

**MODERN MEANS OF DEVELOPING SPIRITUAL AND MORAL QUALITIES OF STUDENTS**

Oralkhan A. Kdirniyazova

Independent Researcher Of The Nukus Branch Of The State Institute Of Art And Culture Of Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Globalization, information, media, spirituality, radio, television, ideological immunity, Internet, social network, virtual information space.

Received: 17.11.2023

Accepted: 22.11.2023

Published: 27.11.2023

Abstract: The content of this article is based on media pedagogical requirements, such as increasing the effectiveness of topics aimed at developing the spirituality of students and youth in the media, compliance with the spiritual needs of students and youth, variety of topics, harmony with the content of educational work, development of media literacy of students and youth, consistency of content age characteristics of students and youth.

INTRODUCTION

We have learned about general mass media in our previous lessons. Chapter XV of the new revision of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also called Mass media. Articles 81-82 of it say so. "The mass media are free and work according to the law. State mass media guarantees the freedom of activity, their rights to seek, receive, use and distribute information". The media is responsible for the reliability of the information it provides (Article 81). Censorship is not allowed. Obstructing or interfering with the activities of mass media is a cause of liability according to the law (Article 82). Mainly, for students and young people, media has a special place nowadays. Media includes the communication channels that deliver news, music, movies, education, advertising messages, and other information as we know it. Examples of media are newspapers and magazines, television, radio, billboards, telephone, internet, fax, and billboards [1, 5, 6].



The Main Findings and Results

We can exemplify all media, from telephone calls to televisions, from the evening news, to their means of communication. Our use of mass media in higher education institutions, mainly in primary classes, is causing great changes in students. Students' interest in classes is doubling. Because students not only read the information they need, but also learn to see, understand and analyze it. We used to get all our news and entertainment through television, radio, newspapers and magazines. Today, the internet is slowly catching on. We divide mass media into two main categories. Written and electronic, as more and more people around the world get news, movies, etc., the internet is also becoming the main media. Written media on the Internet includes all types of publications, including newspapers, magazines, books and reports. "Winter is very helpful for the development of literacy". Despite the many negative aspects of the Internet since its inception, it is still widely used by people around the world [7,8,9].

We must give students and young people a wider understanding of television. We increase vocabulary, develop speech, form reading literacy for students of higher educational institutions by seeing, hearing and understanding, because nowadays students are very interested in television. Almost 70-80 percent of our higher educational institutions are having classes with televisions installed in the elementary classrooms. It is necessary and necessary for us to be able to shape our youth, who are the future of our independent Uzbekistan, into well-rounded, fully developed, mature and perfect people. By watching TV, all senses of our students are activated. The student sees, hears, reads, feels, analyzes and draws his own conclusions. Before we give and show information on television to students, we need to know perfectly how television appeared, which scientists contributed, what purpose television was created for, and how we students should use television [2, 3, 4].

Students today can effectively use electronic media. They mostly spend their free time at home, near televisions, tablets, mobile phones and computers. It would not be wrong to say that the students and the youth of today are the generation in which technology is on the agenda. That's why today we want to focus on the useful aspects of television for our students and children. Watching TV has its limits, just as everything is good in moderation.

If we talk about the benefits of television for students, first of all, television develops positive values and skills, makes them literate. Special programs for young students and youth on television are mainly dedicated to encouraging them, teaching them the concepts, values and skills of speech development.

Friendship, family, sympathy, solidarity, respect, cultural differences, respect for the environment, healthy habits are inculcated in students' minds. All these are values that are very necessary in our society. This gives them the opportunity to see the world without leaving home. Thanks to television, they can see other cultures, distant places, forests and seas, even outer space. It helps them to know the world in its breadth. It increases their interest. The more information they know about the world, the less they do. Students may be interested in a particular subject and want to know more about it. They are information consumers and they like to learn new things. Students' reading literacy is formed through television. Students learn to read through games, lessons and songs. Through programs on TV, students develop their oral speech, learn to pronounce sounds correctly, understand speech culture, and additionally learn English, numbers, letters, reading poems, fairy tales, learn to dance. Television develops their imagination. Students and young people definitely form their imaginations by watching TV. Students need parental and teacher supervision in this process. Every teacher should watch television at the higher education institution, and parents should watch it together with the students at home, because students can analyze the information, news and knowledge provided in it in their own way. That's why teachers and parents should give a positive analysis of the data they are monitoring. The color on TV attracts students and young people. They are interested. Students learn spirituality and culture, manners, and various study skills through television. This forces them to concentrate and helps them to think more freely and independently. It is recommended to turn off the TV during family meals. Family lunches and dinners are an ideal opportunity to improve communication between family members [2, 3, 4].

As with everything, television has its downsides. Modern people cannot imagine their life without television. Having multiple televisions in every home is no longer a rare thing. Most of the time, almost every day students spend their free time watching TV shows. How does television affect their lives? Many adults believe that young people are safe in front of the TV screen. This view is wrong and dangerous. Watching television every day helps to form the habit of sitting in front of the screen and passively thinking about it, regardless of the content of the programs. Thus, the time allotted to the child for games, communication, physical and cognitive activities are lost. Television can disrupt communication between family members. Parents pay less attention to young people talk less with them and with each other. Sitting in front of the TV for a long time can have a significant impact on the child's health (it can lead to a significant deterioration of vision, the formation of obesity, a decrease in immunity, etc.). While watching entertaining films and programs, students do not engage in mental activities, so their level of understanding decreases, the sharpness of their perception and the ability to think logically decreases. Young people raised independently, without parental and teacher control through television education, do not express their thoughts well, their speech is weak and monotonous, and their vocabulary is limited. Television reduces the attention span of young people and contributes to their hyperactivity. Flashing TV frames and constantly moving objects do not give the child the opportunity to focus for a long time. A hyperactive child imitates the speed of change of images on the screen with his behavior. Growing up on television, young people lose their creative imagination, the ability and need to engage in something, they stop inventing games and writing stories, they have many opportunities for creativity. They begin to get bored among things and things and they stop being interested in new and new things.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of moral and moral qualities of students based on mass media is of great importance in the development of the state and society and their spiritual growth.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov I.A. High spirituality is an invincible power. Tashkent: "Spirituality", 2008. - p. 114, 116, 119.
2. Andreeva V.Yu. Formation of information culture of students of pedagogical schools and colleges. Abstract of Ph.D. Ped. Nauk.-St. Petersburg: 2003 – 18s.
3. Begimkulov U.Sh. Mamarajabov M. FLASH MX program and possibilities of using it in education. - T.: TDPU, 2006. - 80 p.
4. Ochildiyev A. Globalization and ideological processes. - T.: "Editor", 2009.
5. Duronov M., Taylakova Sh.N. Teaching foreign languages based on mass media. // Materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on "Modern technologies of teaching foreign languages to young people". - Tashkent: 2013. - B.40-42.
6. Taylakova Sh.N. Forming the Foya-ideological immunity of students in the conditions of globalized information on the basis of mass media // Modern education. -Tashkent: 2015. No. 5. - B.3-8.
7. Djurayev R.H., Toylokov N.I. Informed educational environment - a means of increasing the effectiveness of teaching // Continuous education. IMJ. -T.: 2004.-№3.- 3-7 p.
8. Jabborova, D., & Zulfiya, X. (2023). Intertextual elements, their functions in the text (based on the novel "kys" by t. Tolstoy). Social science and innovation, 1(2), 90-98..
9. EsteyA, MusseauA, KeehnL. Patsiyent ponimayet informatsiyu o zdorov'ye.1994.
10. Rakhimov Bakhtiyor Khudoiberdievich. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT IN FUTURE TEACHERS. QUALITY OF TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER MODERN CHALLENGES, 1(1), 845-850. Retrieved from <https://uzresearchers.com/index.php/IFTE23/article/view/371>
11. Bakhtiyor Kh. Rakhimov. (2023). THEORIES OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING DEVELOPMENT BASED ON INNOVATIVE APPROACH. American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research, 3(09), 97-105. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume03Issue09-16>