



THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN DIGITIZING EDUCATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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Annotation. This article provides information on how to improve the socio-cultural competence of future teachers who are currently thinking innovatively in the process of digitalization of education.

Keywords: future teachers, education, digitization of education, socioculturality, compliance, improvement.

Currently, the head of our state pays great attention to the development of all spheres of society's activities, their close connection with information and communication networks and gradual digitalization for functioning within the framework of international demand. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2020 No. PF 6079 "On the approval of the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" and measures for its implementation " implements programs for digitalization in the digital world, the development of digital technologies, consideration of new projects in the field of digital economy and the development of digital education. This decree provides for the following measures to improve digital skills in education:

- To master digital skills by providing digital technologies to students at the initial stage of education, creating opportunities, developing analytical and critical thinking, providing young people with knowledge and skills in the context of a large-scale digital transformation that will be necessary in the future;
 - creation and implementation of a unified distance learning platform with a view to its application in all areas of learning in the future;
 - general use of digital technologies for students to make permanent changes to the basic curricula of secondary schools;
 - for the organization of training in the field of technological professions and innovative activities, the introduction of highly effective international practice in the education system;
 - personnel in the direction related to information and communication technologies
- increase in the number of graduates of preparatory higher educational institutions, graduates of secondary vocational education institutions with an average level of competence in the field of information technology;
- digitization of educational materials in education by ensuring the development and support in higher education institutions of a single state requirement for the use and study of technologies of the Internet of Things, robotics, artificial intelligence in relevant fields, as well as formats for digitizing materials in paper form;
 - development of research works in the field of digital technologies and stimulation, improvement of their organizational mechanisms;
 - development and determination of the direction of creation of new search engines, including solutions for the search and identification of audio and video materials, the use of semantics in the search and retrieval of information, new technologies in machine translation systems, as well as the development of new algorithms and machine learning technologies;
 - development of electronic educational resources for the system of preschool, secondary and higher education improvement, as well as the use of domestic and global educational resources to ensure;

-programs are being implemented for the development of human capital, including the development of specialized education and the popularization of professions in the IT field, improving institutional conditions for IT enterprises and reducing administrative barriers.

The President has developed a number of concepts and solutions for the development of the education system, including public education and higher education, and its improvement in accordance with today's educational standards.¹ In the research conducted by the world's leading higher educational institutions and research centers on innovative training of future specialists, the introduction of modern education in the context of digitalization of education at the international level, special attention is paid to the implementation of the requirements of international educational standards on the criteria of professional skills of future teachers, the problems of creating an innovative educational environment.

An important place in this is occupied by scientific research aimed at expanding the structure of pedagogical competence of young teachers based on such indicators of successful application of modern information and pedagogical technologies in the educational process as motivational, cognitive, operational, reflexive and self-assessment. In our country, on the basis of advanced foreign experience, research work is being carried out to modernize the modern educational content of training future young teachers for the system of continuing education, to create an educational environment aimed at creating the necessary conditions to realize the inner potential of students.

The strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines such priority tasks as "further improvement of the system of continuing education, increasing the possibilities of quality educational services, continuing the policy of training highly qualified personnel that meet the modern needs of the labor market." In this regard, it is important to improve the pedagogical system of the formation of the educational environment aimed at the development of socio-cultural competence.² From a psychological point of view, competence refers to "having a plan of action in unconventional situations, unexpected situations, how a professional behaves, how he interacts with colleagues in a new way, performs ambiguous tasks, uses information full of conflicts in consistently developing and complex processes." Competence requires the constant enrichment of specialist knowledge, the study of new information, and most importantly-the ability to search for scientific information, process it and apply it in their activities.

The issue of competence shows its relevance, great interest, as well as the importance and necessity of ensuring its effectiveness in the organization of the educational process. An important task of higher educational institutions is to form and ensure the personality of a teacher who is socially active and mobile, shows initiative, clearly understands his professional goals, has a high culture, innovative thinking and is ready to introduce innovations in education.

Competence is the knowledge of a particular field. "Competence" (lot. competence-I achieve, I deserve, I deserve) –

1) the scope of powers, rights and obligations of a certain state organization (local self-government body) or official determined by law, charter or other act;

2) a set of knowledge, experience in a particular field.³ The social content of this concept is very broad, it is used in almost all spheres of production. Historically, with regard to the introduction of the concept of "competence" into the education system and the adoption of its meaning, the following stages are distinguished: At the first stage (1960 — 1970s), the concepts of "competence" and "competence" entered scientific circles and circulation, and the rules of their operation and application features were established.

For the first time, the term "competence" was introduced in 1965 by a lecturer at the University of Massachusetts N. I. Chomsky. The semantic boundary of this word is quite wide today, in fact, this word

1 Prezidentining 2020 -yil 5-oktyabdagi PF 6079 sonli "Raqamli O'zbekiston 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni amalga oshirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni

2 O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli «O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi Farmoni. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2017 yil, 6-son, 70-modda

3 J.Raven (1984). Competence in modern society: Its Identification, Development and Release. – UK. P.220

Маркова А.К. Психология профессионализма. – М.: Знание, 1996. – 340 с.

means “consent”, “consent”, “conformity to something”, “conformity”. Today, this word refers more to “universal, that is, a universal set of general characteristics and requirements for conducting activities.” At the second stage (1970-1990-ies), the scope of the concept of “competence” increases dramatically, this word becomes a special concept and begins to understand a set of properties related to any area, and is also used in language theory, management, organization of communications. J. Setting himself a scientific task, Raven raises the question of what is equivalent to the competence of a specialist from the point of view of modern society, highlighting and pointing to 37 components of competence that ensure efficiency, and calling them “motivational abilities”.⁴

In pedagogical activity, one of the most important components of the general structure of professional competence is socio-cultural competence. After all, the modern teacher not only gives the student knowledge, transmits information, information, but also acts as an intermediary between a developing personality and society.

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4 J.Raven (1984). Competence in modern society: Its Identification, Development and Release. – UK. P.220