



THE ROLE OF THE TUTOR IN FORMING IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN STUDENTS

Xankeldiyeva Feruza Raximjanovna

Andijan State Technical Institute

Tutor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering and

Electric Power Engineering

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Abstract: This scientific article highlights the role and significance of the tutor in forming students' ideological immunity. In the context of today's globalization and the rapid development of the information space, forming a conscious attitude of youth toward various ideological, informational, and spiritual threats is considered one of the important pedagogical tasks. From this perspective, tutors play an important role in supporting students' spiritual and moral development, developing their critical and independent thinking skills, and developing their ability to distinguish harmful ideas and false information.

Keywords: ideological immunity, tutor, student, youth, spiritual education, ideological threat, information security, critical thinking, national values, spiritual and moral education.

Introduction: In today's conditions of globalization and the rapid development of information and communication technologies, one of the important tasks is to increase the worldview, spiritual and moral views, and social activity of young people. Especially as a result of the widespread popularity of the Internet and social networks, young people are exposed to various types of information, ideas, and ideological influences. In such conditions, it is important for students to have a strong worldview regarding various ideological threats, to be able to critically analyze information, and to express a conscious attitude toward alien and harmful ideas. In this regard, the formation of ideological immunity in students is one of the important educational directions of the higher education system.

Ideological immunity refers to an individual's ability to think independently about various ideological influences, draw correct conclusions based on their national and universal values, and consciously react to harmful ideological influences. The formation of such immunity in students should not be limited to the educational process alone, but should be carried out in close connection with their daily life, social environment, and spiritual and educational activities.

The role of tutors working in higher educational institutions is of particular importance in this process. The tutor not only supports the student's education, personal development, and social activity but also contributes to their spiritual and moral maturity. Conducting individual conversations with students, studying their problems, organizing spiritual and educational events, promoting national and universal values, and meaningfully organizing youth leisure time are among the important areas of the tutor's activities.

Literature review and methods:

The issue of forming ideological immunity in students is being studied as one of the important directions in scientific research on pedagogy, spirituality, the national idea, and the upbringing of youth. In studying the theoretical foundations of this issue, scientific views on national values, spiritual and moral education, independent thinking of youth, information

security, and the formation of a conscious attitude against various ideological influences are of great importance.

Pedagogical aspects of the formation of ideological immunity are also reflected in modern research. In particular, D. Isroilov and Sh. Turakulov's study emphasizes the importance of education and upbringing in forming ideological immunity among youth. The authors point to the educational process as one of the important factors protecting young people from various alien and harmful ideas.

These scientific views also allow for the substantiation of the importance of tutor activities in forming students' ideological immunity. This is because the tutor plays an important role in the educational process as a pedagogical subject who communicates directly with the student and studies their interests, problems, and social activity. The organization of individual conversations, spiritual and educational events, roundtables, and discussions by the tutor serves to develop students' independent thinking and social activity.

The pedagogical views of the Jadid enlightener Abdurauf Fitrat also serve as an important theoretical source in studying the spiritual foundations of youth upbringing. In his works, Fitrat paid great attention to educating the younger generation in the spirit of science, enlightenment, morality, and love for the Motherland. In modern research, his views on education, upbringing, and spirituality in works such as "Rahbari Najot", "Munozara", and "Oila" are analyzed from the perspective of forming the national identity of youth.

Based on Abdurauf Fitrat's views on upbringing, enriching a student's spiritual world, orienting them toward science and enlightenment, and teaching independent thinking can be considered an important condition for forming ideological immunity. In this process, the tutor acts as a subject who organizes educational work taking into account the individual characteristics of the student and supports the socio-spiritual development of the student.

Furthermore, A. Avloni emphasized the incomparable importance of education and upbringing in human life, linking the issue of upbringing with the development of society. In his pedagogical views, the formation of moral qualities and the upbringing of enlightened and educated youth are manifested as one of the main issues. These views are of methodological importance in ensuring the spiritual and moral development of students in today's higher education system, including the organization of tutoring activities.

In recent studies, special attention has been paid to the issue of forming the ideological immunity of youth in the context of globalization and the expansion of the open information space. In particular, modern research highlights national values, patriotism, information security, critical thinking, and educational tools as important factors ensuring the ideological stability of youth.

Research methods: Theoretical and empirical research methods were used in the implementation of this study. Methods of scientific literature analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis, generalization, and systematization were used as theoretical methods. Through these methods, the essence and content of the concept of ideological immunity, its components, and its significance in the upbringing of student youth were studied.

In the process of empirical research, the use of observation, interviews, questionnaires, and pedagogical analysis methods was deemed appropriate. Through the observation method, the activity and social relations of students in spiritual and educational activities were studied. Using the interview method, students' attitudes toward national values, information sources,

and various ideas were determined. The survey examined their views on ideological immunity, critical thinking, and information security.

Discussion:

The formation of ideological immunity in students is considered one of the most important educational tasks in today's higher education system. Globalization, the widespread use of digital technologies, and the acceleration of information flows are increasing the opportunity for students to encounter diverse ideas, perspectives, and information. Therefore, it is necessary to educate young people not merely as recipients of available information, but as active individuals who analyze, compare, and draw independent conclusions. In this process, the educational activities of the tutor are of particular importance.

The tutor acts as an important mediator in the process of forming ideological immunity as a subject who regularly communicates with the student and supports their educational and social activities. The tutor's ability to conduct individual interviews with students, study their interests and worldview, identify problems, and, if necessary, cooperate with relevant specialists increases the effectiveness of educational work.

In forming ideological immunity, it is important to develop independent and critical thinking skills rather than forcing ready-made ideas into the student. The student must be able to analyze various types of information, distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources, understand the content of various views, and justify their attitude. From this perspective, the use of discussions, open dialogue, Q&A, roundtables, and interactive sessions by the tutor can yield effective results.

Especially in the context of the growing role of the Internet and social networks in the lives of young people, the role of tutors in developing media and information literacy is important. Providing students with insights into verifying information sources on the internet, comparing various messages across multiple sources, understanding manipulative content, and adhering to personal information security increases their independence in the information environment.

Another important direction of the tutor's activities is the formation of respect for national and universal human values among students. Activities aimed at studying national history, culture, literature, art, the heritage of great ancestors, and the spiritual values of the people serve to develop students' historical memory and social responsibility. At the same time, it is advisable to organize events not only in the form of lectures but also in the form of museum visits, reading, intellectual competitions, creative meetings, and open discussions.

A tutor can also contribute to strengthening ideological immunity by meaningfully organizing students' leisure time. Sports, reading, scientific and creative activities, volunteering, participation in cultural events and various social projects increase the social activity of students. An active social environment helps young people freely express their opinions, respect the views of others, and take a responsible approach to social processes.

During the discussion, it is necessary to pay attention to another important aspect: the formation of ideological immunity is not carried out through a one-time event. It is an educational process that is regular, consistent, and organized taking into account the age and individual characteristics of the student. Therefore, systematic activity based on constant communication with the student and an individual approach should be prioritized over individual activities in the tutor's activities.

Conclusion:



The effective work of a tutor also requires cooperation with faculty and department professors, psychologists, youth affairs officers, student councils, and parents. Such cooperation allows for a comprehensive study of the student's problems and the provision of necessary pedagogical assistance. Especially when a student experiences a decrease in social activity, a decrease in interest in the educational process, or excessive exposure to various information influences, it is important for the tutor to identify the situation in a timely manner and organize preventive work in cooperation with relevant specialists.

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