The Development of Media Immunity of the Future Teacher in an Informed Society as a Socio-Pedagogical Problem

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the scientific interpretation of the methodological factors in the development of media culture of future teachers. At the same time, the importance of the need for media education was noted.

Keywords: media literacy, media education, media environment, immunity, information environment, virtual communication, mass media.

At the time of independence, tremendous work has been carried out in our country on the training of mature and competent individuals in all respects, the educational system has become a priority for the development of the state and society. As we all know, the socio-cultural essence of the third millennium is directly related to the globalization of the world economy, the informatization of society, the rapid development of Science, Technology, various media and civil society, and the change in spiritual values.

Currently, the incomparable impact of the media on our lives can be observed on all fronts, in vain the 21st century has not been called the global age of information.

Among the main trends in the development of the world, the transition to an informed society is an important task, that is, the influence of media on all aspects of society is considered an urgent problem. According to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union at a legislative meeting in Strasbourg, France, the production of software tools will stimulate the formation of media immunity of young people and adults, as well as influence the media culture of modern society, being considered as an integral factor in it.

In the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such directions as improving the capabilities of quality educational services, training of highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market, it is important to achieve the effectiveness of the future teacher in the development of mediaimmunity in this regard.

Obviously, information technology is penetrating into human life to such an extent that it cannot be excluded from the universal context. At the same time, it should be noted that the influence of mediaaxborot on its consumers is increasing not only positively, but also negatively. In the age of informed society, each student from the first periods of his conscious life should learn to independently search for the necessary information, to be creative towards what he sees, reads and hears through his mediacanals, to have the skills to critically analyze and evaluate media texts.

Countries of the world have included in the school, college, Institute curricula "Information Security", "life security", "Road Safety" "Technical Safety", "Fire Safety", "Food Safety". European Union countries have included a special study subject, "media Education", in the programs of educational institutions.

Therefore, the introduction of media education is of particular relevance. The medium should be organized based on the beliefs of our people, on our national values, on the basis of universal

human values. Media education prepares our youth to communicate safely and effectively with modern media, shaping media awareness, media literacy, media culture and media immunity.

Media education shapes media culture and literacy in young people, developing their speech, communication and creative thinking skills in a spiritual aesthetic and intellectual aspect.

It is known that at present, negative manifestations of informational threats, a variety of popular culture are entering the minds of educators.

From these considerations, it can be concluded that social and informational factors influence the development of students ' mediaimmunity. We can see this in this figure 1:
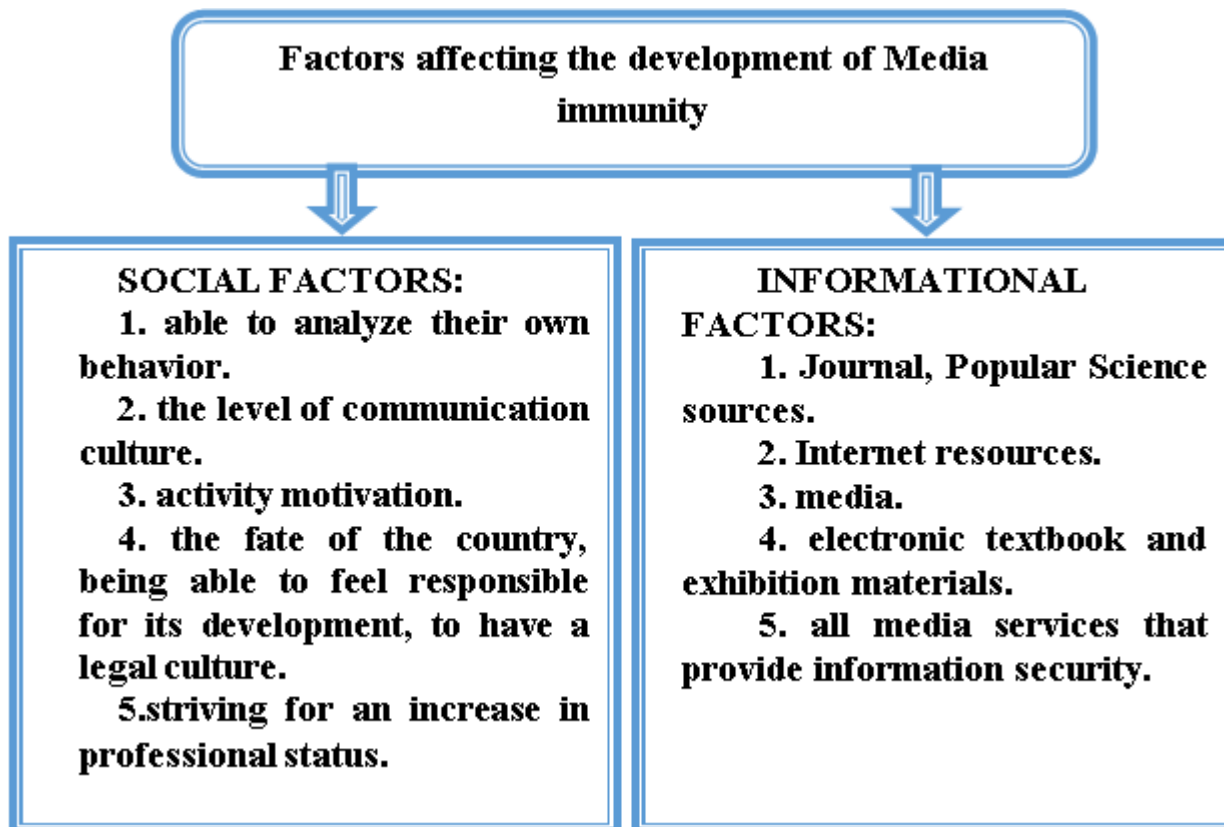
Factors affecting the development of Media immunity

SOCIAL FACTORS:
1. able to analyze their own behavior.
2. the level of communication culture.
3. activity motivation.
4. the fate of the country, being able to feel responsible for its development, to have a legal culture.
5.striving for an increase in professional status.

INFORMATIONAL FACTORS:
1. Journal, Popular Science sources.
2. Internet resources.
3. media.
4. electronic textbook and exhibition materials.
5. all media services that provide information security.

Figure 1. Factors affecting the development of Media immunity .

In summary:

In the conditions of an informed society, we can only achieve this by training the current youth in the preparation for the future life of media types, methods of creating and transmitting information through them. Today's young people are faced with television, newspapers, magazines, cinema, radio and the Internet in their daily life, and the media occupy an important place in their life. And without pedagogical intervention in such a process, without clear and targeted plans, it is impossible to prepare the growing generation for the future future.

Today it is considered a difficult task for some time, even if it is not possible to close and ban the Internet, delimit from various plots transmitted on screens, that is, isolate from the influence of all kinds of information.

It is for this reason that media education in many foreign countries has become an important tool in educating young people as a member of a full-fledged society. Media education contributes to the formation of "ideological immunity", which is extremely important in our youth in today's life, and the formation of one's own personal life position.

Experience shows that mediation forms mediamadanism in young people, develops their spiritually and intellectually, their speech and communication, knowledge and creative skills.

By incorporating Media education as a separate discipline and its elements into the general secondary education curriculum by immersing it in other disciplines (integrative), it is possible to protect our children from future success, worthy place in life and their various destructive information.

As a result of studying the world experience, we consider it advisable to carry out the following activities in order to effectively introduce mediation in our country:

1. Creation of a concept for the introduction of Media education into all educational stages;

2. Educational programs for all educational stages in Media education science, educational and methodological manuals on their basis, the creation of mechanisms that determine the degree of media immunity;

3. To improve the knowledge of teachers in media education, media culture, media literacy and to form a system for their retraining and professional development in this direction of Education;

4. Implementation of scientific research in the direction of Media education;

5. Media literacy and media culture promotion through the media, TV show Organization, Organization of a magazine dedicated to the problems of media education;

6. Establishing international cooperation for the development of Media education.

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