

MEDIA SAVODXONLIKNI YOSHLAR O'RTASIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH

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“Milliy g'oya, ma'naviyat asoslari va huquq ta'limi” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mediasavodxonlik tushunchasi, uning yoshlar hayotidagi o'rni va raqamli davrdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, yoshlar duch kelayotgan axborot xatarlari, soxta yangiliklar, internet xavfsizligi muammolari hamda mediasavodxonlikni rivojlantirish strategiyalari yoritiladi. Maqola o'quvchi-talabalar, pedagoglar va ota-onalar uchun foydali bo'lishi maqsad qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mediasavodxonlik, tanqidiy fikrlash, yoshlar, soxta yangiliklar, internet xavfsizligi, raqamli madaniyat.

Bugungi raqamli davrda yoshlar axborot oqimining markazida turibdi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, mobil ilovalar, bloglar, video platformalar va yangiliklar saytlarida tarqatilayotgan ma'lumotlar ularning dunyoqarashi va qarorlariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shunday sharoitda mediasavodxonlik – ya'ni axborotni tahlil qilish, tekshirish, solishtirish, baholash va ongli ravishda iste'mol qilish ko'nikmasi – juda muhimdir. Mediasavodxonlik yoshlarning manipulyativ kontentga aldanmasliklari, soxta yangiliklarni tanib olishlari va barqaror axborot madaniyatiga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlaydi.

Mediasavodxonlik — bu insonning ommaviy axborot vositalaridan olingan kontentni tanqidiy tahlil qila olishi, uning ishonchliligini baholay olishi va aniq xulosa chiqarishi demakdir. Yoshlar uchun bu ko'nikma yanada muhim, chunki ular eng faol axborot iste'molchilari bo'lib, internet orqali turli xil kontentga duch keladilar.

Yoshlar ko'pincha quyidagi xatarlarga duch keladilar:

1. Soxta yangiliklar (fake news). Internetda tasdiqlanmagan yoki ataylab noto'g'ri ma'lumotlar ko'p tarqaladi.
2. Manipulyativ kontent. Ayrim platformalar yoki shaxslar yoshlar fikriga ta'sir o'tkazish maqsadida noto'g'ri ma'lumot tarqatadi.
3. Internet xavfsizligi muammolari. Shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qila olmaslik kiberxavflarga olib keladi.
4. Informatsion charchoq. Haddan tashqari ko'p axborot iste'moli psixologik bosimni keltirib chiqaradi.

Yoshlar o'rtasida mediasavodxonlikni oshirish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlar muhimdir:

1. Ta'lim tizimiga mediasavodxonlik darslarini joriy qilish;
2. Tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantiruvchi mashg'ulotlar;
3. Ota-onalar va pedagoglar uchun zamonaviy axborot iste'moli bo'yicha treninglar;
4. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan mas'uliyatli foydalanish madaniyatini shakllantirish. Mediasavodxonlik yoshlar uchun eng zarur kompetensiyalardan biridir. Ular nafaqat axborotni iste'mol qiladilar, balki uni yaratadilar va boshqalarga tarqatadilar. Shu bois mediasavodxonlikni rivojlantirish orqali yoshlarning raqamli madaniyatini mustahkamlash, internet muhitida xavfsiz va ongli faoliyat yuritishlariga ko'maklashish mumkin.

Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of media literacy, its role in the lives of youth, and its importance in the digital era. It also discusses information risks, fake news, internet safety issues, and strategies for developing media literacy. The article is intended for students, teachers, and parents.

Key words: Media literacy, critical thinking, youth, fake news, internet safety, digital culture.

In today's digital era, youth stand at the center of information flow. Information spread via social media, mobile apps, blogs, video platforms, and news websites significantly shapes their worldview and decisions. In such conditions, media literacy — the ability to analyze, verify, compare, evaluate, and consciously consume information — becomes essential. It helps young people avoid manipulation, recognize fake news, and develop a stable information culture.

Media literacy is the ability to critically analyze content from mass media, evaluate its credibility, and draw accurate conclusions. This skill is even more important for youth as they are the most active consumers of information and are constantly exposed to a wide range of online content.

Young people often face the following risks:

1. Fake news. Large amounts of unverified or intentionally misleading information spread online.
2. Manipulative content. Some platforms or individuals spread misleading information to influence young minds.
3. Internet safety issues. Inability to protect personal data leads to cyber threats.
4. Information overload. Excessive information consumption causes psychological stress.

The following strategies are essential for developing media literacy among youth:

1. Introducing media literacy courses into the education system.
2. Activities that enhance critical thinking skills.
3. Training programs for parents and teachers about digital information usage.
4. Promoting responsible social media behavior.

Media literacy is one of the most essential competencies for youth. They not only consume information but also create and share it. Therefore, developing media literacy

strengthens their digital culture and helps them act safely and consciously in the online environment.

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