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SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL NEED TO PROTECT STUDENTS FROM HARMFUL INFORMATION AND DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS

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Аннотация: Мақолада глобал ахборот маконида шиддатли тус олган ахборотлар оқими, унда содир бўлаётган деструктив жихатлар, ахборот тармоқлари орқали ўқувчи-ўқувчи-ёшлар онгига салбий таъсир этувчи зарарли ахборотлар ҳамда бузғунчи ғоялардан ҳимояланишнинг ижтимоий-педагогик зарурияти, педагогик-психологик хусусиятлари, омиллари, ўқувчиларнинг ахборот саводхонлигини шакллантиришда ўқитувчи ва ота-оналарнинг ўзаро ҳамкорликда тарбиявий ишни ташкил этиш механизмлари таҳлил қилинган.

Таянч сўзлар: глобаллашув, ахборот, ахборот оқими, таълим, тарбия, ўқувчи, зарарли ахборот, бузғунчи ғоя, инфор­мацион хавфсизлик.

Аннотация: В статье анализируются потоки информации, поступающие в глобальное информационное пространство, деструктивные аспекты, происходящие в нем, вредная информация, негативно влияющая на сознание читателей и молодежи через информационные сети, а также социально-педагогическая необходимость защиты от деструктивных идей, педагогические и психологические особенности, факторы, организация воспитательной работы педагогов и родителей.

Ключевые слова: глобализм, информация, информационный поток, образование, воспитание, ученик, вредоносная информация, деструктивная идея, информационная безопасность.

Annotation: The article analyzes the flows of information entering the global information space, destructive aspects occurring in it, harmful information that negatively affects the consciousness of readers and young people through information networks, as well as the socio-pedagogical need for protection from destructive ideas, pedagogical and psychological characteristics, factors, organization of educational work of teachers and parents.

Keywords: globalism, information, information flow, education, upbringing, student, malicious information, destructive idea, information security.

INTRODUCTION: Currently, not only in the socio-economic sphere, but also in the process of informatization, global development is taking place, which has a serious impact on socio-ethical relations. Recently, on television, on film screens and in the press, there has been an increase in the promotion of nonsense and vulgarity, and sometimes moral depravity, through the promotion of transparency in art. We must counter the informational attack that is engulfing such human emotions today. Ideas that contradict our peoples' imagination, historical and cultural traditions,

oriental etiquette, moral norms, pornographic "works", works of fine art and our fight against its immoral aspects is becoming a need. These immoral works, called "popular culture", are posing a great threat to national cultures and the process of national development.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted, "the state youth policy pursued in Uzbekistan today and its practical results are of great interest to the world community. The initiatives put forward by our country in this regard, including the development of the UN International Convention on the rights of students, the appeal of the leaders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to youth, the adoption and implementation of the Action plan for its implementation, are receiving international support.

We all see and observe that the modern rapidly changing world not only opens up new horizons and opportunities for humanity and students, but also exposes them to various unprecedented dangers.

Threats such as religious extremism, terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, illegal migration, "mass culture" inflict great suffering on many families and countries, and hostile forces turn immature children against their parents and homeland. That is why we, parents, educators, the public, society, have to be more alert and aware of this problem, and considering the statement by our great enlightened ancestor Abdurauf Fitrat, this world is indeed a battlefield, and a healthy body, a sharp mind and good morals are its weapon, one needs to work on the basis of enlightenment against ignorance"[1].

It is a pity that in today's informational age and the virtual world, students are turning into "cybermen" indifferent to their surroundings, representatives of human society, homeland, history, national and spiritual and moral values, legal consciousness, as well as the future, limiting their freedom. The virtual world leads to the manipulation of the individual, that is, to its submission through intellectual dependence. Through the internet, which has become one of the leading media, you can instantly access different corners of the world. Especially, youth who spends a day surfing through pornographic, chat, gaming websites and takes up using mobile phones for internet as a hobby are becoming, as it seems, self-absorbed, selfish, ignorant, arrogant.

Some students accept the information they come across as accurate without sorting the data. The evil forces want to use this to gain power. Information means power. Access to information is a condition of freedom. But information cannot be controlled, it is open to everyone as a democratic source, and it cannot be managed alone. In fact, a person needs to develop the ability to receive and hear good information, to receive harmless information. Before receiving this or that information, a person should ask himself the question: "Who disseminates this information?", "Why does it transmit?", "What is its purpose?" Therefore, time is demanding that we pay special attention to the daily life and education of our students. The slogan "Take care of your own child!", which is becoming more widespread in our country today should not only be a dry slogan, it should penetrate deeply into the hearts and minds of every parent and every citizen and become a practical action"[2].

Literature Review: Philosophical and pedagogical aspects of such issues as the protection of students from malicious information flows, information security skills, ideological immunity have been researched by Sh. Pakhrutdinov, M. Kuronov, Z. Davronov, B. Aliev, S. Otamurotov, A. Ochildiev, I. Khojamurodov, Sh. Kakhorova, U. Saidova. In particular, Z. Davronov [3] noted that as a result of the creation of computers, informational technologies penetrating deeply into the development of science, the content and essence of the cognitive process, B. Aliyev, A. Melikulov [4] researched that the purpose of the movement serving for the interest of driving forces of the information process is to defeat the traditional way of thinking based on national interests and values, and create a unified civilization that dominates economically, socially, politically and culturally, based on western standards throughout the world.

Socio-pedagogical, didactic and methodological aspects of the problem, including the formation of students' spiritual outlook, beliefs, culture of a healthy lifestyle, ideological immunity, conceptual foundations for the development of informational culture among students have been researched by S. Nishonova, U. Aleulov, U. Makhkamov, O. Musurmonova, B. Adizov, D. Sharipova, Sh. Sharipov, M. Kuronov, M. Bekmurodov, K. Kuronboyev, O. Jamoliddinova, B. Khodjaev, T. Utebayev, Z. Kurboniyozova, Z. Kosimova, N.M. Dalimova [5].

Scientists from the CIS countries S.R. Udaloe, S. A. Zaitseva, G. A. Kruchinina, I. A. Bolshakova, O. V. Chernetsova, M. Lapchik, A. A. Mukasheva, R. Yu. Khurum, T.A. Lavina [6] and others conducted research on the pedagogical and psychological aspects of the formation of teachers' skills in this area in the formation of informational competence among students, foreign experience on the problem. Researchers D. B. Yakubjanova, A. A. Temerbekova [7] and others conducted research on the methodological aspects of the formation of informational competence in future employees.

In the researches of foreign scientists L. Rogers, J.A. Twidle, L. Fernández-Sanz, J. Gómez-Pérez, A. Castillo-Martínez, P.B.A. Ojeda, M.F.G. Aguilar, E.S. Zeran [8] formation of informational and communicative competence among future teachers and the importance of its use in their career has been studied.

Analysis of scientific psycho-pedagogical research in recent years shows that, despite the importance of the direction of the topic under study, there is currently a lack of resources for scientific and practical work on this topic. In the research by N. Sattarova [9], the emphasis was placed on the safety of a child using the internet. The author gave a number of recommendations to teachers, students and parents. However, the research focuses only on informational security of students in the educational institution and in computer science lessons.

Research Methodology: In the course of the research were used scientifically-philosophical principles and methods such as systematics, theoretical-deductive conclusions, analysis and synthesis, history and logic, hermeneutic analysis, inheritance, universalism and nationality, comparative analysis.

Analysis and Results: As a result of the rapid development of the internet in a new stage of development, there is a process of grouping the content of informational sites in different directions. Information about youth activities on the internet, i.e. a

description of modern social life, including education in secondary schools, professional colleges, universities, recreation centers, interest in sports, is formed as the sites visited by young people. The emergence of the term "youth sites" is directly related to the globalization of the leading countries of the world, the deepening of interstate relations in socio-economic development, the formation of various international associations, unions and organizations.

In particular, researcher I.V. Zhilavskaya notes that "youth sites" are sites that provide information about young people, and that youth sites are now part of the media [10]. The concept of "youth sites" also includes sites of education, entertainment, trade, high technology (technical), sports and culture in the national segment.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Children from Information Harmful to Their Health" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on August 15, 2017 and approved by the Senate on August 24, 2017. By law, children are considered to be persons under the age of eighteen (minors). Also, the main directions of the classification of information harmful to children's health in Article 16 of the Law are:

Information harmful to children's health includes informational products that are prohibited from distribution to children, as well as informational products that are restricted to distribution to children of certain age groups.

Prohibited informational products for children include:

that encourages children to commit actions that threaten their life and (or) health, including causing harm to their own health, suicide, as well as promoting such actions;

that creates the desire of children to use alcohol and tobacco products, drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances that affect mental activity, to participate in gambling, riots, prostitution, vagrancy, begging or other forms of antisocial behavior;

that justifies the possibility of violence and cruel treatment towards people or animals, or incitement to commit acts of violence;

that denies family values, propaganda of immorality, as well as the formation of a disrespectful attitude towards parents and other family members;

that justifies unlawful behavior and lead to the commission of a crime;

that calls for the promotion of destructive ideas in society;

that contains obscene words;

that contains information of a pornographic nature;

informational products which are information about children who have been the victims of illegal activities, including the child's last name, first name, patronymic, photos and video of his parents and other legal representatives, date of birth of the child, audiotape of his voice, information about the place of residence or temporary residence and so on.

Informational products that are restricted to distribution to children of certain age groups include:

that presented in the form of a description of cruelty, physical and (or) psychological violence, crime or other actions against society;

that presented in a way that causes fear, panic or confusion in children, including non-violent death, illness, suicide, accident, accident or catastrophe and/or their degrading consequences;

that presented in the form of a description of sexual relations between a man and a woman;

an information product containing insulting words that are not considered as foul language [11].

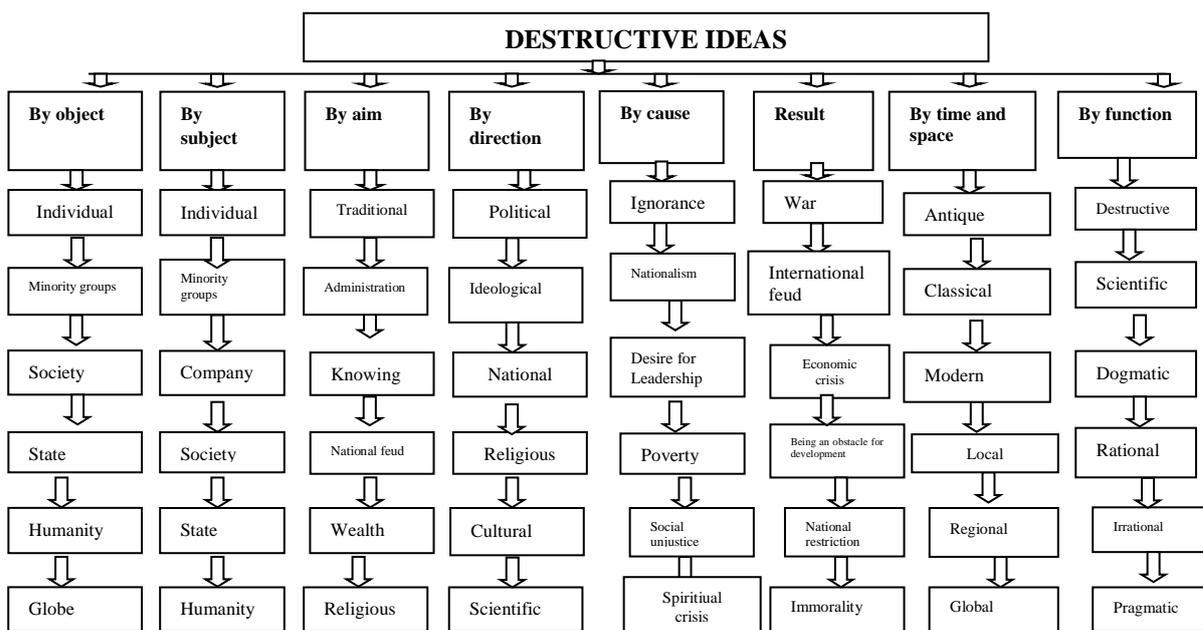
The positive changes taking place in our country and the laws adopted are aimed at realizing the intellectual potential, abilities and talents of our children and grandchildren, their transformation into truly harmoniously developed people and meeting the needs and interests of our students.

Well, then how can we explain the inhuman actions of some students who were educated in the family, and then at the university, who ate the bread and salt of this country, betrayed the Motherland and its people, trampled on our ancient values, our sacred religion? How can you explain that he harasses his compatriots? Where is the root of the problem? We want to talk about just one aspect of these broad and complex issues: the negative impact of globalization on the education of students and youth.

When we talk about this process, we often focus on the economic, scientific, technical and even political integration of different countries, the pros and cons of this process. But for some reason, insufficient attention is paid to its influence on the development of the cultural and spiritual sphere, the relationship between universal and national customs and traditions, especially family values.

However, some developed countries seek to promote their way of life, worldview and values by political, economic and ideological means, which undermines the national customs and traditions of other peoples.

Today, destructive ideas that negatively affect student learning include:



Socio-political information is the means of exchange between members of society, social groups, political organizations and a collection of knowledge that they



use in their activities and information and messages about social and political life. Socio-political information is becoming more and more important and priority in human relations, political processes, community management, organization of scientific, educational and pedagogical work and in the implementation of propaganda [12].

Mass media plays an important role in the development and circulation of socio-political information whose completeness, reliability are of great importance. It should be noted that in 2017 there were 1294 media outlets in the country, of which about 160 were newspapers and magazines [13]. More than 30% of the 200 websites are designed for children and young people. The number of internet users is almost 10 million, and most of them are young people [14]. In fact, even though the proliferation of media and the popularity of the internet are positive developments, it should not be overlooked that they contain informational and invisible threats. We need to teach young people to defend themselves against informational attacks in the education system, teaching them to avoid the consequences of informational wars in the educational process.

In the first ten months of 2018, 36.9% of internet users in Uzbekistan were subjected to cyber attacks. According to this indicator, the country ranks at 27th. 69.8% of users were attacked by viruses on hard drives and USB sticks. It is 13th in the world.

According to the researcher M.V. Beshtokov, protecting young people from aggressive ideas and information that negatively affects their psyche and creating its innovative mechanisms is of great practical importance as well as improving the national segment of the internet in the country, enriching it with innovative content, the content of democratic reforms[16]. Therefore, given that some young people are exposed to destructive ideas through online gambling, it is recommended to organize a monitoring of online gambling on the internet [17].

One of the important tasks is the formation of the practice of correct and rational use of information in the education system. The reason is that when correctly used information becomes knowledge, misinterpreted information leads to social instability. Therefore, a new approach to the pedagogical process of forming a culture of information consumption among students and future teachers, the formation of the skills of logical analysis of information among young people is one of the urgent tasks. Most young people spend their free time, and even their time in educational institutions, in internet clubs. As a result, the internet is becoming just a gaming world for them. In addition, it is there are over 9,000 sites on the internet that advertise simple ways to commit suicide. Almost half of computer games promote violence and evil, and 42% of children and adolescents are completely dependent on the effects of pornography distributed through the internet system. International experts have found that 38% of children around the world regularly visit websites promoting nationalism. When 70% of today's young people talk about their interests and hobbies, they start with sports, communication with friends, spiritual and cultural recreation, as well as computer technology, their interest in the internet [18]. Therefore, it is necessary to create a national system for the formation of an etiquette

of rational use of the internet among students and a pedagogical system of protection against informational attacks.

Conclusion/Recommendations:

It is also necessary to further develop activities in the following areas:

- The role and importance of information and data diversity in the social network and mass media in the life of students at the present time, a deeper understanding of the processes taking place in the informational society, taking into account the pros and cons of the information provided and received, developing a necessary skills in that respect;

- In contrast to the innate immunity of a person, it is necessary to form in students the appropriate immunity of our national and spiritual and moral values.

- To protect our children from the evils of the informational age, especially from the disease called "internet addiction" and mental addiction to social networks, each parent must take care of their children and save them from them;

- Each parent should constantly explain to their children the importance of the correct and effective use of the possibilities of the mass media and informational technology. This is, first of all, an important task and duty to parents;

- We should guide our youth to enjoy the invaluable heritage of our world famous thinkers and teach them how to fight ignorance with education, guide students to read books in order to become enlightened and spiritual. Reading a book develops the human mentally and it eventually becomes a spiritual necessity.

- We, teachers and educators, spiritual workers, strive to protect the hearts and minds of our dear children from alien and harmful influences, to find factors to strengthen national moral values in the context of an accelerated flow of information and to develop ideological immunity to increase its effectiveness and efficiency.

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