Improving The Methodology For The Development Of Mediacompetency Of Students Of Higher Educational Institutions (On The Example Of The Educational Science" Informatics And Digital Technologies")

Qudratov Akbar Nurullo o'g'li
Graduate of Termez State University
E-mail: akvarqudratov@gmail.com

Annotation: this article highlights the improvement of the methodology for the development of mediacompetency of students of higher education institutions.

Keywords: Mediamadaniyat, digital education, Media Technology, Information Technology in Education, Information Systems, Systemality,

Introduction. Among the main trends in the development of the world, the transition to an informed society is an important task, that is, the influence of media on all aspects of society is considered an urgent problem. On the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union, the production of software tools will stimulate the formation of mediacompetency of young people and adults, as well as be seen as an integral factor affecting the media culture of modern society.

The components of an informed society based on the environment of modern ICT are media, language and culture. It is mediacompetence in man that constitutes the language and culture of the world in which we live. The importance of mediacompetency in the world has been highlighted in the recommendations of various international organizations, including UNESCO, and the idea of developing mediacompetency of Future Educators has been supported.

Research methodology. Mediamadaniyat is considered in a general way in pedagogy in the form of an integrative quality of an individual, manifested in the willingness to select, Use, critically analyze, evaluate, create and transmit mediamatn of various manifestations, genres and forms, analyze complex processes of mediafaoliyat in sociology. Therefore, the issue of the development of the mediamadanism of students of pedagogical higher educational institutions is one of the pressing issues facing science and practice. In this case, the creation of the technology for the development of mediacompetence by improving the knowledge of students of pedagogical higher educational institutions in accordance with the requirements of modern scientific and technical progress in increasing their mediamadanism is of particular importance among pedagogical studies.

Model "pedagogical higher education institutions develop mediacompetency of students"

The application of innovation and information technology to the educational process can be characterized as a logical and necessary step in the rapid development of the modern information world. Media technologies (computer IMAC, projector, tablet, IP television, 3D printer, etc.k.) the active introduction into the educational process leads to the need for the immediate introduction of innovative methods, tools, types, forms of teaching, in general, pedagogical technologies in the professional activities of peda goglar. the use of innovative technologies forms the skills of the learner to work independently in the educational process, self-education, training, increase their own activity, independent decision-making. It can be seen from this that the need to include mediatechnologies among the new pedagogical technologies of teaching is increasing day by day.

Analysis results. The principle of exhibitionism: the fact that the materials presented in pedagogical technologies are based on the internal and external logic of the development of phenomena and processes, that students have such visual illustrations as necessary pictures, schematics, drawings that help to form the correct imagination and concepts, that the decorations attract the attention of the student and help the student to Media presentation is a way to communicate information to an interested audience. If the viewer (student) is not interested in receiving any information, multimedia tools (audio, video, graphics, animation and interactive elements) will help you attract his attention.

The principle of systematicity, integrity: scientific evidence, hypotheses, theories, definitions, consistent statement in a given logical system. This function provides a systematic, consistent representation of learning materials based on the logic of learning prdemet.

The principle of succession: teaching is sometimes done in a way that begins with the observation of facts, and then, from simplicity to complexity, from clarity to uncertainty, or from vague concepts to certain facts, teaching the exact idea of networks that are loosely connected to the sequence.

The third are formative tasks based on the courses "Informatics and AT" and on the basis of the special course" Multimedia technologies:

Based on the courses" information technology in education", students can determine what ICT tools and benefits skills are needed to achieve the results of education (educational goals)required within the framework of individual topics of the curriculum and by introducing the principles of application of information and communication technologies (ICT) into training programs and assessment-focused systems that determine the level of; common ICT technical tools, being able to know and practically demonstrate the use of the basic capabilities of a text editor, designed to enter texts, edit, format and print them; be able to know educational programs and training and technical tools in the subject of activity and teach them effectively; the use of programs used in the management of the educational process, including the attendance, current, intermediate and final assessment of the educational process, the introduction, storage and processing of results and the preparation of relevant reports; identification of the circumstances and conditions under which the ICT can be applied in the organization of an independent educational process and the acquisition of knowledge, skills and; to know and be able to perform the actions performed on information and information, to know the units of information measurement, size and speed of transmission. Knowing the number systems, being able to perform actions in the number system, being able to transfer

numbers from one number system to another. Computer representation of information, the ability to analyze information. Knowledge of information technology, supply, methods and means of information transmission, information from existing media sources (internet, TV, radio, audio-video recordings, telephone, computer, print publisher, email, etc.) to be able to track, sort, process, transmit, store, secure the necessary information. To have knowledge and be able to use information systems, their types, tasks. Be able to use resources, data in information systems, and interactive services provided through the system. Having an understanding of automated workplaces, their type, organizational and functional structure, characteristics; acquire knowledge and skills such as compliance with information security when using ICT tools.

In conclusion, the future of the implementation of the above tasks also depends on the wishes, character of the teacher and his professional training. If a person is not afraid of changes, moving forward with a bold step in New conditions, he will achieve the set goal in short periods of time.

The descendants of navqiran are the founders of the future, although the next day of each country, sa babuble to change in society, bringing the ideas of creativity to life, said in a word. Therefore, the issue of youth has been the most relevant at all times. Of course, by supporting young people socially, spiritually and financially, promoting the full realization of their rights and obligations, creating favorable conditions for their worthy place in society, it is possible to transform the fate and future of the country into a decisive force.

Literature used:

1. Inoyatov U.l. A new approach to primary education is the most basic requirement during the period of acceleration of globalization processes. Improving quality and efficiency in the direction of primary education and physical culture: problems and Solutions (International Scientific Conference) - t., 2017. 4 p.

2. Rashidov H.F., Makhmudov S.Y. Increase the mediation of youth in the context of globalization. Materials of the Republican scientific and practical seminar. - Namangan, 2015. Pp. 35-38.

3. Babadjanov S. Pedagogy technology for the development of mediacomretenality of students of a higher educational institution. Autoreferat. - T., 2018.

4. Mamatova Ya., Suleymanova S. Uzbekistan is on the way to the development of mediation. - T.: "Extremum-rress", 2015.

5. Mediaobrazovaniye. Rossiyskaya pedagogicheskaya encyclical. – M., 1993. 4