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Building Digital Literacy As An Editorial Problem

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Abstract: This article discusses the modernity, creativity and positive effect of digital literacy skills formation in the educational process, as well as the fact that digital literacy allows students to learn at a convenient time and place, and the problems of modern pedagogy.
Key words: Motivation, motive, psyche, determination, comfort learning, literacy, psychological stress, digitalization, digital revolution, Instagram, Facebook, Tik-tok, Telegram, Whatsur, media, technology, media resources, information literacy, hard skills , Soft skills, digital hygiene, virtual world, concert, individual

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida raqamli savodxonlik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning zamonaviy, ijodiy va ijobiy samarasi hususida, hamda raqamli savodxonlik o'quvchilarda qulay vaqt va joyda o'rganish imkonini berishi va zamonaviy pedagogikadagi muammolar to'g'risida fikr yuritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: motivatsiyu, motiv, psixika, determinatsiya, comfort learning, savodxonlik, psixologik stress, raqamlashtirish, raqamli inqlob, Instagram, Facebook, Tik-tok, Telegram, Whatsup, media, texnologiya, media resurslar,

axborot savodxolik, hard skills, Soft skills, raqamli gigiyena, virtual olam, konsepsiya, individual

One of the main goals of the national education system is to train personnel who have their own opinions, think freely, and can apply their knowledge in real situations. It is becoming a social necessity to educate today's students with the skills of critical thinking for social changes in the era of globalization, the expansion of the flow of information, complex situations and relationships full of features.

The Development Strategy, which is being applied to the social environment, requires the representatives of all sectors serving the country's development to organize their activities based on mutual cooperation. "On the development strategy of Uangi Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" [1], as determined by the decree of the Resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to the next level, as well as addressing universal problems based on national interests reform of the education system based on these directions is considered as a demand of the times. In the development strategy, it is emphasized that the goal of Uzbek education is to "educate physically healthy, spiritually and mentally developed, loyal to the Motherland, with a strong moral point of view, and to support the creativity and intellectual development of the new generation" in the educational system and national education. increasing the need to implement modern adaptations in the system.

The main responsibility for educating a student with modern skills lies with the teacher, the school team, parents and people who constantly communicate with the child. But today's student spends more time with internet games, social networks and mobile phone. As the student moves to class, he gets answers to all the questions he is interested in through the Internet.

The primary reason for schoolchildren's withdrawal from home-to-house lessons, education and learning is the changes in social environment, mobile phones and internet platforms, and the second reason is the inability of textbooks to adapt to the requirements of the times, and the educational system is focused on the student's personality. when a comfortable learning environment is not created. One of the urgent issues facing the field of editorial is to increase the interest of today's students to learn and learn more than internet chats, phone games and social networks.

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Motive is a combination of forces, reasons or needs that encourage a person to act. The concept of motive is defined by scientists as follows: according to A. Maslow, motive is a combination of needs [2]. S. L. Rubinstein says that the motive is the feeling and satisfaction of a need. S. L. Rubinstein "Motivation is a determination realized through psychology" [3]. A.N. Leontev considered the motive to be specific needs for human activity and the reality that provokes it [4].

Motivation is a complex structure, a complex of forces driving activity, which manifests itself in the form of values, goals, ideals and directly determines and controls human activity. Motivation is a set of reasons that encourage a person to be active. V.S. Merlin explained in more detail the aurim aspects of motive systems. He imagines the formation process of motive systems as follows: "various motives gradually become interrelated and subordinate to each other, and ultimately a complete system of motives is formed" [5]. According to V.S. Merlin, in the process of formation of the system of motives, not only the stability of motives, but also the understanding of motives must be fulfilled.

Motive and motivation are formed under the influence of the student's interests and level of knowledge, as well as the social environment. The student's interest in the course of the lesson is primarily related to the choice of means and methods of explaining the topic that is understandable, appropriate to the child's world and level of knowledge.

The modern school system requires students to self-educate based on their interests, to develop their interests rather than the paradigm of knowing from not knowing. A school teacher with a modern editorial activity should be able to work on the student's interests, develop the student's interests, and be able to connect the actions and inactions of the students with real situations, on the basis of which the students study and learn. it is a proof of its competence.

Achieving an increase in students' interest in the course of the lesson allows for "comfort learning" - convenient education and convenient learning for students and teachers. The first factor of creating a comfortable learning environment for today's students is to provide knowledge based on their interests, and the second factor is the selection of tools, methods and resources that can interest the student.

Modern students spend their time on the Internet using mobile phones, tablets, and computers. The student gets information about the information he wants

to learn through the Internet, platforms such as Google, YouTube, and social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram.

The terms "digitalization" and "digital education" have become popular in connection with the strengthening of information and communication technologies. Ue.L. Vartanova, M.I. Maksenko, S.S. Smirnov consider this concept to be the translation of information into numbers and, at the same time, the infrastructural, administrative, behavioral and cultural components of education [6].

Digital learning is an educational practice that promotes the learning process and leads to tangible results. It serves not only to continue the educational process through digital educational tools, but also to increase the quality and effectiveness of education [7]. In the classroom, digital learning takes place in the classroom.

Digitization is the process of converting information into a digital format. The result is a digitized object by multiplying a series of numbers describing a discrete grid of point vectors.

Today, no one could deny that our society is moving towards the digital future. The term digitization was first used in the field of computer science, and then it is used in all aspects of society [8]:

According to A. Mareu, "digitalization is a radical change in our way of thinking, behavior, environment and communication with each other"[9], that is, digitalization is a change in the paradigm of communication and interaction. According to E.L. Vartanova, M.I. Maksenko, S.S. Smirnov, digitization "is not only the digitization of information, but also a complex process of infrastructure, management, behavior, cultural nature" [10], that is, we can conclude that the development of the Internet and mobile communication are the basic technologies of digitization. . Today, information and knowledge are the basis of the development of society, and traditional concepts and models are not applied to it. As L.V. Shmelkova noted, the most important feature of a person who is compatible with the digital economy is the ownership of digital technologies and their use in professional activity [11]. Digital technologies, on the one hand, allow to increase the volume and efficiency of production, and on the other hand, they allow individualization in various fields. The concept of digitization is "the digital method of communication, movement and data transmission in the digital medium."

Pupils can independently develop their knowledge using digital content in the area of digital technologies. Learning through digital tools builds the student's creativity. Awareness of digital technologies is part of the skills of the 21st century - soft cycle, and the use of digital technologies in everyday life increases the student's socialization as a person.

"Hard skills - professional, technical skills. Every profession has unique skills. They are easy to demonstrate, test and evaluate. Knowing languages for a translator, driving a car for a carpenter, and cutting hair and a beard for a barber are hard skills. Whether a person works in a team or in a community, these skills remain unchanged" [12]. Soft skills are additional, universal socio-psychological skills - they do not depend on the profession. But it affects a person's success in life. The culture of dealing with people, the ability to resolve conflicts, the ability to convince people, flexibility, responsibility, perseverance, doing everything on time, critical thinking, creativity are examples of "general skills". These skills are needed not only at work, but in all aspects of life. "Hard skills can be acquired only in the context of clearly defined instructions, while general skills are innate in a person, they are developed through experience" [13].

The origin of the concept of SOFT SKILLS goes back to the issues related to the development of the military industry in the USA in 1959. According to him, scientists considered it appropriate to divide the skills into two types when they conducted research on the competencies of military servicemen. In this, they divide professional skills (hard skills) and personal qualities (soft skills). This is due to the fact that it was determined that a significant part of the success in the war depends on how the soldiers in the battle are managed. In the educational programs, they are not taught to do this. [14].

Based on an individual approach, a number of requirements are placed on science teachers in the formation of digital learning skills in students. In classes organized on the basis of an individual approach, teachers are required to be attentive, alert, capable, and hardworking in every way, to work with each student separately. The formation of digital teaching skills in students requires not only sufficient knowledge and skills from the teacher, but also intelligence, ability, and politeness. The need for an individual approach to students in the educational process is recognized by everyone, but its practical use is mostly not work. This is evidenced by the fact that teachers talk a lot about the child at school. Because the school does not have a specialist who can provide in-depth and comprehensive information about the student's abilities and basic

personality traits. The individual approach to education does not mean individual education, separating the child from others, but it means taking into account special conditions in the formation of one or another personality traits, understanding the individual psychological characteristics of each student on a scientific basis. In psychology, the individual characteristics of a person mean the characteristics that distinguish one person from another.

The task of the individual approach is to determine the individual methods of development, to ensure the child's opportunities and the activity of each individual. From this point of view, it becomes clear that an individual approach is necessary not only for "difficult to educate" children, but also for all students. The transfer of digital technology to students on the basis of an individual approach will not only improve the knowledge of students, but also serve to further reveal their order, discipline, and abilities.

Digital technologies are entering every industry today. In particular, as a result of its integration with education, it is preparing the ground for increasing the quality of lessons and finding the latest information through the Internet. In particular, the use of computer technology in teaching processes not only creates opportunities for organizing high-quality and interesting lessons, but also serves to increase students' interest and attention to the lesson.

Integrating digital technologies in the classroom is a complex and multifaceted process with multiple dynamics, including interactions with digital technology, teacher and student competencies, family support, and curriculum innovation. connected. In recent years, a systematic literature review has been presented to analyze how educational integration of educational technology has been developed in classroom practice at non-university levels. It points to several variables that need to be strengthened in order to strengthen the integration of digital technologies in the classroom, with a special emphasis on initial training, with teacher training standing out as a crucial factor. This requires the organization of training for future teachers related to the integration of digital technologies into the teaching process. Through the use of computer technologies in educational processes, the quality of the lesson will not only increase through many interesting and new animated videos, but the teacher's methodology with modern methods will develop. This creates a basis for the organization of teaching processes integrated with comprehensive modern computer technologies in schools today. At the same time, the quality indicator of informatics classes will rise to higher heights as the possibilities of computer

technology increase. Today, it is difficult to imagine young people without knowledge of modern computer technologies. In addition to informatics in schools, it is necessary to provide students with effective use of computer technology and initial directions for programming that covers this field of digital technology. As mediating elements of learning processes, digital technologies not only enable teachers to break away from the traditional hierarchical model, but also enable students to write, read, learn, interact, co-construct, and create their own forms frames and networks that define their personalities. The implementation of digital technologies in educational processes increases the quality of teaching processes and creates the basis for making lessons interesting and understandable. Today's citizens experience hyperconnectivity every day.

Digital technologies are entering every industry today. In particular, as a result of its integration with education, it is preparing the ground for increasing the quality of lessons and finding the latest information through the Internet. In particular, the use of computer technology in teaching processes not only creates opportunities for organizing high-quality and interesting lessons, but also serves to increase students' interest and attention to the lesson. "Integrating digital technologies in the classroom is a complex and multifaceted process with many dynamics, including digital technology, teacher and student competencies, family support, and curriculum innovation." interconnected." [15] The process of learning in the field of digital tools requires the formation of digital literacy in students. Digital literacy is determined not only by the methods of using a digital tool, but also by qualities such as achieving a certain result, consciously understanding how to use it to solve a problem in everyday life or professional activity, as well as by collecting information about the development of a person [16]. The foundation of digital literacy is the individual's responsibility to consciously use digital devices to solve common, non-specific tasks faced by members of society, regardless of occupation and activity [17].

If a school student uses digital technologies aimlessly, just to pass the time, not to be bored, under the influence of fanaticism and hobbies, and if he is not able to perceive himself in the process of this use, as a result of not being able to reflect on his actions, at first he the pupil develops the characteristics of laziness, restlessness, nervousness, laziness, belligerence, and arrogance. A child who is surrounded by these vices prefers to avoid education and even to socialize. If such cases are not prevented in time, they can enter the streets of various hooliganism and crimes. Learning the purposeful use of digital technologies,

Internet sounds and social networks is becoming a social necessity for society. The experience of the world proves that the lack of proper use of digital technology and digital resources creates a social risk for society.

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