

**ENLIGHTENMENT POTENTIAL OF THE MEDIA IN REFORMING THE SPIRITUALITY OF SOCIETY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This article identifies the pedagogical functions of youth television programs to improve the spirituality of students. Improving media pedagogical requirements to increase the effectiveness of topics in the media aimed at developing students' spirituality, improving the methods of using the content of television and radio broadcasts in the educational process, aimed at developing the spirituality of students and youth, development of a model to combat the impact of harmful media products that threaten the morale of students and youth.*

**KEYWORDS:** *China, Newspapers, Globalization, Modern Computer Processors, Democratization, Modernization.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Mankind's path to the present age, known as the "information age" has been a long and arduous one. About ten thousand years ago, the first means of human communication - oral speech, and 7 - 8 thousand years ago, the means of written communication appeared. Paper and printing equipment were invented in the 4th - 5th centuries (in China). During these periods, there were two major obstacles and shortcomings in the development of the media: the first was the speed of information, and the second was the scale of information. With the development of industry in the XIX century there were revolutionary changes in this area. The railway appeared, in 1825, at 20km per hour. The first steam locomotive with speed was invented in 1847 by an telegraph. This allowed for more remote locations and faster data transfer<sup>1</sup>. In 1870 the telephone and in 1895 the radio were invented. These were the first examples of the media and laid the foundation for their further development. In the first half of the twentieth century, an important event in human life - television. According to statistics, by the end of the twentieth century, there were 2.2 billion radios and 1.2 billion televisions on earth. Newspapers with 10,000 different titles (10 billion copies), more than 4,000 feature films have been made. By the end of the twentieth century, new media, the computer, the Internet, and the mobile phone, were invented. If in 1995 the number of Internet users in the world was only 90 thousand people, today it has exceeded 3 billion.

Based on the analytical results of surveys conducted among students in the initial experimental work, a 12-hour curriculum was developed as part of the study. This curriculum, which covers the educational aspects of the content of spiritual education in the media, was introduced into practice in experimental groups in the experimental stages. The content of this curriculum was enriched with a database of media materials that do not contradict the Eastern mentality, with recommendations for the formation of information security skills among students.

**12-HOUR CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM OF THE COURSE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT-YOUTH SPIRITUALITY ON THE BASIS OF MASS MEDIA (FOR GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Practical training</b>	<b>General</b>
1	Mass media as a means of shaping the spiritual worldview	1		1
2	The media and the ideological landscape of the world		2	2
3	My choice in the media world		1	1
4	Coverage of youth issues on TV.	1		1
5	Educational aspects of youth radio broadcasting.	1		1
6	Internet use culture		2	2
7	Popular culture and ideological immunity	2		2
8	Ancestor teaching and spiritual perfection in media programs	2		2
	<b>General:</b>	7	5	12

The number of mobile phone users is three times higher. While the discoveries of the twentieth century affected all spheres of social life, especially the acquisition or transmission of information, which was subject to time and space, now the content of the category of time has changed radically. That is, it is constantly decreasing day by day. Modern computer processors have 80-100 million transistors and can perform up to two billion tasks per second. The concept of “space” is also losing its boundaries. This is because with the help of satellites in the universe, people are now able to communicate with each other from different parts of the world via the Internet and mobile communications<sup>2</sup>.

Today, the rapid development of information and communication technologies has led to the continuous flow of information in human life, the emergence of a global information system in the world. This, in turn, led to the formation of a global information society. The unprecedented impact of globalization on all aspects of individual and social life is becoming a common reality. In this case, the growth of endless information flows, the news of an event on one side of the world will instantly reach that side and affect social reality, which will require all societies and state institutions to re-analyze national security through the prism of globalization. Many percent of the socio-political and ideological information that is being disseminated through the media is a matter of concern in various countries around the world.

The forces that seek to take over the world are trying to use information as a weapon. In other words, on the one hand, information is important as a source of expanding the spiritual world of mankind, enriching human knowledge, and on the other hand, information is becoming a “weapon” that separates man from himself, his nation, his homeland and eventually turns him into a manatee. it is no secret to anyone today. Already, many countries are forced to take special measures to protect their culture, traditions and spiritual values from the influence of foreign information. Therefore, it is extremely important to understand the content of the information flowing in the course of rapid events, to interpret it correctly and draw conclusions. At a time

when the process of globalization is in full swing, the main task facing them is for any media outlet to develop and gain a foothold in the global information space. The media is inextricably linked with all aspects of human life. In the example of our country, in Uzbekistan, the media is one of the most important and fundamental tools not only in strengthening the role of civil society institutions, but also in reforming the morale of society in this regard. Based on this approach to the media, during the years of independence in our country all the conditions have been created for the activities of the media, which has modern technical equipment, broad and thoughtful staff, and acquires a new content. Use of ancestral teachings in national television and radio broadcasts to shape the spirituality of young people. Creating and distributing videos based on ancestral teachings. The role of media products in the process of spiritual growth, covering national values and ancestral teachings. Issues of forming a sense of respect for ancestors and history, the development of a sense of responsibility and involvement in students through national media products.

As part of the study, the methods of using the content of television and radio broadcasts in educational processes (interviews, roundtables, video lectures, and media weeks) aimed at developing the spirituality of students and youth were improved on the basis of media pedagogical resources. Below we will talk about the methods of introducing TV programs in the process of spiritual education of the educational institution, community and family:

in the educational institution:

in the organization of the teaching process on the basis of interactive methods, the teacher can use episodic footage from the demonstrations, small plots (video lectures) in the classroom and encourage students to observe, to develop creative and critical thinking skills through media;

include the issue of the impact of information attacks on the agenda of school parent meetings and encourage children to discuss their use of the media to protect themselves from such attacks, ie access to the Internet, social networks, movies, series, clips;

organizing a group of “Young Journalists” at school and following the example of national TV shows, making short videos, conducting targeted interviews, organizing shows such as “Zakovat”, “Bilimdon”, filming them using tablets and mobile phones, and on a certain day of the week results can be achieved by organizing media weeks and bringing their creative products to the attention of peers and teachers.

in the neighborhood:

establishment of clubs of young artists “Journalists of our neighborhood” in the mahallas and the implementation of the above tasks in the mahallas, as well as the presentation of short videos (video lectures) of young artists from the activities of the mahalla, the life of exemplary families;

to discuss (discuss) pedagogical issues related to protecting children from media products that harm their health and spirituality on the basis of our national values and traditions, such as the principle of “take care of your child” and “Seven neighborhood parents for one child” and with veterans, deputies and guards can be implemented by finding a solution together.

in a family environment:

parents can watch, discuss, have conversations with their children in the family circle, determine their children's views on the TV program, marking the publications of the program;

assisting children in sending comments and suggestions about the TV programs they watch to a letter or mtrk.uz, thereby establishing a virtual communication (media communication) between the child and the media, teaching them to use the media purposefully;

during the day the child (student) should be taught to write down what shows he saw and what

conclusions he came to and to share his thoughts with his parents.

The content of this course is integrated into the content of the subjects “Fundamentals of National Independence and Spirituality”, according to which the spirituality of students is improved on the basis of sources of national media products (television, radio, movies, Internet news). In order to achieve the result, teachers of science in the series “Fundamentals of National Independence and Spirituality” were equipped with media knowledge, media pedagogical methods. At the final pilot stage, the levels of formation of students’ spirituality on the basis of the media, expert inquiries, pedagogical consortium, and communication with parents, control questions, surveys, pedagogical observation, interviews, and interview methods were determined as follows. As a result of experimental work, the effectiveness of the use of spiritual and educational content by respondents has changed significantly.

At a time when Uzbekistan is steadily moving towards building a democratic state and civil society, the media play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of this multifaceted process, ensuring public and political stability and democratic renewal, and shaping public opinion and promoting active participation in the reform process. The most important task of the media is to cover the domestic and foreign policy of our country objectively, based on the diversity of views and opinions on the events taking place around us, with the aim of further liberalizing our society. The steady strengthening of the material and technical base of the information sphere testifies to the great work done in this direction during the years of independence. Concluding from the above statistical analysis, it can be said that the test methodology of using the media used in the experimental classes is effective, and the conducted experimental analysis provides a basis for its popularization throughout the country.

Fifteen years ago, there were 475 media outlets in the country, today there are more than 1,400 registered print and electronic media. The number of non-governmental media outlets is also growing. Many state and non-state television and radio studios, using modern media technologies and digital equipment, have managed to raise the technical quality of their programs and broadcasts to world standards. It should be noted that a wide range of opportunities has been created for the development of Internet journalism, which will allow faster dissemination of information. Today, more than a hundred websites of the country’s media operate in the media space. Over the past years, a solid legal framework has been created that fully complies with international norms on the regulation, liberalization and support of the media, providing legal guarantees for participation in the process of democratization and modernization, deepening social, political and economic reforms. First of all, this is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 29 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, speech and religion, as well as the right to seek, receive and impart information of their choice. The Constitution also contains special norms determining the legal status of the media. Under Article 67, the media is free and operates in accordance with the law. They are responsible for the accuracy of the information in the prescribed manner. Censorship is not allowed. This is constitutional.

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