionally divided them into 5 types : 1. Primary media - writing; 2. Print media - printed publications, lithography, photography; 3. Electrical media - telegraph, telephone, voice recording; 4. Mass media - cinematography, television; 5. Digital media - computer, internet.

"Media" is derived from the Latin word "media", which means "media", more precisely, "media". Media serves to enrich the process of continuing education with visual materials, the quality of the lesson and increase the effectiveness of mastering by students. At the same time, modem, photo, video, computer technology, Internet friendship, expand knowledge. "But the media is capable of serving evil as well as good. "Today, there are children who are jealous of the 'spider-man', who believe in all the information in the advertisements, and who follow strange ideas," he said.

Media literacy plays an important role in understanding today's information environment. First of all, young people have the skills to sort out the daily information transmitted and received by the media, to make the right decision in any situation after receiving various information, where, by whom and for what purpose the information is transmitted, whose interests are reflected. it is necessary to form the notion that Unexplained, false news and information will inevitably change our lives. The above article reads: "As a result of accepting information without analyzing it, young people in different parts of the world are committing crimes, and those who feel like movie heroes

are getting their hands on repeating' hero 'behavior. They are taking up arms and killing innocent people. So, it is the need of the hour to prevent this, to approach information consciously.

As we have noted, in the context of globalization, the formation of a global information society, information and communication technologies, first of all, the Internet is becoming an important factor influencing the development of children and adolescents. At the same time, the large-scale introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres of society has strengthened the urgency of protecting young people from information threats, ideological attacks from abroad, the impact of destructive minds. There are cases when users of social networks, computer games, video and film products are exposed to information that negatively affects their physical and spiritual-moral development. In this regard, the experience of developed democracies is particularly noteworthy, in which these issues are addressed through the following tasks:

• development of national legislation aimed at protecting youth and children in the information space;

• media literacy, improving communication skills in the network;

• Creation of technical mechanisms to support safe operation on the Internet;

• these issues, etc.

on Youth Protection, state agreements on protection of human dignity and protection of youth in the field of broadcasting and telemedicine services. A number of legal mechanisms have been created in the world to protect young people from unhealthy information flows. In particular, in international practice, the Convention on Cybercrime, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union "On the introduction of safe Internet and online resources for minors", the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Germany's Law on the Protection of Youth, Lithuania's Law on the Protection of Minors from the Negative Media, and Russia's Law on the Protection of Children from Information Harmful to Their Health and Development can be mentioned.

Results: It is known that our national legislation also has mechanisms to protect young people from unhealthy information. In particular, the Law "On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" stipulates that The Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child stipulates that "pornography, cruelty and violence, insult to human dignity, harmful effects on children and the commission of offenses shall be prohibited". Prohibition of the use of mass media, distribution of literature and screening of films ".

The majority of users of information received via high-speed Internet are young people. Fakhriddin Soliev, a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said in an article entitled "Culture of Internet use" : More than 9,000 sites that promote easy ways to commit suicide, more than 4,000 sites that contain immoral content, computer games, violence and evil, information that is affected by interests, conflicts and contradictions. the presence of websites in a highly militant spirit (brutal wars, killings, shootings, etc.), is an intrusion into our national information space.

According to the report of the International Telecommunication Union at the UN International Forum on Information Society in Geneva at the end of May 2015, today there are 3.2 billion people in the world. people use Internet services, of which 2 billion. one lives in developing countries. Young people are the main beneficiaries. According to Internet world stats, as of November 15, 2015, the number of users of this social network in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 450,000 . Most notably, 8.7 percent of the pages on this network are fake, the article says. The world's largest social networking service and website receives $ 1.59 billion a month. the user walks in and out. According to sources, the number of daily users of Odnoklassniki in 2015 reached 51 million. The total number of registered users on January 1, 2013 exceeded 205 million. Indeed, according to Gazeta.uz and Daryo.uz , the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 13 million. It is a pity that the number of people

registered on Ziyonet.uz , vsetut.uz , suhbat.uz and other similar sites, which are the only educational portal in Uzbekistan , is not equal to the number of visitors to a single social network.

These figures urge us to pay serious attention to the issue of creating our national sites to be attractive, meaningful, high-quality, interesting, attractive for young people. If our national sites do not lead, but expand the scope of "attraction" as in other foreign sites, our young people will be the first to apply to national sites. At a time when the information industry is liberalizing , various political, ideological and other forces in far and near countries, including about 120 countries, are working to organize information attacks, abusing the freedom of information through the media in the pursuit of their own selfish interests. It is no secret that by exposing the younger generation to information threats, it distracts young people who have not yet formed their minds and views of life, and strengthens their aspirations to capture their minds and hearts.

ability of young people to use the Internet wisely , to strengthen their ideological immunity, to increase national information resources in the global network, to provide material and moral support to young web inventors, various competitions, contests by sites in this regard. holding, encouraging young people, etc. can be an effective solution to this problem. In order to increase the level of media literacy, the following suggestions should be made:

• Development of current proposals and recommendations to comprehensively meet the growing information and intellectual needs of local Internet users, to encourage the creation of modern, interactive Internet resources aimed at broadening the worldview and strengthening the spiritual values of the population, especially youth, ZiyoNET Further improvement of the educational information network, enrichment of the national segment, placement of resources that can attract more students, development of its organizational, technical and interactive capabilities, modern Internet resources integrated into the curricula of educational institutions creation, development and introduction of modern, popular social services among young people and national game applications that further develop mental intelligence;

• protection of the rights and legitimate interests of man, society and the state in the field of information, encouragement of development of electronic interactive services to the population and ideological-enlightenment and spiritual-moral oriented national Internet resources, web services , improving the regulatory framework for the development of the national segment of the Internet, aimed at the development of social networks, and so on.

Conclusion: In short, in the information age, young people need knowledge and experience to prevent the spread of "dirty and inaccurate" information, to find and use the best information, in particular, to protect themselves from unhealthy information, to use the means of communication. 'ladi. If the Internet culture is started by adults, parents and, if necessary , educators themselves, it will be possible to achieve even better results. It is in this regard that children need the spiritual support of adults, especially parents and educators. It is also time for experts to develop and implement concrete proposals to improve the media literacy and Internet culture of the younger generation , the development of the national segment of the Internet. Indeed, as long as there are threats in the information space, there can be no limit to our national information space . One of our main tasks is to create a healthy information environment for young people and protect the integrity of their spiritual world. explanation in the form of yins allows the younger generation to select what is necessary in the intense flow of information and evaluate it critically. This, in turn, can serve as a basis for further strengthening the future civic position of young people, the ability to objectively assess what is happening in the world and make the right decisions, and build skills.

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