



PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF PROTECTING YOUTH FROM INFORMATION ATTACKS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the pedagogical possibilities of protecting young people from information attacks. In today's globalization, it is important to form a sufficient information culture for the younger generation, protect them from harmful information, and develop critical thinking skills. The article highlights the negative impact of information attacks on society and the minds of young people, as well as the role of educational institutions in preventing them. Modern innovative technologies, media literacy, and information security principles are considered as important factors in protecting young people from information attacks based on pedagogical approaches. The results of the article offer scientific and practical recommendations for building youth immunity against information threats.

Keywords: Youth, information attacks, pedagogical possibilities, media literacy, information security, critical thinking, globalization, educational institutions, innovative technologies, information culture.

Introduction

Young people living in today's globalized information space must find their way in a variety of information flows. The Internet, social networks and mass media have become the most powerful tools that directly affect the human mind. The rapid exchange of information, on the one hand, expands the scope of knowledge of young people, but on the other hand, it creates the risk of manipulating and misdirecting their minds. In particular, information attacks can negatively affect the worldview, values and social activity of young people.

From this perspective, the education system should provide young people not only with traditional knowledge, but also form important skills such as analyzing information, distinguishing fake news, independent thinking and media literacy. Because information attacks can not only cause military or political problems, but also affect the stability of society by exerting psychological pressure on the minds of the younger generation and manipulating them.

In this regard, it is necessary to protect young people from information threats through the use of pedagogical approaches, modern innovative technologies and information security principles. In particular, media literacy classes, the development of critical thinking, and the formation of a culture of independent thinking strengthen the ability of young people to resist information attacks.

Therefore, protecting the thinking and consciousness of the younger generation remains one of the priority tasks of the education system. Educational institutions, parents, and society must work together to combat the problem of information attacks. Only then can we ensure

that the future generation has independent and conscious decision-makers and healthy thinking.

Methodology:

Choosing an effective approach to protecting young people from information attacks is of great importance. Not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical approaches play an important role in this regard. Because today, the fight against information threats is not limited to simple education, but also requires the formation of strong immunity in young people. Therefore, scientific research and pedagogical methodology must be developed taking into account the complexity of the modern information environment.

As a methodological basis, cognitive and constructive approaches should be combined. The cognitive approach develops young people's ability to analyze information, filter facts, and distinguish false information. The constructive approach teaches them to think independently, be critical, and perceive information consciously. Together, both methodologies ensure that young people do not get lost in the flow of information, but rather are directed to gain useful knowledge from it.

In addition, the use of modern media literacy technologies is also an integral part of the methodological process. Digital technologies and interactive methods should be widely introduced in educational programs to protect young people from information attacks. For example, practical exercises such as media training, fact-checking exercises, methods for identifying disinformation on social networks teach students to act independently in the information space.

The development of psychological immunity should also be one of the methodological foundations. Young people should have the ability to perceive information threats that are trying to exert a manipulative influence on their consciousness, resist them, and strengthen their own opinions. To form such immunity, it is recommended to use the practice of thinking through problem situations, logical analysis, and debate in the educational process.

At the same time, the role of educators in combating information attacks is invaluable. They not only provide students with knowledge, but also teach them to use the right sources of information, and to distinguish false information through critical thinking. Therefore, pedagogical methodology requires a comprehensive approach to protecting the minds of young people. The methodology for protecting young people from information attacks should not be limited to theoretical knowledge, but should be based on practical training, modern technologies and the formation of psychological immunity. Only then can we educate the younger generation as conscious and independent thinkers who can withstand manipulation.

Literature analysis (review):

International and domestic research serves as an important scientific basis for protecting young people from information attacks. There are various approaches, theoretical views and practical research in this regard, which are aimed at studying the behavior of the younger generation in the information environment, ensuring their safety and forming critical thinking.

International research on information security and media literacy shows that media literacy plays a central role in protecting young people from information attacks. A. Potter in his work "Media Literacy"[4] emphasizes that by strengthening media literacy, young people can increase their ability to resist disinformation. In his opinion, the development of skills in

analyzing mass media and digital technologies will protect the younger generation from the harmful effects of information.

Also, E. Buckingham[1] in his research studied the impact of media literacy on the minds of young people and made recommendations for the development of information culture in school and higher education systems. In his opinion, the correct understanding of the flow of information and its rational use are now essential skills for every young person.

Uzbek scientists have also conducted research on this problem. In particular, M. Karimov in his work "Information Security of Youth in the Digital World"[2] analyzed scientific approaches to ensuring the spiritual and information protection of young people in the global Internet environment. He paid particular attention to the pedagogical and legal aspects of combating information attacks in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

J. Rakhmonov[5] also paid attention to the psychological and pedagogical aspects of information attacks in his research. His research shows that in order to protect the minds of young people from information manipulation, it is important to form their critical thinking skills and teach them the culture of working in social networks.

In addition, foreign studies show that one of the most effective ways to protect against information attacks is to introduce interactive educational methods. For example, studies by J. Paul and D. Green[3] confirm that conducting special practical training for students on identifying information attacks and reducing their impact increases the level of media literacy.

Since information attacks pose a great threat to modern society, scientific research on this issue is of great importance. International and domestic studies show that media literacy, critical thinking, interactive educational technologies and pedagogical approaches play a major role in protecting young people from information attacks. Therefore, it is an urgent task to develop practical measures aimed at ensuring the information security of young people based on the results of these studies.

Discussion:

Young people living in today's information space are exposed to a variety of information. Every day, they receive messages from various sources via the Internet, social networks and mass media. Not all of these messages are true, and some may be designed to consciously manipulate, change the worldview of young people or direct them to certain ideas. Therefore, protecting young people from information attacks is one of the most important tasks facing modern society.

Existing studies show that the impact of information attacks has a serious impact not only on the level of knowledge of young people, but also on their mental state. One of the most effective ways to influence the human mind is through constantly repeated information. Since many young people do not have the ability to critically analyze information, they are more likely to believe false or inaccurate information. This can affect their views, behavior, and even future plans.

Therefore, the development of media literacy in the education system is an important factor in solving this problem. Media literacy teaches not only how to sort and analyze information, but also how to interpret it correctly. By developing critical thinking skills, young people learn to question the information presented to them, compare different sources, and check the veracity of information.

It is also necessary to familiarize today's generation, living in tandem with digital technologies, with the principles of information security. Young people must have knowledge

about what information can be disseminated to the public, how to protect personal data, and how to comply with cybersecurity rules. Unfortunately, most young people do not fully understand the dangers of the Internet, which leaves them vulnerable to harmful information threats. The role of educators in this regard is very important. Teachers should not only provide young people with scientific knowledge, but also educate them to be resistant to information attacks. Therefore, within the framework of modern pedagogical approaches, it is recommended to include media literacy in curricula, use interactive teaching methods, and conduct various trainings.

The discussions show that protecting young people from information attacks is the responsibility of not only the education system, but also the entire society. Parents, teachers, the media and government organizations must work together to help young people find the right path in the information environment. Only then will we be able to raise a young generation with a strong mindset, independent thinking and the ability to resist any manipulation.

Conclusion:

The rapid development of information technologies, while making human life easier, has also created new threats. In particular, information attacks are one of the biggest threats for young people. Today, anyone can have access to any information in a matter of minutes, but not all of this information is correct or reliable. That is why protecting young people from information attacks remains one of the main tasks not only of the education system, but also of society as a whole.

Studies show that the most effective way to combat information attacks is to develop critical thinking among young people. Critical assessment of information, separation of false and misleading information, analysis of sources - all this is an integral part of the concept of media literacy. Young people need to learn to understand where the information they consume comes from and for what purpose it is distributed.

The education system should also provide young people not only with traditional knowledge, but also teach them to analyze information using modern technologies. Incorporating media literacy lessons into curricula, organizing training on digital security, and building immunity against information threats on social networks - all of these are important factors in protecting the younger generation from information attacks.

In addition, the role of parents and educators is also great. Starting from childhood, it is important to teach young people to act in the right direction in the information field, instilling in them the skills to work with reliable sources. In this process, the harmony of family upbringing, school and university environment is of great importance. Because young people often learn their opinions from the environment, and the information they receive directly affects their future views. Therefore, our main goal is to teach young people to think independently, consciously perceive information and analyze fake news. Protection against information attacks should be carried out not only through prohibitions and restrictions, but also through scientifically based pedagogical approaches, media literacy classes and the development of social awareness. Only in this way can we educate the younger generation as mature people who are not susceptible to manipulation, have their own independent opinion, and do not get lost in the global information environment. Forming the immunity of the future generation against information attacks remains one of the most urgent tasks of today's society.

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