

Ways to Form Immunity of Protection from "Public Culture" in Adolescent Students

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Abstract: *Today, many parents and educators do not know what tools should be used to build immunity in students against "popular culture". To do this, first and foremost, educators and parents need to focus on nurturing the artistic taste of adolescents. To this end, it is necessary to study the interests and needs of adolescents in the arts, arts and literature, to include information about high-quality works of art and examples of fiction in the content of textbooks and textbooks.*

Keywords: *"Popular culture", immunity, means, educators, parents, adolescents, artistic taste, artistic means, art and literature, interest, need, works of art, examples of fiction, textbooks.*

INTRODUCTION. Today, many parents and educators do not know what tools should be used to build immunity in students against "popular culture". To do this, first and foremost, educators and parents need to focus on nurturing the artistic taste of adolescents. To this end, it is necessary to study the interests and needs of adolescents in the arts, arts and literature, to include information about high-quality works of art and examples of fiction in the content of textbooks and textbooks. In the process of extracurricular activities, it is advisable to acquaint students with the works of art and fiction created by our ancestors. In conveying the centuries-old traditions of our people to the minds of students, it is necessary to acquaint them with the humane content of our national values.

The propagandists of "popular culture" effectively use the things they like, the emotions, to capture the minds of teenagers. One of them is the theme of love. Proponents of "popular culture" refer to the relationship between young people who are timid, hugging and kissing in the streets, trying to impress everyone. Passionate teenagers, on the other hand, are prone to such situations very quickly. At this age, it is necessary to explain to teenagers enough about the human love that our ancestors sang and remained faithful for a lifetime. We need to explain to them that true love is free from lust, luxury, and hunger for glory, using concrete examples to explain that we are the ancestors of pure love, such as Silver and Otabek, Rano and Anwar, Farhod and Shirin, Layli and Majnun, lover Garib and Shohsanam. Only then can we ensure that adolescent students develop spiritually healthy. To do this, first of all, class leaders need to work in collaboration with parents, school psychologists.

Qualitative classification of information provided by the propagandists of "popular culture" helps to build immunity against it. This information can be useful or harmful, dangerous-safe. Such a classification helps to define information protection and defense actions. The technical means and methods of protection today do not allow to create sufficient immunity to the attacks of "mass culture". This does not help to neutralize the impact of the information. The main tool of the propagandists of "mass culture" is the mass media.

Immunity against "popular culture" is a pedagogical mechanism that protects the intellect from a foreign culture.

Conscious decisions are a prerequisite for adolescent learners to take a momentary conscious action and help them understand the essence of cultural values. Gradually, decisions are made that a certain amount of information reaches all areas of the intellect, creating immunity against "popular culture."

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At the same time, this information affects the mind of the person and serves to develop his emotional spheres. Also, the negative information disseminated by the proponents of “popular culture” has a negative impact on the minds of adolescent students.

Adolescents need to develop the skills to perceive the levels of danger and usefulness of information based on the formation of core values. The core values are connected with the centuries-old experience, history and culture of our people and serve to ensure the maturity of the individual. The information disseminated by the propagandists of "popular culture" affects the individual's consciousness, his emotional and intellectual spheres. Because the tools provided by the propagandists of "popular culture" have a strong emotional coloring, it quickly captures the minds of young people in particular. The level of danger of the information received under the influence of high emotional arousal is high, it has the ability to control the behavior of adolescents.

Protecting adolescents from the attacks of “popular culture” should be done not only by influencing their intellectual, but also their emotional spheres. Smile, delight, laughter, fear, horror, etc. can be expressed as expressions of emotional effects manifested for the purpose of self-defense. Conscious implementation of protection does not require any cost. That is why it is effective.

It is important not to accept negative information, to protect it from them, not to become addicted to them. This requires the implementation of their actions on the basis of conscious mastery of the historical experience of the Uzbek people, the means necessary for this and an understanding of the essence of their content. It is very important to protect against the negative information spread by the propagandists of "popular culture". The means of protection are the universal cultural riches created as a result of the historical experience, values, traditions, customs and scientific and technical achievements of the Uzbek people. Adolescents and young people are the ones who need protection from "popular culture". Their minds are occupied with a lot of negative information, videos expressing behavior, materials on social sites.

Protection against information attacks is a form of protection of adolescents from the negative effects of "popular culture", which requires the use of special pedagogical tools. In adolescents, the formation of immunity that allows them to withstand risk is a primary need. Historical and cultural values play an important role in the formation of behavioral stereotypes in the representatives of our nation. These values are reflected in folk songs, epics, fairy tales, proverbs and sayings, dances and examples of art. The heritage of our ancestors reflects the values of the code of conduct. Accordingly, historical and cultural riches serve as an important pedagogical tool in the formation of cultural patterns of behavior in adolescents, the formation of immunity against "popular culture".

Cultural riches are passed down from generation to generation through language. That is why the samples of fiction and folklore created in the Uzbek language for many centuries serve as an important tool in inculcating cultural values in adolescents. Language is a key tool in helping a nation understand its identity.

"Popular culture" is trying to inculcate in the minds of young people hybrid cultural views under the guise of modernity, denying the cultural riches created by the Uzbek people for many centuries. National ideology, identity and self-identification contribute to the formation of immunity against “popular culture”. Self-identification is a basic form of self-awareness. Self-awareness means deepening the culture of the Uzbek people. Self-awareness, on the other hand, provides self-protection in a complex information space. Cultural immunity, on the other hand, means self-regulation in a cultural environment. Thus, cultural immunity serves as the main evidence in the process of self-awareness. If the cultural immunity is strong, there will be no cases of indulgence in destructive alien ideas.

National self-awareness and solidarity are the main conditions for preserving and enriching the centuries-old culture of the Uzbek people. National culture plays an important role in the life of the Uzbek people. Protecting yourself from the negative effects of “popular culture” allows you to determine what to teach teenagers and what to avoid. It is important to provide didactic tools that

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serve to shape adolescents' self-awareness skills. Assimilation of negative information reduces adolescents' chances of self-awareness. On the basis of mastering the national cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, students become the subjects of cultural heritage. It is required to integrate different parts of cultural heritage into the educational content, taking into account their age characteristics and opportunities for mastering. Thus, the cultural riches of the Uzbek people become an integral part of the culture of adolescents.

An individual, family, community, nation and state can be manifested as a subject of cultural riches. The development of cultural riches takes place in several stages: the selection of cultural riches (it manifests itself as a creative activity); mastering (access to necessary information, resources and other resources within its capabilities); to understand cultural riches with an understanding of the essence of the content. This activity takes place in the educational process.

The desire and goal-oriented formation and development of the desire, skills and abilities to independently master the cultural heritage is required. In this case, the ability represents a way to perform certain actions under the control of the mind. Competence, on the other hand, means performing actions through subconscious control. This requires the introduction of traditional games, didactic tools, methods into the educational process. Games are the main way to master the riches of culture, without which it is impossible to achieve this goal. At the same time, it is required to protect adolescent students from video information. Today, television, advertising, video products, information on social networks contain a large number of cultural viruses.

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