

VII. THE PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF A SINGLE INFORMATION - EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT



IMPLEMENTATION OF PEDAGOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS SOFTWARE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS A FACTOR OF PERFECTION OF PREVENTIVE WORK TO REDUCE THE GROWTH OF CRIMINAL AGENCIES AMONG STUDENTS

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Summary. The article is devoted to the development and implementation of pedagogical diagnostic software (POPDICT) based on information technology in higher educational institutions of the republic. The authors believe that the introduction of pedagogical diagnostics with the use of information and communication technologies creates the opportunity to quickly analyze and evaluate the levels of competence of graduates, combined with the ability and willingness to self-regulate further education and professional mobility, to diagnose the level of knowledge of foreign languages, preparedness for the specialty: ability to collect, evaluate and use information; to diagnose the high adaptability of future specialists, expressed in the ability to adapt to the information loads caused by updating the means of production, communication skills and teamwork.

Keywords: competence; highly qualified specialist; labor market; information technology; pedagogical diagnostics; methodological system; test tasks; software; diagnostics; monitoring; database.

Introduction. In Uzbekistan, a solid foundation has been laid for national statehood and sovereignty, which ensures security and the rule of law, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society. All this creates decent living conditions for the population living in this country.

“Over the past three years, in the republic there has been a decrease in juvenile delinquency by 11 %, while its qualitative and structural changes have been outlined, requiring adequate and effective preventive measures” [4, p. 56]. As it is known, juvenile delinquency hides the costs of educational work on the part of the family, educational institutions, as well as the negative impact of street companies, "mass culture", and the media. With a deeper study of this phenomenon, it should be borne in mind that the costs of educational work entail serious consequences – the lack of formation of spiritual, spiritual and moral-volitional qualities in adolescents and, as a consequence, their commission of new offenses. The provision of timely preventive work to reduce offenses and crime among minor students have positive results. In order to avoid sequential destruction of the personality, which is associated with various addictions (narcotic, alcoholic, sexual, etc.), leading to the commission of a number of misconduct and offenses, denoting the term “delinquent behavior”, it is important to outline the systematic implementation of preventive measures among the younger generation.

Recently, laws, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, government decrees and other regulatory legal acts regulating the place and role of minors in our society have been adopted and are being successfully implemented in the country.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the system for preventing crime and crime” of 2017, No. PP-2833, outlines the tasks for developing and introducing psychological, pedagogical and methodological assistance to educational institutions with minor students. Also, the decree emphasizes the organization of preventive measures covering social, legal, medical and other measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the neglect and homelessness of minors [4].

Unfortunately, “a certain part of underage students are drawn into the sphere of organized crime, and dangerous crimes are committed by criminal groups created by teenagers. So, in 2017, 5671 crimes were committed by minors in the republic, of which 657 were charged as especially serious. According to the employment of offenders, these are students and non-working minors, by age characteristics, young men aged 16–18 are dominant ”[5, p. 45]. The main type of offenses committed by minors in 2017 is theft. Crime that assumes a steady recidivism poses a threat to social stability and security of society, and of every citizen as a whole.

“At present, the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan are focused on conducting preventive measures in the country among young people. The list of internal audit includes adolescents who have committed unlawful acts; students in specialized educational institutions and centers of social and legal assistance, with which today in cooperation with educational institutions carried out rehabilitation and corrective methods of work ”[6, p. 34]. This implies

the need for the development and practical implementation of diagnostic software for preventive work to reduce the growth of offenses among students.

Currently, in order to carry out preventive measures to combat crime, directly in cooperation with the institutions responsible for the prevention of offenses, it is being created ample opportunities for the implementation of information and communication technologies.

The development and implementation in practice of pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technology (POPDICT) in educational institutions of the republic is not only a fundamental evaluation program for monitoring the knowledge, skills, competencies of students, but also creates an opportunity to prevent delinquency among young people.

The introduction of pedagogical diagnostics software based on information technology into practice makes it possible to:

- monitoring interactive maps with more frequent offenses by regions and districts.
- studying the psychology of the personality of students, identifying social and personal orientations, positive qualities, inclinations, and skills.
- assessment of the level of competence of students;
- the ability to collect, adequately evaluate and use information;
- diagnosis of high adaptability, expressed in the ability to adapt to the information loads caused by updating the means of production;
- communicativeness, correction of the committed shortcomings of the educational process;
- level of ability to self-education and the need for regular improvement of spiritual and moral qualities.

Also, pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technology (PDS-IT) is built in such a way that it can serve to assess the level of students, the development of their information and media culture; corrective work in this direction.

Software for pedagogical diagnostics based on information technology (PDS-IT) not only provides assessment and monitoring of the quality of education, but is also aimed at studying the development of abilities and giftedness of trained youth, assessing the professional competence of future specialists on the basis of information technology in higher educational institutions of the republic as one of the factors for the preparation of highly qualified specialists who are able to solve problems in the future. A legal framework has been built in Uzbekistan to create a base for the formation and development of a consumer's media culture in the form of media portals, video and audio information, information resource centers, printed and electronic literature, textbooks, teaching and methodological manuals, electronic textbooks have been developed at the level of world standards, multimedia programs. "Improving the system of continuing education, improving the quality of educational services" is a priority task outlined in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on an action strategy for the further development of the country [1].

Therefore, have been created ample opportunities for conducting practical research on providing software information technologies in the context of the globalization of telecommunication systems.

Materials and Methods. A theoretical study of the problem showed that there is a fairly large number of studies in foreign countries, in particular in Russia, on the use of information technology in the educational process.

The research (2018–2019) shows that in Uzbekistan, practical research on diagnosing software information technology in the context of the globalization of telecommunication systems is a poorly studied issue, despite the growing importance of the media and the Internet in the life of society and the individual. This opinion is proved by the fact that during the study it was difficult to find information in the aspect of the issue that interests us.

It was revealed that in the developed countries of the world the issues of introducing pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technologies were widely developed by specialists [2, p. 6]. The definition of theoretical and methodological issues of the implementation of pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technology shows that pedagogical diagnostics are included in the educational process in the form of expert evaluating systems. For example, in Kharkov (Russia), software-based assessment systems for pedagogical diagnostics based on information technologies called “Expert 3.02” were created. They placed tasks of test questions on the administrative methodology for applying these technologies [7, p. 67]. However, as the analysis of theoretical and methodological issues shows, the question of researching the value of a holistic approach to the introduction of pedagogical diagnostics (and pedagogical diagnostics includes such components as: diagnosis, monitoring, correction, etc.) in educational institutions through information technology does not remain fully resolved.

In Uzbekistan, the issue of development and implementation of pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technologies in educational institutions of the country is acute, namely:

- a holistic approach has not been introduced to diagnose and evaluate competencies, the level of social activity of studying youth, the development of a media culture in them, with the wide dissemination of information in society;
- diagnosing the level of educational achievements of the teacher-psychological (creative, intellectual, spiritual, educational development) values of the impact of the power of the media;
- the level of media literacy, media education, media ability, media competence;
- level of preparedness of future specialists in various spheres of human activity;
- the mechanism for diagnosing learning young people based on information and communication technologies, etc. has not been developed.

We plan to develop and implement pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technology (PDS-IT), which will apply to all stages of lifelong education in the aspect of research that interests us (Fig. 1).

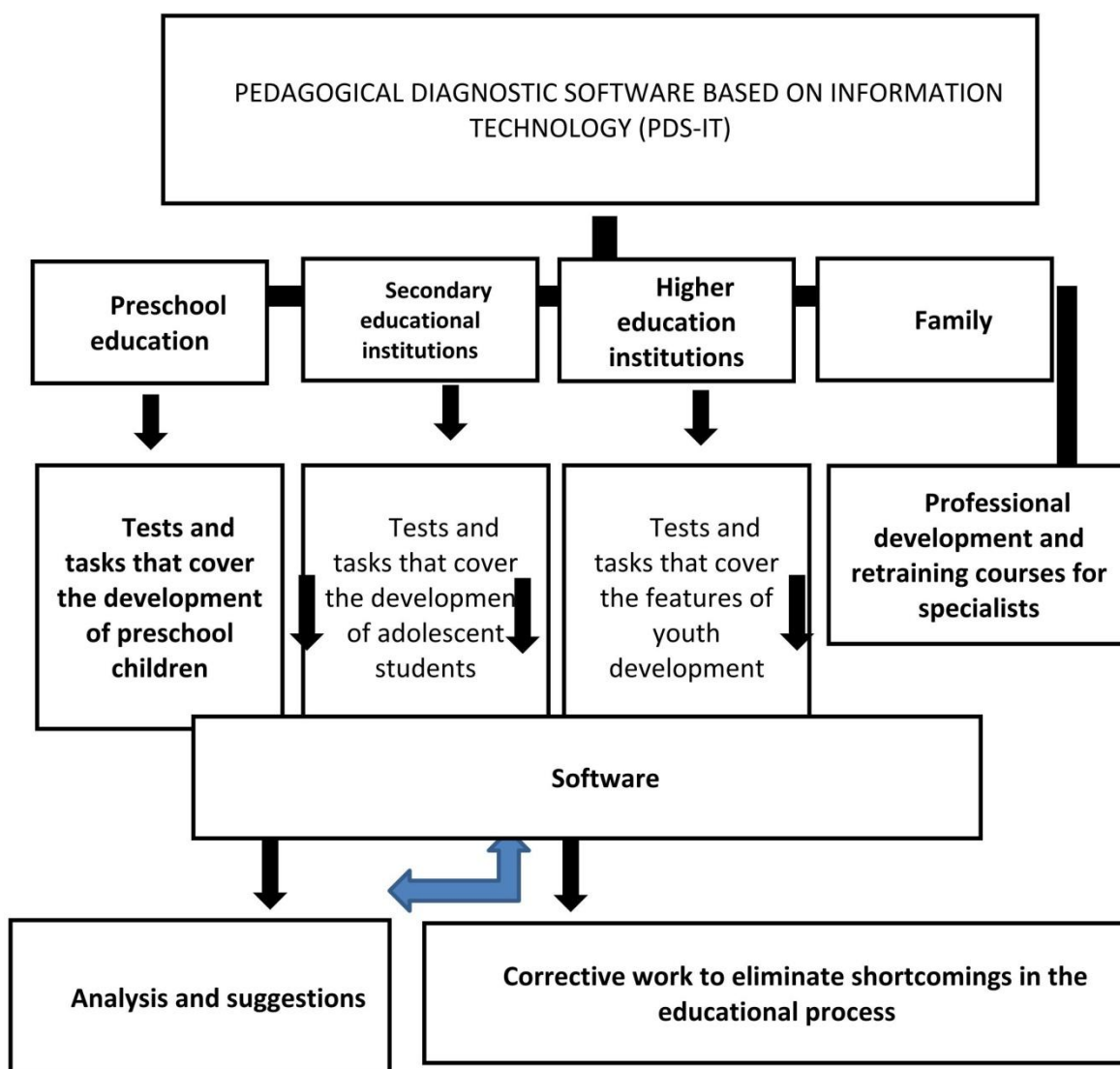


Figure 1. Software for pedagogical diagnostics based on information technology in the continuing education system (PDS-IT)

The introduction of pedagogical diagnostic software based on information technology (PDS-IT), as can be seen from the figure, applies to all stages of lifelong education and will not only contain a database of testing students, but will also create the possibility of developing competent evaluating expert systems at the level of international standards for analysis, processing diagnostic results obtained.

Results and Discussion. One of the main goals of pedagogical diagnostics is the effective organization and optimization of the educational process. For the functioning of the internal mechanisms of each system, a thorough analysis of the operation of the components of this system is required. This, in turn, involves an extensive, rigorous study of the issues of the mechanism, aimed at

creating and ensuring the functioning of software of computer equipment and automated work systems within the framework of the methodological system. Conducting pedagogical diagnostics based on information and communication technologies in educational institutions of the republic, implemented at the Nizami Tashkent Pedagogical University and at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, is a system of educational and methodological documents developed by universities taking into account the issue we are studying.

The software for pedagogical diagnostics based on information and communication technologies (PDS-IT) regulates the goals, planned results, content, conditions and technologies for diagnosing, which includes:

- general characteristics of the software;
- schedule of pedagogical diagnostics;
- the curriculum, work programs of disciplines, practices, funds of assessment tools and other materials that provide objective diagnosis of the quality of education, as well as teaching materials that ensure the implementation of the technology used;
- organizing individual preventive and educational campaigns and expanding the exchange of information among parents of students;
- conducting preventive work with students involved in the internal audit together with inspectors for preventive work and activists of the makhalla committee;
- Establishing joint activities of educational institutions with the Ministry of the Interior and the Women's Committee of Minors, conducting systematic readings in the form of “Criminal punishment is inevitable,” providing methodological assistance, etc.

Conclusion. The article presents data on the development and implementation of pedagogical diagnostic software (PDS-IT) based on information technology in educational institutions of the republic, which contribute to the modernization of the legal framework in the new content. The introduction of POPDICT creates the ability to quickly analyze and evaluate the levels of self-regulation of students, the ability to collect, evaluate and use information; diagnose their abilities.

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АТРОФ-МУҲИТ ҲИМОЯСИ ВА ЁШЛАР ЭКОЛОГИК МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК УСУЛЛАРИ

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Summary. This article discusses the importance of pedagogical methods in explaining the content of current environmental issues and the hazardous environmental processes taking place in the environment. In the context of globalization, students are directly involved in the protection of environmental issues or the need to develop an environmental culture to prevent these negative phenomena.

Keywords: ecology; students; environment; pedagogical methods; global; regional; natural resources.

Мамлакатимизда демократик ислохотларни, фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш даврида экологик мувозанатни сақлаш ва атро-муҳит