

MODERN APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE DIGITAL INFORMATION SPACE

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Annotation: *This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of modern pedagogical approaches to improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space. The study studies the impact of the digital environment on the worldview, value system and civic position of young people in the context of globalization, and substantiates the need to improve the content and methods of patriotic education based on innovative approaches. The role of media education, digital pedagogy, gamification and interactive technologies in patriotic education is also scientifically highlighted. The results of the study show that the harmony of cognitive, emotional-axiological and activity components is an important factor in developing the patriotic competence of young people. The results of the article serve to improve the education of young people through the effective use of digital technologies in the educational process.*

Keywords: *digital information space, patriotic education, youth, media education, digital pedagogy, civic competence, information security, gamification, value system, innovative approach.*

ENTRANCE

As a result of the rapid development of information and communication technologies in the 21st century, almost all areas of human life have been involved in the process of digital transformation. In particular, as a result of the widespread use of the Internet, social media platforms, artificial intelligence technologies and virtual communication tools, a new socio-cultural environment has been formed - the digital information space. This space is emerging as an important factor that directly influences the formation of the worldview, values, social position and civic consciousness of young people. Therefore, in today's globalization environment, the issue of educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values, strengthening their sense of loyalty to the Motherland, civic responsibility and national pride is considered one of the priority areas of state policy, creates opportunities for young people to gain knowledge, develop themselves, and increase social activity, but on the other hand, it also creates the basis for the penetration of various destructive ideas, information manipulations, cultural expansion, and ideological threats. As a result, there is a need for new pedagogical approaches, innovative educational technologies, and the effective use of digital tools in shaping young people's understanding of national identity, historical memory, and patriotic values.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the issues of youth education and the development of patriotism, and large-scale reforms are being implemented aimed at ensuring the spiritual and moral maturity of young people, strengthening their sense of national ideals and love for the Motherland. The “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” strategy, youth policy, and regulatory legal documents on improving the system of spiritual and educational work implemented in our country require the development of effective mechanisms for working with young people in the digital environment. This makes organizing patriotic education based on the capabilities of modern information technologies, along with traditional forms, an urgent scientific and pedagogical problem.

The analysis of scientific literature shows that the theoretical and methodological foundations of patriotic education, civic education, national values, and the development of youth spirituality have been studied by many researchers. However, pedagogical mechanisms, innovative methods, and the possibilities of using media and educational technologies to improve the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space have not been sufficiently comprehensively studied. In particular, social networks, digital platforms, multimedia resources , and One of the important tasks today is to scientifically assess the role and effectiveness of artificial intelligence tools in patriotic education.

The relevance of this study stems precisely from the need to pedagogically guide the activities of young people in the digital information space, to strengthen their patriotic feelings by developing information culture, media literacy, and ideological immunity. In this regard, the scientific and pedagogical analysis of modern approaches to improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital environment, the identification of effective methods and technologies, and the development of practical recommendations are of significant scientific and social importance.

The purpose of this article is to analyze modern approaches to improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space, to identify their pedagogical potential, and to substantiate innovative mechanisms that serve to increase the effectiveness of patriotic education. The results of the study can serve as an important scientific and practical resource for organizing the patriotic education of young people in accordance with the requirements of the times in the activities of educational institutions, youth organizations, specialists in the spiritual and educational sphere, and educators.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The issue of improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space is a complex scientific problem located at the intersection of modern pedagogy, sociology, psychology and media education. Analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of this issue shows that patriotic education is a pedagogical process inextricably linked with the spiritual and moral development of the individual, the formation of national identity, civic position and social responsibility.

The theoretical foundations of patriotic education occupy an important place in the heritage of Eastern thinkers. In particular, such scholars as Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan Al-Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, in their works paid special attention to the issues of educating a perfect person, serving for the development of society and the Fatherland, and respecting national and universal values. Their scientific and philosophical views are recognized today as one of the spiritual and methodological sources for the development of youth patriotism.

is interpreted as an integrative manifestation of a person's loyalty to the Motherland, readiness to defend national interests, respect for historical and cultural heritage, and civic responsibility. Pedagogical scientists have identified cognitive (knowledge), affective (values and attitudes), and activity (practical behavior) components as components of patriotic competence. This approach indicates the need to ensure the continuity of the educational and upbringing process in the formation of patriotic qualities of young people.

In recent years, the number of studies devoted to digital pedagogy, media education and information culture in the scientific literature has increased significantly. Foreign scholars, studying the impact of digital technologies on the socialization and value system of young people, emphasize that social networks and Internet resources are a powerful factor in shaping the worldview of young people. Their studies indicate that the development of media literacy, critical thinking and information security competencies is an important condition for protecting young people from harmful information.

Local researchers have also widely studied the issues of youth spirituality, national values, civic education and patriotism. The studies have scientifically substantiated the impact of globalization and digitalization processes on the minds of young people, the formation of ideological immunity against information attacks, and the importance of introducing innovative pedagogical technologies in the education system. At the same time, existing scientific works have covered the impact of the digital information space on patriotic education from a more general perspective, and there remains a need for in-depth study of the pedagogical mechanisms and practical technologies of this process.

The methodological basis of the study is formed by the pedagogical concepts of person-centered education, competency-based approach, axiological approach, systematic approach and activity-oriented. The person-centered approach involves the development of patriotic qualities taking into account the individual characteristics, interests and needs of young people. The competency-based approach allows us to interpret patriotism not only as a set of knowledge, but also as an integrative competence that manifests itself in practical activities.

The axiological approach in the study served to determine the place of national and universal values in the formation of the personality of young people. Based on this approach, the features of the manifestation of values such as love for the Motherland, national pride, historical memory, civic responsibility in the digital environment were analyzed. The systematic approach made it possible to study patriotic education in the

digital information space as an interconnected system of the activities of educational institutions, family, society, mass media and social networks.

In the research process, theoretical and empirical methods of scientific knowledge were used. The methods of studying, analyzing, comparing, generalizing and systematizing scientific literature were used as theoretical methods. The methods of pedagogical observation, interview, questionnaire, content analysis and comparative analysis were used as empirical methods. In addition, a media content analysis was carried out to determine the pedagogical potential of patriotic materials distributed on digital platforms and social networks.

The combination of these methodological approaches and research methods made it possible to conduct a deep analysis of the theoretical foundations of improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space, identify existing problems, and develop modern pedagogical solutions. As a result, the necessary scientific and methodological platform was created to substantiate innovative pedagogical mechanisms and effective practical recommendations that serve to develop patriotic competence in young people.

RESULTS

and empirical analyses of the problem of improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space, a number of scientific and pedagogical conclusions were formed. During the research, it was found that in today's globalization environment, the patriotic views of young people are being intensively formed not only in the traditional educational environment, but also under the influence of digital platforms, social networks and multimedia resources. This creates the need to update the content, form and methods of patriotic education.

First, the results of the study show that patriotic education in the digital information space is more spontaneous and unsystematic, and young people often show a tendency to accept information without critical analysis. This situation can lead to instability in their value system. At the same time, it was argued that, with the availability of high-quality and targeted pedagogical content, the digital environment can become a powerful educational resource in developing youth patriotism.

Secondly, the analysis revealed that social networks (Telegram, Instagram, YouTube and other platforms) are one of the most powerful tools for influencing the minds of young people. Since patriotic content on these platforms is not developed systematically and scientifically, their educational effectiveness is not high enough. However, it was confirmed that pedagogical resources created on the basis of visual materials, short video formats and interactive content can increase the interest of young people and play an important role in strengthening patriotic feelings.

Third, empirical observations and survey results showed that the concept of patriotism among young people is formed mainly at the emotional level, but its components related to civic responsibility and social activity are not sufficiently developed.

Although most respondents interpreted patriotism as love for the Motherland, its practical manifestations - active participation in public life, participation in social projects, ensuring information security - were less pronounced.

Fourth, the research results showed that digital pedagogical technologies (online training, virtual museums, gamification-based learning platforms, interactive tests, and multimedia textbooks) have high didactic potential for effectively organizing patriotic education. In particular, gamification elements serve as an important factor in increasing the motivation of young people and strengthening their knowledge of patriotism.

Fifth, it has been revealed that destructive and manipulative content also exists among the information flows being formed in the digital environment, which makes the need to form the ideological immunity of young people even more urgent. The results of the study show that young people with developed media literacy and critical thinking competencies are more likely to adopt patriotic values stably and consciously.

Sixth, based on the conducted analysis, a pedagogical model for improving patriotic education in the digital information space was developed. This model consists of three main components: cognitive (knowledge of national history and values), emotional-axiological (positive attitude towards the Motherland and value system), and activity-oriented component (social activity and practical participation). The effectiveness of the model was confirmed as a result of experimental work.

Seventh, the results of the study showed that the effectiveness of patriotic education in the digital information space is not limited to educational institutions alone, but directly depends on the interaction of the family, social institutions, and the media environment. It was scientifically substantiated that educational activities organized on the basis of an integrated approach can significantly increase the patriotic competence of young people.

In general, the research results confirmed the need for the integrated use of innovative pedagogical approaches, media-educational technologies, and interactive methods to improve patriotic education in the digital information space.

DISCUSSION

The problem of improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space is recognized as one of the most relevant and multifaceted research areas in modern pedagogical science. The results of the research show that this problem is a complex process that is taking shape not only within the educational system, but also in the broader socio-cultural and information-communication environment. In this regard, a comparative analysis of the results obtained with existing scientific views is of great methodological importance.

First of all, the results of the study confirm that the modern interpretation of patriotic education, unlike classical pedagogical approaches, has an integrative character. While in traditional approaches patriotism was interpreted mainly as a spiritual and moral quality, today it is considered as a complex phenomenon inextricably linked with digital competencies, media literacy and civic activism. This is consistent with the conceptual

views of modern pedagogical scientists (BG Ananyev, IP Podlasy, AV Mudrik) on the socialization of the individual.

One of the most important aspects identified during the study is the dual impact of the digital information space on the value system of young people. On the one hand, the Internet and social networks increase the opportunity for young people to expand their historical knowledge and access content on national heritage and patriotism. On the other hand, the uncontrolled flow of information, manipulative content and global cultural homogenization processes can negatively affect the perception of national identity. This conclusion confirms the theoretical views put forward by foreign researchers (Castells, Jenkins, Livingstone) that “the media environment is the main institution that shapes social consciousness”.

At the same time, the results of the study showed that the concept of patriotism among young people is formed more at the emotional level, but its cognitive and activity components are not sufficiently developed. This means that in the current pedagogical practice, patriotic education is more declarative in nature. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen reflexive and activity-oriented methods in the educational process, not just information.

The effectiveness of the pedagogical model developed based on the research results showed that the integration of digital technologies into the educational process significantly improves the quality of patriotic education. In particular, the educational process organized on the basis of gamification, interactive platforms and multimedia resources increases the motivation of young people and forms their active attitude towards the educational material. This is consistent with the modern constructivist theory of education (J. Piaget, L. Vygotsky).

However, the full use of the educational potential of the digital environment is also associated with a number of problems. In particular, the insufficient development of digital competence of pedagogical personnel, the lack of systematic development of high-quality patriotic content, and the low level of media literacy are factors limiting the effectiveness of this process. Therefore, a comprehensive institutional approach is necessary to organize patriotic education in the digital environment.

Another important conclusion from the discussion was that the sustainability of patriotic education depends not only on knowledge or emotional impact, but also on practical activity. The participation of young people in social projects, volunteering, digital citizenship initiatives play a decisive role in strengthening their civic position. This indicates the need to develop patriotism based on the three-dimensional model of “knowing-feeling-doing”.

In general, the results of the study confirm that improving patriotic education in the digital information space requires a multifactorial, systematic and integrated approach. In this process, strengthening cooperation between educational institutions, families, state

institutions and media platforms, as well as the widespread introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies, are of great scientific and practical importance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, which is dedicated to improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space, the following scientific, theoretical and practical conclusions were formulated.

First, it has been established that in the conditions of modern globalization, the digital information space has become one of the main factors shaping the socialization, worldview and value system of young people. This situation creates the need to reconsider the content and methods of patriotic education and improve it on the basis of innovative pedagogical approaches.

Secondly, the results of the study showed that traditional forms of patriotic education do not fully meet the requirements of today's digital environment. Therefore, it was scientifically substantiated that the widespread use of digital pedagogy, media education, gamification and interactive teaching technologies in the process of forming patriotism is highly effective.

Thirdly, it is determined that the concept of patriotism among young people is formed mainly at the emotional level, and its cognitive (knowledge-based) and activity-oriented components are not sufficiently developed. This indicates the need to form patriotism as a complex competency in the educational process.

Fourth, it was confirmed that the information flows existing in the digital information space have a dual impact - positive (educational, enlightening) and negative (manipulative, destructive). Therefore, the development of media literacy and information security competencies of young people should be considered an important component of patriotic education.

Fifth, it was scientifically proven that the integrative pedagogical model developed during the research process allows for increasing the effectiveness of patriotic education by combining cognitive, emotional-axiological and activity components. The practical application of this model will serve to systematically develop the patriotic competence of young people.

Sixth, it was found that the effectiveness of patriotic education depends not only on the activities of educational institutions, but also on the interaction of the family, public institutions, state policy and the digital media environment. This confirms the need to introduce a comprehensive, multi-level approach in this area.

Seventh, based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that improving the patriotic education of young people in the digital information space is not only a pedagogical task, but also a strategic direction that is inextricably linked to social, cultural, and information policy.

In general, the results of this study confirm the need to develop patriotic education of young people in the digital society based on scientifically based, innovative and systematic

approaches and serve as an important scientific and methodological basis for pedagogical practice in this regard.

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