

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 5/8 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодири Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

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USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract. This article discusses using digital technologies in teaching processes. In the process of active learning of students in educational institutions, teachers should find ways to increase the level of involvement of students in the learning process, increase their motivation to use digital technologies. By using digital technologies students are taught how to use technology responsibly and strategically, which can help them make decisions and develop self-discipline. Technology in education can help students to prepare for lifelong learning.

Keywords: digital technologies, teaching-learning process, pedagogical self-awareness, professional growth, self-education, development, digital classrooms, educational applications, powerful instrument, e-learning, software, digital knowledge.

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TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'quv jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish haqida so'z boradi. Ta'lim muassasalarida o'quvchilarni faol o'qitish jarayonida o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarni ta'lim jarayoniga jalb qilish darajasini oshirish, ularning raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish yo'llarini izlashlari kerak. Raqamli texnologiyadan foydalangan holda, talabalar texnologiyadan mas'uliyatli va strategik foydalanishga o'rgatiladi, bu ularga qaror qabul qilish va o'z-o'zini intizomni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Ta'limdagi texnologiya o'quvchilarni umrbod ta'lim olishga tayyorlashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli texnologiyalar, o'qitish-ta'lim jarayoni, pedagogik o'z-o'zini anglash, kasbiy o'sish, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash, rivojlanish, raqamli sinflar, ta'lim dasturlari, kuchli asbob, elektron ta'lim, dasturiy ta'minot, raqamli bilim.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается использование цифровых технологий в учебном процессе. В процессе активного обучения студентов в образовательных учреждениях преподаватели должны найти пути повышения уровня вовлеченности студентов в учебный процесс, повышения их мотивации к использованию цифровых технологий. Используя цифровые технологии, студентов учат использовать технологии ответственно и стратегически, что может помочь им принимать решения и

развивать самодисциплину. Технологии в образовании могут помочь учащимся подготовиться к обучению на протяжении всей жизни.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, учебно-тренировочный процесс, педагогическое самосознание, профессиональный рост, самообразование, развитие, цифровые классы, образовательные приложения, мощный инструмент, электронное обучение, программное обеспечение, цифровые знания.

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Introduction

The globalization of education has already required the application of digital technologies. Online platforms have been made available to conduct courses, share resources, provide assessments and manage the day-to-day operations of colleges. However, the use of these platforms was proactive. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced institutions to adopt an online teaching method to maintain the education system. Developed countries were well equipped to deal with this crisis. However, developing countries have worked hard to meet this requirement. Digital technology has emerged as the savior of education in these critical times. This global crisis emphasizes the need to integrate internationally into the education system. Digital technologies help students develop necessary skills for professional performance, such as problem solving, structuring thinking and understanding processes. They are also preparing for a more unpredictable and changing future in which technology will play a crucial role. The qualities and skills acquired by students are essential for their professional success. Teaching materials and digital tools improve the classroom atmosphere and make teaching-learning more engaging. In addition, they give each educational institution more flexibility and adaptation of the curriculum to the needs of each student.

Literature review

Using computers and other devices together with digital tools allows students to be more active and be at the center of the process. The teacher becomes a guide in this process and can accept the effectiveness of learning. Using countless digital resources, learners can download the information they need or upload their own content. [1] Web 2.0 technologies (wikis, podcasts, blogs, etc.) help learners create content, collaborate with others, evaluate each other's work, and move toward collaborative learning. Digital technology makes it easier to use classroom tactics like gamification or approaches like flipped classrooms that optimize learning. Learning landscapes has become a didactic tool that combines several techniques and allows each student to introduce different routes. Technology makes teaching more inspiring and meaningful.

Digital classrooms are defined as the use of electronic devices or platforms such as social media, multimedia and mobile phones to teach students. Thanks to digital technology in education, today's world of education has changed for the better or improvements. Digital learning is a learning strategy that uses technology to deliver the entire curriculum and allows students to learn quickly and quickly. The digital classroom focuses entirely on teaching with the help of technology. Students use technology or Internet devices such as laptops, tablets, Chrome books, etc. Instead of taking notes on what the teacher teaches, most of the curriculum is delivered to students through an engaging and interactive platform. Despite its many facets, education is essentially a form of communication. The Internet has given rise to new communication channels, which have broadened the possibilities for the transmission and

availability of educational information. These media and virtual spaces act as facilitators of learning.

Educational software and websites are used in digital classrooms to help students improve their learning. Feedback and technology are two important components of the digital classroom. Feedback loops are crucial for students to receive real-time feedback from their teachers. Teachers can use feedback to give feedback based on many factors such as student, lesson, group, etc. PPTs, video presentations, e-learning methods, e-learning and other digital approaches are increasingly used in the teaching-learning process. As a result, classroom teaching becomes more participatory. Students can now learn many subjects independently using Internet resources and digital classrooms. In schools, color charts, diagrams and models describe the best teaching in the classroom. Today, however, they are considered outdated training methods. Teaching in the classroom is no longer limited to reading books, writing on the board to explain chapters and concepts and making notes in books.

Discussion

Digital technologies are a powerful tool that can help improve education in many different ways, such as facilitating the ability of teachers to produce learning materials and providing people with new ways to learn and collaborate. With the global spread of the Internet and the many smart devices connected to it, a new era has arrived. Thus, it is the task of educational designers and educational researchers to use the potential of advanced digital technology to revolutionize education so that effective and efficient education is accessible to everyone and everywhere. Technology continued to play a central role in teaching children outside the classroom. Digital learning fosters creativity and gives students a sense of achievement that motivates them to learn beyond traditional techniques. All countries were able to implement distance learning technologies that used a combination of television, radio, online and mobile platforms, which is commendable. They provide easy data access, easy data storage, increase data storage and improve data presentation; training became more interactive, enthusiasm for sharing information and learning grew. Digital technology has a number of important applications in education: [2]

1. Improve teaching productivity
2. Develop Online libraries
3. Promote Distance learning
4. Facilitate Teaching of students with exceptional needs
5. Create Virtual classrooms
6. Build knowledge and understanding skills
7. Creating Inclusive learning environments
8. Developing teamwork and communication skills
9. Quickly gain information
10. E-books
11. Video-based instructional learning
12. Access teaching up-to-date material.

With the development of technology today, teachers must learn to use a variety of devices, such as smartphones and tablets, or face marginalization. Teachers should also use all available online resources to ensure that these materials are lively, engaging and up-to-date. Technology is more than playing video games and watching animated movies. Benefits are

determined by how students, parents and teachers use technology to improve education. When technology is used effectively for educational reasons, the educational experience is enhanced and students are engaged. The compatibility of online learning systems with new smart devices such as phones and tablets has been an important factor for easy and faster adoption of digital learning. There are also special educational products, such as animations, games or systems based on artificial intelligence, which are only intended for training. Technology-based innovations have facilitated learning across age groups and across subjects. The importance of big data and the application of analytics to learning has been an important but generally neglected part of educational technology. Schools and institutions are realizing the value of comprehensive student and teacher performance data as they expand their use of virtual classrooms, e-learning platforms and online testing.

With the help of digital technologies, students can experience the world from the comfort of a computer and go to distant places. Inviting a guest speaker to share his knowledge with the class is a great way to spice up the lesson plan. Video conferencing systems make it easy to bring subject matter experts face-to-face in our classrooms, regardless of their location. We can easily organize a classroom video conference with children from another school. Online surveys and other digital technologies interest all students, even shy kids who wouldn't normally raise their hands in class. Online engagement tools allow you to regularly connect with students and ask for feedback on course materials and assignments. Student views can also be used to identify areas where students may be struggling. Student response systems promote digital citizenship in the classroom by allowing and rewarding student participation in class. Schools play a central role in our communities, and closing them has far-reaching consequences for the psychological well-being of many families and children. Digital technologies can easily meet this challenge. With online learning, students can learn at their own pace, pause and replay videos, and explore course content independently.

Another active learning approach that may benefit from technology in education is quizzing. Through the use of social media, interactive whiteboards, and other technological tools, students may start working on a project together in class and easily collaborate, communicate, and bounce ideas off one another. Students can cooperate whenever they want and from anyplace because of social and physical limitations. Additionally, technology has made it possible for students to participate in unplanned conversations and get quick solutions to any problems or queries they may have about a certain subject. Students almost always finish their work at different times due to self-paced learning and individual differences. Giving students access to educational films, course-based games, or interactive teaching methods is all it takes to keep their interest in class when this occurs. Faster learners no longer have to wait for all of their peers to finish before continuing their studies, and slower learners are no longer tempted to complete their work quickly. Future schools will use this Education 4.0 program to enhance instruction and better prepare the next generation of talented students. [3] Additionally, autonomous cars will use artificial intelligence to travel more efficiently and emit less pollution. Artificial intelligence is being used by material scientists to create biodegradable plastic alternatives and methods to clean our oceans. Recycling and up cycling may seem like straightforward processes, yet they are incredibly powerful tools for advancing sustainability initiatives. The use of recycled materials to create new products or enable customers to reuse bottles to reduce plastic waste is a game-changer for sustainability.

These days, the best class is the one with the most sophisticated technologies. In city classrooms, the usage of technology has increased dramatically in recent years. Videos, online classes, and PowerPoint presentations have taken the role of blackboards. These days, technology is a part of every curriculum in every school. Several educational institutions have recognized the value of digital learning and have digitized their whole curriculum. An increasing number of elements of the modern world are going digital due to the development of the internet, smartphones, tablets, computers, and other devices. In many schools and institutions, traditional education is being replaced in the classroom with digital education.

With the help of contemporary technology, educators may customise their own curricula and supplementary resources, allowing them to use their creativity to make learning more unique. Even if a lot of individuals prefer conventional teaching techniques, integrating technology into the classroom opens up a world of possibilities. With an abundance of learning methods and degree alternatives, education has become considerably more accessible. Instead than focusing on why kids need technology in the classroom, teachers should consider why they want to use it. It will undoubtedly help teachers monitor their students' development and create engaging lesson plans. By utilizing technology to learn, students may develop transferable abilities that will help them thrive in the future.

Technology advancements are making education more adaptable and available. Physical barriers have disappeared, online degrees and mobile learning are growing in popularity, and technology can support their employees' educational goals. These are a great method for instructors to start teaching kids how to be organized and make things simpler. Children may be excited and empowered by contemporary technology, in addition to having access to knowledge. [4]

Students who use technology and learning aids can develop strong, self-directed learning skills. They are able to gather the information they want, find and utilize internet resources, apply their knowledge to the issue at hand, and even evaluate comments. They have therefore raised their output and efficiency. Students are engaged and their critical thinking abilities, which are the cornerstone of developing analytical reasoning, are enhanced by digital learning tools and technology. Interactive social skill games are an efficient way to teach children discipline because they require players to follow rules and conventions. Since playing games is fun, even kids who aren't happy with other teaching approaches could keep doing it for a while. This contributes to the development of patience, another vital life skill. Thanks to digital learning tools, children may acquire new information and abilities that make them feel accomplished and confident enough to explore new hobbies.

Conclusion

Digital technology in the classroom refers to various software and gadgets meant to help students with particular accessibility needs. The most effective way for a teacher to reduce repetitive and time-consuming tasks is to use technology in the classroom. Educational technology applications can save a lot of time and energy by automating or partially automating daily activities such as attendance tracking and performance monitoring. Students are taught to use technology responsibly and strategically, which can help them make decisions and develop self-discipline. Educational technology can help prepare students for lifelong learning. These technologies provide students with a virtual world and the freedom to use digital information according to their learning style. With digital content creation tools that

personalize teaching and learning, students can learn at their own pace. The digital classroom uses electronic devices and software to guide students and integrate technology into learning. The traditional classroom is transformed into a digital classroom with the help of computers and the Internet. [5] Students can learn more effectively and track their progress with technology and advanced devices. In the coming days, these technologies will also be successfully applied in education to improve the digital learning and performance of students.

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№ 5/8 (3) – 2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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