



RESULTS AND EFFICIENCY OF TESTING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS THROUGH MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation

The article focuses on the development of effective organizational, pedagogical forms and methods based on the cultural and historical traditions, customs and human values of the people, their implementation in practice, personal development, its comprehensive development in the spiritual and moral education of students in higher education. has been recognized. As noted in the article, as media technology becomes an important part of the educational process, various media materials, in particular, analytical materials about international life, lifestyle and education of the population of other countries, will expand the outlook of the youth of our country. In addition, through media education, students' media literacy will increase and their ability to perceive aesthetic and ethical media information will increase.

Keywords: Media technology, media information, media materials, national education, information and communication technologies, innovative strategies, interactive teaching methods.

Introduction

In recent years, the republic's universities are creating a normative basis for the development of national education and national culture of youth, the formation of program-methodological and material-technical base for training competitive personnel, the use of national, cultural and historical traditions in training future teachers.

According to research, the development of national education in higher education requires the creation of information educational resources that promote nationalism based on the cultural and historical traditions, customs and universal values of the people, based on their outlook, interests, taking into account their psychological characteristics. The importance of media technology for this is immeasurable.

Based on the general purpose, object, subject and tasks of our research, we developed a program and methodology of our experimental work.

The following tasks were solved during the experimental work. The terms and stages of the experiment were determined, and the specific tasks to be performed at each stage were identified. The number of participants in the pilot process was determined. Preliminary developments were prepared as experimental materials. The experimental work was carried out in three stages.

1. Detection stage. The purpose of the research is to develop and test in practice ways, tools and methods for the development of national education of students of universities through media technologies.



Experimental sites were identified. TDPU in Tashkent, UZMU, KARDU in Kashkadarya region, and SAMDU in Samarkand region have been identified as experimental areas of research. They were divided into experimental and control groups

Table 1. Distribution of experimental and control groups according to OTT

Higher education institutions	Experimental group	Control group	all
TDPU	52	51	103
O'zMU	51	53	104
QARDU	54	53	107
SAMDU	53	52	105
all	210	209	419

The first trial was held at the National University named after Mirzo Ulugbek. Experience analysis has shown that students are not indifferent to media materials that promote national education. It was found that in the current information environment, there is a great interest in media materials that promote national education.

Media materials promoting the national education, methods of spiritual and moral education have been developed and put into practice for conducting experimental work. Test sessions, test experiments were organized. It was also found that the students developed knowledge and skills related to national education, national values through methods such as questionnaires, tests, interviews, media materials, videos and observation.

Table 2. Preliminary results of experimental and control groups

Universities	Groups	number of respondent s	high		medium		low	
			In number	in%	In number	in%	In number	in %
TDPU	experimental group	52	4	7,7%	12	23,1%	36	69,2%
	control group	51	5	9,8%	10	19,6%	36	70,6%
O'zMU	experimental group	51	5	9,8%	11	21,6%	35	68,6%
	control group	53	6	11,3%	10	18,9%	37	69,8%
QARDU	experimental group	54	5	9,3%	12	22,2%	37	68,5%
	control group	53	6	11,3%	10	18,9%	37	69,8%
SAMDU	experimental group	53	5	9,4%	12	22,6%	36	67,9%
	control group	52	4	7,7%	13	25,0%	35	67,3%
all	experimental group	210	19	9,0%	47	22,4%	144	68,6%
	control group	209	21	10,0%	43	20,6%	145	69,4%

2. Experimental phase. Development of national education of university students through Objective-Media Technologies. At this stage of our study, each student completed a specially prepared



questionnaire individually. The survey revealed their media literacy. In the main content of the experimental work, we present the outlook of today's students, their attitude to the media, television, radio, Internet, as well as in the process of information exchange (social network, Telegram, Instagram, Tik-tok, Watsapp, Viber, Imo). We also emphasized that their participation, sometimes they spend a lot of time by these means, which threatens the spirituality and national upbringing of students. Ensuring guaranteed rights of mass media (television, radio, cinematography, mass media, electronic information systems, internet, print and graphics, sound, screen, etc.), creating conditions for communication and information policy [1].

"What do you mean by national education?", "What methods are effective in the development of national education?" an analysis of the responses to the content questions shows that 20% of the student youth did not form a sufficient understanding of the above questions. It is important for students to organize media materials that promote national education in educational institutions using media technology. Circumstances that negatively affect the morale of the national upbringing of students should be addressed not only within the family, but also in depth, analyzed and monitored from the tone of educational institutions. As part of the study, we also conducted surveys among teachers. According to him, "What media materials do you know that serve the development of national education of students?", "What media materials do you use in the formation of national education of students in the classroom?", "What information do you have about national education?" The analysis of the answers to such questions shows that educators use media technologies in the educational process only to make the teaching process interesting. The current problem is not only to ensure the interest of the lesson on the basis of media materials through media technologies, but also to strengthen the focus on the formation and development of national education of students during the process. To do this, the teacher must select media materials that promote national education, and bring them to the attention of students in a way that suits their interests (animation, information, video). It should be noted that this can be achieved through the formation of analytical thinking in students in relation to any media material. The survey found that 47% of respondents expressed the opinion that media materials affect them and that media materials that are considered influential are discussed by the majority of students with their peers.

3. The final stage. The purpose is to summarize all the experiments. At the analytical stage, experimental work and the obtained results were analyzed. Based on the analysis and conclusions of the results of scientific and pedagogical research, we have come to the following conclusions. Media technologies play a special role in formatting the national education of students. The process of teaching students using media technologies aimed at the development of national education has its own characteristics and methods of promoting national customs, traditions and values. Pre-experimental and post-experimental results of the effectiveness of the level of development of knowledge of national education among students were formed on the basis of quantitative indicators given at the final stage. The results of the third stage of the experimental work, based on pedagogical tasks, were radically different from the results of the first and second stages. At the same time, the content of the assignments presented to the students was fully covered, and answers based on positive attitudes were received.



When we analyzed the results, their quantitative indicators showed a high result. This can be clearly seen in the responses of students to the survey questions. It should be noted that the basis for the development of students' knowledge of national education is the preservation of national identity, special attention to the development of national traditions and education. At the same time, it is advisable to use modern information and communication technologies, innovative strategies, interactive teaching methods and technologies.

There are a number of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of the process of promoting national education in experimental work, including [2; 526-527-b.], [3; 205-b.], [4; 131-b.], [5], [6], [7]. such resources were examined and applied to experimental test results.

Based on these evaluation criteria, the results of the development of national education of students in 3 stages, namely, to determine the level of media knowledge and its application, the results of the experiment and the final stage were conducted. The database of tests to determine the mastery of students included test questions from each of these indicators in accordance with the assessment criteria.

This paragraph of the research is devoted to the analysis of experimental work, which discusses the content, form and methods of experimental work aimed at developing the national education of students of higher education institutions through Media Technology, the results and level of effectiveness. Special questionnaires were formed to organize experimental work to substantiate the importance of the media in the development of national education of students. The survey consisted of questions about what students are most interested in, what they spend their free time on, as well as information about the needs, motives and desires of students, their thoughts.

At the end of the experiments, it became clear that the use of media in the formation of national education in the minds of students through the use of media technologies, the criteria for improving the educational process in order to ensure the development of students as harmoniously developed people.

The success of experimental work aimed at developing the national education of students of higher education institutions through media technologies was ensured by creating the following pedagogical conditions: the content of experimental materials was selected based on the main purpose; selection of didactic tools, forms, methods and techniques appropriate to the experimental materials; the emergence of an indicator comparing the number of participants in the experimental process; continuous generalization and analysis of the results of experimental work; identification of mathematical and statistical methods that allow to re-analyze the overall results.

It should be noted that the results of the experimental work revealed the following shortcomings in the work on the development of national education among university students: low theory of national education, national values, spirituality and culture; identity of motivation; dissatisfaction of the majority of students with their academic profession; low level of interest; not having complete control over their behavior; low level of knowledge of national education, etc.

The main goal of the program in the educational process is the development of the national education system among students.



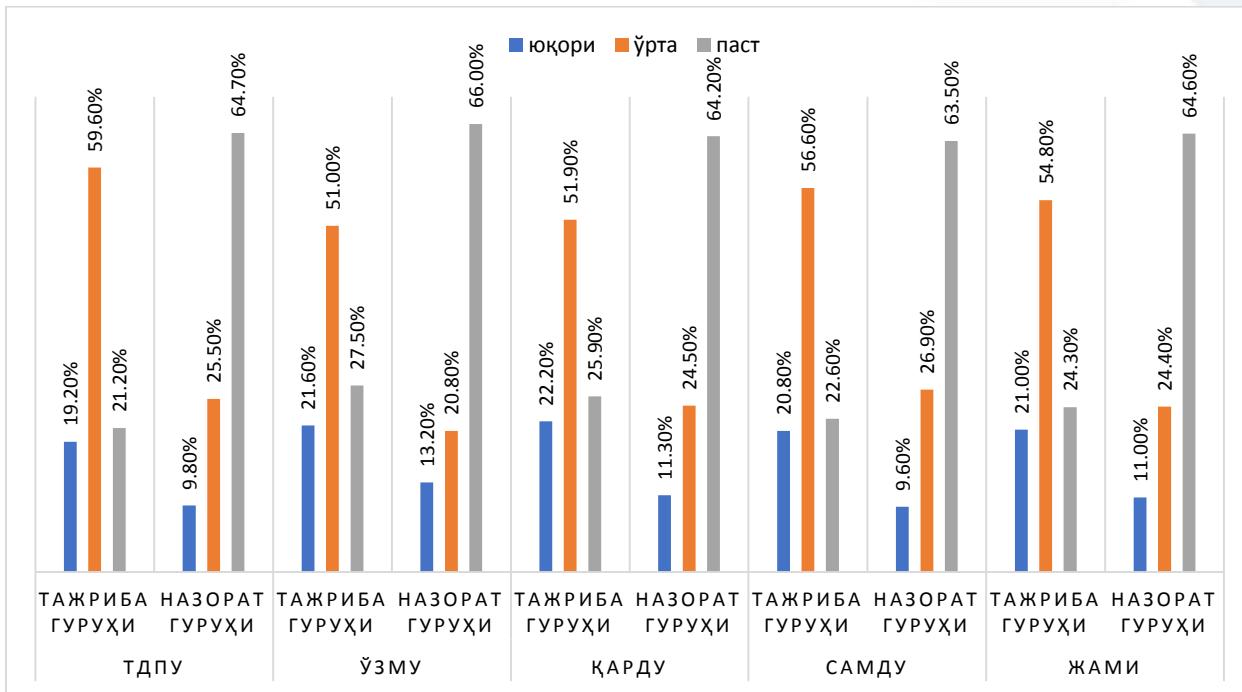
Educational activities in the experimental groups were organized using media materials and media technologies. In addition, classes were held in the form of lectures, master classes and seminars. During the sessions, students' readiness for communication was determined and diagnosed through pedagogical observation, oral and written assignments.

Based on the results of the diagnosis, interactive methods were used effectively: an ethical conversation;

- Debate (exchange of views), problems and solutions of national education;
- Round table (on national education);
- Monitoring of media materials; interactive games;
- Factors leading to changes in behavior;
- To relieve specific life situations.

Table 3. Results of the experimental and control groups on the final stage

Universities	Groups	of number respondents	high		medium		Low	
			In numbers	in%	In number	in%	In number	in%
TDPU	experimental group	52	10	19,2%	31	59,6%	11	21,2%
	control group		5	9,8%	13	25,5%	33	64,7%
O'zMU	experimental group	51	11	21,6%	26	51,0%	14	27,5%
	control group		7	13,2%	11	20,8%	35	66,0%
QARDU	experimental group	54	12	22,2%	28	51,9%	14	25,9%
	control group		6	11,3%	13	24,5%	34	64,2%
SAMDU	experimental group	53	11	20,8%	30	56,6%	12	22,6%
	control group		5	9,6%	14	26,9%	33	63,5%
all	experimental group	210	44	21,0%	115	54,8%	51	24,3%
	control group		209	23	11,0%	51	24,4%	135



4-picture. Indicators of the evaluation levels of the experimental and control groups

The media materials and various methods used by the young students through media technologies have shown a significant increase in the level of development of national education among the students of the experimental groups.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of scientific research and literature on the topic of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on pedagogical sciences on "Development of national education in higher education institutions through media technologies" shows that the development of national education in higher education institutions on the basis of media technologies The issues of creating methodological support have not been studied as a separate problem in the field research. The results of this research allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The theoretical part of the dissertation analyzes the various views and opinions expressed by foreign, CIS and national scientists on the concepts of media education and media technology, which is the basis of the research, and develops an author's approach.
2. The possibilities of using media technologies in education were studied, as well as details and general recommendations on their advantages and expected positive results were given.
3. Improved on the basis of positive results in students through national educational materials through media technologies.
4. The scientific and methodological basis for increasing the effectiveness of the promotion of national education on the basis of media technologies has been developed.



5. The advantages and current status of the development of national education through media technologies, the analysis of the results of a survey of students of TDPU, UZMU, QarDU and SamDU in the country showed that the level of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in national education has increased.

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