

ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF PARTICIPATORY EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotation

In this article, in the present period of globalization, preventing young people from following various destructive, alien ideas by forming a sense of belonging to the Motherland is becoming a topical issue. The article discusses the specifics of shaping the sense of involvement of young people, as well as the role of the media in this case.

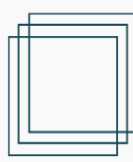
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Today, radical changes are required in all spheres of society to address the threats posed by globalization in the spiritual life of society.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said that "one of the most important issues for us is to bring up young people with high spirituality, modern knowledge and professions, independent thinking in the spirit of national and universal values." At a time of radical changes in our country, the solution of a number of tasks in this regard is also on the agenda. The topic of our graduate work is one of them.

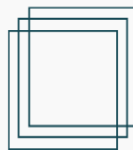
In order to maintain social stability in solving the problems of the transition period, when one ideology was replaced by another, it was necessary to restore the culture inherited from our ancestors and apply it to society by studying it more widely. This process is primarily assessed by the increase in individual activity of people. And it is characterized by the fact that a number of tasks along the way are still pending.

There is a need for the citizens of our country to use the experience of thousands of years of historical and spiritual development, the foundations of our national statehood, the roots of our spiritual heritage, our national mentality and rich values, as well as the experience of developed democracies. This has led to the emergence of new innovative approaches increased the role of social networks. As the First President of the Republic said, "Today we have a historic opportunity to critically evaluate our path, identify the foundations of national statehood, return to the roots of our great culture, the roots of our ancient heritage and apply the rich traditions of our past to build a new society." In addition, the issue is that under the influence of almost all threats, ie "global culture" created by globalization, leading countries are pursuing ideological struggles for young independent developing countries and inculcating foreign ideas in the minds of young people through social networks and in it the role of education is to study the issues of its improvement. Indeed, only in



this way can we address globalization and the aspects that threaten the development of society, which is one of the most important issues today.

Many scholars believe that globalization began as a result of great geographical discoveries, but one thing to keep in mind is that there have always been ties between peoples and nations. If we look at history, we can see that the gradual spread of the Aryan tribes from the East to Europe, as a result of which people were similar in general, that is, some aspects of globalization emerged from that period. Moreover, the aspirations of historical commanders such as Makedonsky, Chengiz Khan, Amir Temur to dominate other states show that the ground for globalization was laid even before the great geographical discoveries. The most positive, effective aspect of the great geographical discoveries was the emergence and formation of maritime relations in addition to land relations. As a result, previously unknown continents and states were discovered, and the process of globalization continued to improve. If we look at the history, we will inevitably remember Napoleon Bonaparte, who also committed many invasions and bloodshed during his life. Regardless of which of the above, all of them brought their soldiers to the country where they had invaded, in order to be good to the local people, and when the time came, they personally married the natives, or else the mature people of that place, prominent scientists, even if they were forced to return to encouraged to serve for their country. These events have led to the unification of nations in terms of language and culture. Compared to the nineteenth century, globalization in the twentieth century was extremely extensive. The First World War, the World Economic Crisis of 1929-1933, and the subsequent Second World War are examples of this. Or the processes that followed: the crisis of 1973-1974, the economic wars of different countries, the collapse of the USSR clearly show the scale of globalization. At present, it is not difficult to see and perceive its very strong and wide-ranging impact on all fronts. In particular, the strengthening of unity and cooperation between states, nations and peoples, the creation of opportunities for foreign investment, free movement of labor, the legal employment of every citizen in a foreign country with other diplomatic relations of his country, work as a citizen of the state the possibility of its application by the state, the creation of many new jobs, the rapid spread of information technology, modern communication science, the universal integration of different customs, cultures, traditions, the possibility of mutual assistance in environmental and various problems existence, if necessary, intensification - of course, all this is achieved due to globalization. In such a situation, only those who have strengthened their self, national idea and ideology, without abandoning the heritage and values of their ancestors, are ready to apply global culture to the national level, or what we now consider modernity. It is also clear from the above that the essence of the content of globalization is very comprehensive. "Globalization is a factor that strengthens the process of unification and integration of mankind, increases its welfare, accelerates



the economic and political processes of states, stimulates the exchange of technological, scientific and cultural achievements of countries and peoples, on the other hand, as a factor that increasingly widens the gap between countries that do not belong to the weak western world” 10. Hence, globalization in many ways serves as a key factor in the development of human society. Globalization helps to deepen ties between people of different countries, to soften national, religious and cultural differences between people, and creates conditions for the exchange of information, technology and scientific and technical achievements. It plays an important role in the study of different cultures, customs and traditions, in the establishment of international diplomatic relations, in monitoring the development of political processes. At the same time, it serves the interests of groups that have destructive ideas in many ideological reflections, disrupting the life of society, causing social instability. The essence of globalization, the understanding of its content, is closely related to the movement, activity, mental state of people in society, as well as the political governance of society, the social situation there, the development of legal consciousness. Of course, in order for us to use it effectively, society will not be in decline, but will be developed. Proper use of the process of globalization is the basis for the stability of society. After all, it should not be forgotten that any development can be achieved with sustainability.

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