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THE NEED FOR MEDIA SAFETY IN PROTECTING YOUTH FROM MANIPULATIVE INFORMATION UNDER GLOBALIZATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: This article focuses on the scientific interpretation of the necessity of forming media safety in the information society, methodological factors of media safety development by inculcating responsible and safe behavior skills in the informational environment. At the same time, it was mentioned about the importance of media security in protecting manipulative information chaos.

INTRODUCTION

There is no military knowledge without military science
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev

Among the main trends of the world development, the transition to the information society is of great importance when the problems of the influence of media in all spheres of society are becoming urgent. Undoubtedly, information technologies are penetrating into people's life to such an extent that they cannot be excluded from the general cultural context. At the same time, it should be recognized that not only the positive, but also the negative impact of media information on its consumers is increasing. Currently, information flows mainly through media channels.

The importance of media in the world is emphasized in the recommendations of various international organizations, including UNESCO, and defined as follows: (media) related to media (printed and graphic, sound, screen and other information sources) and media technologies; it enables young people to understand how mass media are used and acquire the ability to use media when communicating with others.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Media insecurity is considered to be harming for the health, physical, spiritual and moral development of people, especially young people, including the state's provision of information security for citizens, physical, mental and spiritual development, as well as the protection of human dignity in all audiovisual and electronic media.1

Different pedagogues-scientists give different definitions and have different approaches to its structural structure. Summarizing the opinions of several authors below, we would like to touch upon the content and structure of media security once again.

According to scientific pedagogical and psychological sources, media safety, media competence is a very complex, multi-part, common concept for many disciplines. Therefore, its interpretations differ both in size and content, in terms of meaning and logical content.

Western media pedagogues interpret the concept of "media safety" as follows: "Media competence" is generally understood as an integrative quality of a person, manifested in the ability to select, use, critically analyze, evaluate, create and transmit media in various forms, genres and forms, as well as the readiness to analyze the complex processes of media activity in society2.

By "having a critical attitude" in relation to the information distributed through mass media and social networks, we should understand not to criticize something, but to critically analyze the information (media information) presented to us, to determine the veracity of this information, and to find the manipulative elements that are given in a hidden sense. For example, on January 25, a major failure occurred in the energy system, and interruptions in electricity supply were observed in some regions of our republic. As a result, it is necessary to approach the analysis (media analysis) of manipulative information (disinformation) distributed through social networks. That is why media safety, which is so important in the current globalization conditions, is clearly necessary once again.

In this regard, a project of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was prepared based on the principle "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development".3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Another important task in the development strategy is to strengthen the security and defense potential of our country, to conduct an open and pragmatic, active foreign policy. It is not for nothing that important tasks such as the prevention of IT attacks and the improvement of cyber security have been established in this global world, where everything is interconnected.

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[1] Morozova A.A. Media-bezopasnost v epokhu informatsii // Informatsionnoe pole sovremennoy Rossii: praktiki i effekty: materialy IX Mejdunar. nauch.-prakt. conf. (Kazan, October 18-20, 2012). – V 2-x t. - T. 1. – Kazan, 2012. – S. 280–287.
[2] Psychology obshcheniya. Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar / Pod obshch. ed. A. A. Bodaleva. M: Cogito-Center, 2011.
[3]   https://uza.uz/uz/posts/2022-2026-yillarga-molzhallangan-taraqqiyot-strategiyasi-inson-qadrini-uluglashga-xizmat-qiladi_335186

Therefore, these proposals in the development strategy serve to develop media safety and media competence among professionals.

Therefore, it is necessary to inculcate the concepts of safety in the minds of young people and to teach the concept of "media safety" while connecting the term media in this process. Media safety teaches our young people the skills of news analysis to be able to analyze information and use it properly. As a result of today's rapid development of information technologies, media safety has become the most urgent problem in education.1

Global changes in the media space are associated with technological progress. The development of technology not only promotes the emergence of new opportunities, but also brings all kinds of risks. On the other hand, the information security of the media is often talked about. The fact is that earlier the flow of information coming to young people was strictly controlled by adults. Parents did not allow him to talk to strangers, make friends with "bad peers". With the advent of personal computers (PCs) and the unlimited Internet, the situation has changed dramatically. Young people have free access to social networks, chats, forums, websites, games and other resources on various pages. As a result, they are simply bombarded with too much information that not every child can filter. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that the child is often left alone with the Internet, and many parents lack the knowledge, skills and competence to use a personal computer. The struggle to capture the human heart and mind is becoming the main goal of ideologies armed with various ideas and fed from various sources. Therefore, in order to find out the place of our youth in the society as a whole in the media environment, a survey was conducted to determine the indicators of media literacy among young people. More than 150 young people participated in the survey. Questionnaire consists of 5 questions, 'where do you get more information?'. Below we will analyze the results of the survey in Table 1.

Table 1

(What percentage of participants answered the questions below.)

Name of sources	Number of participants	Percentage
1. Internet (social networks)	98	65.3%
2. Media (magazine, newspaper, radio, TV)	7	0.6%
3. Books	10	0.7%
4. Teachers	15	10%
5. Through communication with friends	20	10.08%
Total participants:	150	100%

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1 Babadjonov S.S. media safety competence of cadets of military educational institutions and its content. Innovations in military education and science of the JV Academy of the Russian Academy of Sciences is a scientific-information magazine. 2021-№3 (12).

It can be seen that the Internet has taken the lead in the distribution of information. It is not a secret to any of us that there is a lot of false information on the Internet and it is becoming a means of promoting mass culture. In addition, the issue of whether the traditional mass media can provide the necessary information for young people is also raised. After all, only 0.6 percent of young people consider newspapers, television, and radio as sources of information. It turned out that it is not for nothing that the book is being criticized for being little read. Only 0.7 percent of young people said that they get information from books. Communication with teachers and friends was not less important, that is, it made 11 percent.

CONCLUSION

In the modern information environment, it is necessary to study not only the positive but also the negative effects of media sources, to analyze their importance in the activities of young people, to develop media immunity to the effective organization of information content.

Media immunity ensures a person's resistance to lies, provocations, and manipulations. Therefore, in the conditions of globalization (to protect young people from manipulative information), another important way to ensure the development of media safety and immunity to the media is to organize media safety classes, which consists in conducting skill classes, which are: the skills of responsible and safe behavior of minors and students in the modern information and telecommunication environment it serves to ensure information security through absorption.

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