

## Main Directions of State Policy in the Field of Information

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**Annotation:** Global spiritual and cultural events and the modern informational attack have become the main factors of the crisis.

**Key words:** Social behavior, global, psychological protection

One of the most important situations that can be noticed in the social behavior of future foreign language teachers before developing the means of protection against foreign ideas affecting the minds of future foreign language teachers in the space of global information exchange is the manifestation of feelings of anxiety, fear of something, and because of this, the desire to avoid social relations. Because if we proceed from the essence of the state of psychological protection, this is a state that expresses the inner experiences of a person, in which a person tries to suppress his anxiety, fear and anxiety in order to preserve his inner mental balance, to avoid them. Psychological protection - serves to protect a person from various negative effects, to eliminate psychological discomfort.

In the information society, future foreign language teachers should pay special attention to the following aspects in forming their analytical and critical attitude to information and managing self-defense:

First, it is important for a future foreign language teacher to have an independent opinion. Only a person with an independent opinion can get to the essence of good or bad information directed at him, show an adequate reaction to it, and use protective mechanisms. In the words of M. Kuronov, "independent of independent thought (free, free; not subject, separate) - has his own free will; We should look at it based on the meanings of dependent and non-dependent. It means thinking and living independently without the help or guidance of others. Are young people capable of this? Are we teaching him that?" [129; 120]. Therefore, it is necessary to educate every young person from an early age to think independently and work skills, to form a critical attitude to reality in them.

Secondly, so that future foreign language teachers do not succumb to various foreign and meaningless informational attacks, we need to educate them with national pride and use interdisciplinarity and educational communication wisely. For example, a number of achievements achieved during the years of independence: the names of our ancestors, the ancient honor of our nation were restored; the world recognized the contribution of the Uzbek people to human civilization; In 2007, Tashkent received the high honor of being the capital of Islamic culture. All these serve as a great example for the students and instill national pride by encouraging them to have an open exchange of ideas. Paying attention to the analysis of "new concepts of the new era", M. Kuronov explained the essence of the concept of national pride in the following simple and understandable way: "National pride is the student's knowledge and respect for the value of his

nation in accordance with his age; it includes his culture, spirituality, economic achievements, services, knowledge of his rich heritage, and his desire to match these high national cultural achievements and enrich them" [129; 153]. The importance of national pride lies in the fact that a student with this quality cannot be swayed by wrong ideas, including information attacks.

Thirdly, the concepts of faith, honesty and religion can be formed in a person with national pride. Because these values related to the human heart play the role of an unmistakable "compass" in the world of the Internet and open information. The Internet is such a jungle that you cannot walk without a compass.

Fourthly, it is necessary to ensure that every word spoken by professors and teachers has a clear purpose. The following point should be repeated regularly by the teacher: No matter what the information is, it should be on the track of the receiving person and serve his interest. For this purpose, it is necessary to remember the real intentions of those who promote foreign ideas and the consequences of their efforts in the organizational part of each exercise.

In the current period, the transformation of human intellectual potential and sciences into the direct production force shows the new quality levels of forming an analytical and critical attitude to information and the possibilities of globalization, that is, if we take into account the law of prioritization of the role of information in the activity of changing to master nature in order to satisfy the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of man. , we see its importance in the globalization of information culture.

The positive or "negative" results of information culture achieved at the current level of globalization have a differentiated effect on traditionally industrial (now post-industrial-informational, innovative-technological informational) developed countries and "third world" countries in terms of national development (more precisely, independence). In particular, its positive impact is characterized by creating an opportunity for the development of technique, technology, investment, intellectual potential, information exchange infrastructure and communication in the social, economic, political and cultural relations of the countries of the world. The negative consequences of states (in most cases, at the level of social units and individuals) increase the moods of dependence, dependence, muteness, egoism, individualism, "national pride", "national marginalization", "mass culture", inhuman actions, and deviant behavior.

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