

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF CYBER SOCIALIZATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, a number of scientific-pedagogical foundations of cyber socialization of future teachers in the digital education environment are described.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, in the era of digitization of all spheres of society, there is an objective need to involve the state and its components in this process. Because it affects almost all areas of life, including from its direct immobilization to new digital formation.

The digitization process has been studied by experts in various fields of cybercrime protection, and it is accompanied by the following problems: In the social sphere, information technologies and Internet networks are necessary for a more detailed study of general information that appears in the process of conducting research. allows us to open up a number of issues.

Currently, it is important not only the environment that directly gives physical strength and motivation to the child, but also the interconnected pedagogical measures to form a network of digital technologies created by the efforts of educational subjects. At the same time, the digital environment is not only a dangerous process for people, but also a new way of life, activities and relationships.

The issues of introducing digital educational technologies in higher education have been developed by many pedagogic scientists. For example, the theoretical foundations of using the distance education system are studied in the works of A.A.Andreeva, P.P.Belenkiy, A.M.Bershadskyi, S.A.Beshenkova, V.V.Verzhbitskyi, V.G.Kineleva, S.A.Schennikova, and others.

Research on the digitization of the educational system shows that the explanatory and demonstrative methods of teaching, which prevail over all methodical tools in traditional didactics, are insignificant for the active-cognitive and independent education of students. The use of a competency-based approach in the development of digital educational resources makes it possible to create a structural structure of education.

METHODS: In covering this article, it is appropriate to use several methods, such as historical, retrospective and theoretical-methodical sources analysis, summarization and interpretation of the obtained

data, observation, interview, questionnaire, content analysis, qualitative and expert assessment.

RESULTS: Digital technologies are technologies that provide information in a “digitized” or universal digital form. Digital technologies are electronic tools, systems, devices and resources that enable the creation, processing, storage and transmission of information. Digital technologies in education is the creation of an educational environment based on digital technologies. Today, a number of digital technologies can be used in the educational process.

It allows you to get and exchange information about other educational tools and tools through a social network with billions of individuals connected to the Internet today. At present, modern educational tools (projector, electronic board, television, computer, video surveillance camera) and software (multimedia, electronic textbook, audio-visual materials) are available in many devices in normal home conditions.

Preventing cybercrime allows educators to monitor students' learning and improve teaching methods accordingly. It can also allow for more dynamic student input in discussions. When students are able to improve their knowledge, they are sure to actively participate in seminars, group discussions and other areas. Digital technology supports assessment and enables the development of skills.

DISCUSSION: Today, digital education has an incomparable role in the education system of our country, it is possible to observe their interest in the tasks, their comments on the problems at their level. As a result of this, students' abilities such as independent learning, adapting to personal learning and working on themselves will be further developed. Conducting the lesson processes live in digital content and giving interactive tasks in the lessons will also help the learners to develop their competencies in the field of their interest.

In our country, 2020 will be called the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development", along with rapid development of economic sectors and the social sphere, wide use of scientific and innovative potential with full mobilization of scientific, intellectual and financial resources, and regular use of science in the future. PF-6097 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 29, 2020 in order to determine the priority directions of reform, train highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and independent thinking, and raise the modernization of scientific infrastructure to a new level in terms of quality. The Decree "On approving the concept of development of science until 2030" was adopted.

Based on this Decree, systematic work was carried out at Termiz State University named after Nizami, and a number of electronic systems were developed and implemented. In particular, in order to create an open, transparent, subjectivity-free and abuse-free educational environment, a number of online platforms, in particular, the Hemis platform system, were introduced, which created the basis for the elimination of a number of existing pedagogical problems in a short period of time. Through these platforms, there are necessary digital educational resources, lesson schedules, controls, and a system of tasks for the educational process, and learners are constantly receiving and using information from the electronic educational system. In addition, the main result related to the educational process was the introduction of a distance learning platform and an electronic evaluation system.

Educators can use the magazine, lesson schedule, curriculum electronically, and conduct virtual communication with students in a convenient manner.

This digital platform helps pedagogues not to spend time on filling out redundant paper documents and to devote more time to the educational process, to approach teaching creatively. The system has additional useful functions, in particular, the ability to work remotely if necessary.

The goals of digitalization of educational processes:

1. To ensure openness and transparency of educational activities;
2. Automation of educational, scientific, spiritual and organizational processes in the educational system;
3. Optimization and acceleration of analytical data validation and decision-making process.

All over the world, universities are competing with each other to attract students, teachers and financial

resources. In such a competition, higher education institutions that keep up with the times and use new digital opportunities are gaining an advantage over others. Digitization has created new opportunities for education and management, facilitating data collection and analysis, collaboration and communication. The benefits of digitization include increased productivity, increased student engagement, personalized learning, and the use of new teaching methods.

To increase students' learning rates, to increase employment rates by forming the necessary competencies in them, and to increase the prestige of universities that use information delivery and explanation methods through various means, and to get additional benefits through these opportunities. an advantage over others is formed through the creation of conditions.

CONCLUSION: If the development of digital technologies continues in the current trend, there may be drastic changes in the way of life of people in the coming years. This ensures that all sectors are more mobile and that the knowledge and potential of personnel can meet the demands of society. In conclusion, in order to increase the efficiency of the digitalization of education: to develop a mechanism for continuously improving the media competence of educational subjects; using various available ICT programs, as well as enriching the content of video lessons; practical support for the process of providing educational institutions with the necessary modern technical equipment.

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