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RESEARCH METHODS AS AN OBJECT OF ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL JOURNALISM

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ABOUT ARTICLE

<p>Key words: Globalization, conference, modernization, multimedia, axilglobalists, liberalism, conservatism.</p> <p>Received: 04.06.2023 Accepted: 09.06.2023 Published: 14.06.2023</p>	<p>Abstract: The article pays special attention to the role of the information factor in democratization of society, such topical issues as the tasks of the media in the context of global informatization, political journalism.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

In terms of the fact that the media can be the only and literal mediator between power and the people, the importance of forming public opinion, instilling the idea of national independence in the minds of our people, the main thing, the younger generation is incomparable. They are a process of socio-political, economic-legal, spiritual and educational reforms, an effective tool that quickly reflects problems in this regard, various aspects of the life of society. The media, which is considered the fourth power, should give a wide path to various thoughts, colorful views and approaches, arouse the conscious attitude of people to the renewal and changes taking place in our lives, and operate on the principles of impartiality and truthfulness .

LITERATURE REVIEW

We should not allow the emergence of an ideological gap in the minds of our young people, which is especially globalized, fast-paced, fully informed ideological conflicts have intensified. In young people, it will be necessary to form a strong spiritual immunity that protects against external ideological influences and attacks. To do this, with the help of the press, we are required to teach our young people to think freely, independently, to show spiritual and material support for their own opinion in the face of faith, reason, Strong will, wise, various information. Again, we must instill in the minds and hearts of our youth the history of our great land, our national values and the invaluable scientific and spiritual heritage left by our great ancestors. The term presupposes the need to enable young people, citizens in general, not to fall into the domain of foreign and harmful ideas coming from abroad, and to realize

“white and black”, and finally to introduce technologies related to state management based on tolerance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Creating a wide opportunity for active participation of young people in socio-political processes taking place in Uzbekistan in the context of democratization of society and modernization of the country, in particular, increasing political and educational articles in the press in preventing the harm of propaganda and missionary work inherent in foreign ideologies, placing them mainly on the internet sites of adolescents and young people, , the aim is to elevate its political culture and explore it as an effective means of communication. In addition, it was intended to prove in this Diploma work that there is a need to establish the teaching of science or special Sciences in the political and educational sphere in the system of Social Sciences of higher educational institutions .

The active participation of young people in political processes is one of the main factors of the country's democratic development. Great opportunities have been created for young people to work in socio-political processes in the last five years.

The brochure" the idea of national independence: basic concepts and principles " presents unethical ideas as an ideological threat to those who seek to morally undermine the people. So, it is necessary to promote perverse ideas to people, to evaluate in them any attempts to make decisions of their qualities contrary to humanity as an ideological threat.

Secondly, there is an attempt to recognize the Western-specific mass culture as a universal culture, a universal culture. At the same time, globalization is defined as “the formation of a holistic world, the decision-making of a single large state, the culture of a single World(!) as a process of structuring the international community” that scholars interpret. In this respect, it is also not for nothing that axilglobalists interpret the process of globalization as a new manifestation of cultural imperialism .

Speaking about the essence of such values as freedom, liberal democracy, scientific and technical progress and inviolability of private property, promoted as Universal values, the famous scientist E.The Azoryans affirm that the negative aspects of these values are never really spoken of: “individual freedom and individualism have become a factor of primacy and eating society from within without a path to freedom. Liberal democracy cannot meet the requirements of the era and denies historical laws. Therefore, in the mood of the public, there is a desire for liberalism and conservatism, and in some places socialism and fascism. Scientific and technical and cultural progress is hiding behind its rangorang surface such negative consequences as the environmental crisis, weapons of mass destruction, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, obscenity, human-curbing mass culture, the violation of national traditions and the spiritual impoverishment of man. While the inviolability of private property served as a motive that moved the market economy, it created polarization in society, causing the reverse functioning of this mechanism-the settling of the poor at one pole and the Badgers at the other pole”.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

In the second half of the 20th century, many developed democratic countries experienced dramatic changes in citizens' access to information. As a result, public television and public education emerged. The emergence of Internet technologies, the possibility of immediate communication of information, the structure of Societies of electronic information exchangers also changed the nature of the struggles for state power. As Lippmann put it: "...if the news media were unable to reveal all facets of human society, people would not be able to express their opinions about any problem". In addition, people began to use broadcasting-audio-multimedia without leaving their homes. This made them passive information receivers. The interaction began to disappear. With the introduction of new informational and communicative technologies into social life, it not only changed its shape, but also somehow "broke" the contacts of the individuals and political institutions in the old mold.

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