



SOCIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRTUAL-PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE OF PARENTS

Hilola Rahimberdievna Haydarova

Doctoral student of "Pedagogy and
general psychology" department,
National University of Uzbekistan,
Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes that the development of the virtual pedagogical culture of parents in the information society is today one of the most pressing problems. Concepts such as virtual culture, media culture, virtual literacy, media literacy are also highlighted, and they are likened to a protective shell against information and mass violence. The culture of information selection and accurate evaluation (virtual culture) is one of the most pressing issues in the world media today, and the search for a solution to this problem shows that every parent in the family has a virtual pedagogical culture.

KEYWORDS: *Virtual, media, information, computer, internet, facebook, television, parent, teacher, upbringing, culture, literacy, virtual control, children, national pride, family, school, makhalla (neighborhood).*

INTRODUCTION

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 3, 2019 No. PP-4307 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work," as well as to educate young people in independent life as broad-minded, active citizens, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to implement and approve the concept of continuous spiritual education" was approved on December 31, 2019. This Concept is aimed at increasing the knowledge of parents on upbringing, pedagogical culture, special attention is paid to the formation of a healthy worldview against the background of biased information disseminated through the world media, including the Internet, moral depravity, destructive ideas that mislead youth. In addition, in order to constantly expand the knowledge of parents about methods of raising children in the family, the following will be established: the effective use of domestic teaching methods and the advanced achievements of modern teachers in raising children; conducting trainings for parents on the development of age-related social competencies in children at "Parent Universities" in the makhallas (neighborhood); under the heading "School of Education" the creation of television

programs for parents and teachers, a series of didactic materials, for children and youth, such as bright, colorful manuals, multimedia products decorated with drawings; creation and distribution of a series of multimedia presentations based on the "Book of Young Parents" and other teaching aids in order to popularize the positive experience gained in the practice of continuing spiritual education. Targeted advocacy events and trainings will be held aimed at improving the socio-spiritual environment in society, organizing preventive measures aimed at creating ideological immunity against various spiritual threats contrary to our family values, creating a healthy educational environment in families in different regions and training parents upbringing methods. [1].

On February 12, 2020, a video conference chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was held on the issues of improving the mahalla system, strengthening peace and order in mahallas, crime prevention. In this video conference, President Sh.M. Mirziyev noted that, unfortunately, a system to prevent situations that negatively affect the socio-emotional environment in the family was not created, as a result, the number of dysfunctional families, crime in some makhallas increased, and suicide was also widespread among women and nonages. At the



meeting, problems related to family divorce, youth health, premature birth, and spiritual and moral education were noted [2].

THE CONTENT OF THE ISSUE

In the modern information society, the problem of education is one of the most complex and widespread problems, and it is an axiom that it is important to fulfill this enormous responsibility in cooperation with family, society, school and the general public.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor M. Kuronov in his book "Want the child to be happy ..." said: "Ignoring the positive qualities of upbringing, such as national pride, good faith, decency, ideological consciousness, patriotism, communication culture, as well as a number of other shortcomings, leaves serious complications in the human destiny that have developed in our eyes, leading to vices such as indifference, carelessness, lightheartedness, selfishness", which correspond to actual problems. (4.261Б)

The word "virtual" from the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, we can know such meanings as it can probably exist in certain conditions, or as virtual being, reality (creating conditions similar to real conditions using computer devices), which is reflected by computer means. The word culture, in Arabic, means a city, a place, a center of development, and represents a specific form of human activity that is reflected in nature and relationships. Culture reflects the way of life of an individual, a social group or a society. Hence, virtual culture is understood as human activity in interactions reflected through computers, media. Phrases like virtual culture are virtual literacy, media culture, media literacy, which is like a protective shell against information and mass violence. We can also think of it as digital literacy in media promotion.

Media literacy - "the ability to master, analyze and create media texts".

Media literacy is the ability to use, analyze, evaluate and transmit messages in various forms.

Media literacy - coded and representative systems used in the media, the process of training a media literate person in the modern world with the ability to understand media from a sociocultural and political point of view, understand, create, analyze and evaluate media texts; the life of such a person is associated with a full understanding of civil liability.

Some researchers also interpret media literacy as a component of media culture. For example, N. Rustamova defined the concept of "personal media culture" as follows: "Personal media culture is a necessary part of personal culture, based on getting to know the types of mass media distributed through them, selecting, sorting, analyzing and evaluating them, acquiring theoretical knowledge, practical skills, competencies in relevant

areas, the sum of skills to skillfully apply this knowledge in professional, everyday, cultural, spiritual and educational (practical) activities" [5. 106].

Continuing his opinion, the researcher came to the conclusion that the assimilation of media culture by an individual is not a spontaneous process, but based on the evolutionary development in several stages of the general essence of the formation of media culture in an individual: media literacy, media literacy, media skills and media competence.

Today, the culture of information selection and correct evaluation (virtual culture) is one of the most pressing issues in the world media. In seeking a solution to this problem, we believe that first of all every parent in the family should have a virtual pedagogical culture. To do this, each parent must teach their children to use the media (TV, computer, internet chat, forum, Facebook, Twitter) effectively, first of all, consciously. The above-mentioned media are the means of communication, through which people have the opportunity to talk to each other and communicate in a variety of ways. They use these opportunities to carry out their activities, gain information, gain knowledge, exchange experiences, conduct commercial and advertising activities, such as trade. This is definitely evident in every area. On the one hand, it allows for distance learning and develops intellectual, creative skills, on the other hand, we can see that real communication is becoming a virtual form. Now parents, basically, virtually communicate and control their children, rather than face to face. By the will of fate, parents, children working or studying abroad at a distance communicate only in virtual form. If we consider these as certain manifestations of today's information society, then social welfare, social harmony should serve in the formation and upbringing of a perfect human personality, and the virtual culture of society should also develop and improve. But unfortunately, there are also some problems with the use of the media.

Today, haste in writing SMS and spelling errors in messages are becoming more common among students. Confirmation of this can be errors in offers on social networks, such as "Join my channel, it's easy to go out if you don't want it", "Children, look, spread it among the rest" and "Send them to other children". Today, such a situation, which is sad and ridiculous, is a departure from the Uzbek literary language by mixing dialect and slang words, which indicates a decrease in general literacy.

Since children are used to seeing various "jokes" in social networks every day, a feeling of solidity becomes a habit, imitation and a state are formed in which a person does not think about the consequences of his actions. There is a superficial view and indifference to the changes taking place in nature and society, to those around them, to life. A



striking example is a fact that today, instead of helping those in need (eg natural disaster, fire, car accident, etc.), young people get “likes” by shooting them on video and posting them on the Internet.

It is possible to continue such problems related to mobile phone encountered in life. Aside from the organizers of websites that prepare and disseminate information that contradicts our national and religious traditions, we consider it a big mistake of parents who create the conditions for these problems and fail to control them in time.

In today's world, where various contradictions are growing, the time itself shows that it is more important than ever to strengthen the spiritual immunity of our youth, to spend their free time meaningfully.

It is known that the future, prospects and prosperity of any country or society are in the hands of young people. But it is not hard to imagine how the state, society, or family, which falls into the hands of the youth who are irrigated by the fanatical ideology that is a member of various destructive currents, could fall into disrepair. Therefore, in order to protect young people and protect them from the above-mentioned destructive vices, it is necessary for parents to have a virtual pedagogical culture.

We are not saying that “children should not be given modern computers or mobile devices or they should not be allowed to access social sites”. In this regard, the first President of Uzbekistan IA Karimov in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" said: “Today, our young people receive a variety of information and data not only in educational institutions, but also through radio and television, the press, the Internet. In such a situation, when the global information space is expanding, to surround the minds of our children with one-sided education, to shield them with an iron fence and to prohibit them from reading anything and to visit some sites, no doubt does not meet the requirements of the time or our noble goals. After all, we have set ourselves the task of building an open and free democratic society in our country, and we will never back down from this path”[3.p.71].

Conclusion. Based on the above information, we can recommend the following to parents:

Parents need to get their children used to respecting teachers and mentors;

parents should teach their children to respect their peers, parents, neighbors;

parents should inform their children of their ancestors, family trees;

parents should buy their children mobile phones only when it is absolutely necessary, and in this case not the latest model. The fewer functions of these tools, the better for the future of children;

if children have modern mobile devices, strictly agree on the time, conditions and duration of their use, and strictly adhere to this agreement,

setting restrictions if necessary;

when parents are not using mobile phones, make sure that they are at least 20 cm away from children and at night at a distance of 3 m;

parents should recommend to their children games that are placed on computers and mobile phones that are not only mechanically played with finger movements for fun, but also related to memory and logical thinking, and in the process control the children's time regimes;

every parent should take the time and opportunity to seriously monitor their online activities, taking into account the interests of their children;

it is necessary for every parent to create conditions for their children to receive timely education, play sports, eat and rest.

According to Professor M. Kuronov, today children live two different lives. The first is in real life and the second is in virtual life. Virtual life is preferable for them, so they can be called Google generations (children). After all, parents should not allow their children to become descendants of Google.

REFERENCES

1. *Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to implement and approve the concept of continuous spiritual education” December 31, 2019.*
2. *President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev. Video conference on improving the neighborhood system, strengthening peace and order in the neighborhood, crime prevention. February 12, 2020.*
3. *Karimov I. A. High spirituality is an invincible force. - Tashkent: Manaviyat, 2008. - 108 p.*
4. *Kuronov M. ““Want the child to be happy ...”. Textbook. Tashkent, 2017.*
5. *Rustamova N.R. Technology for the development of media culture of students of general secondary education (on the example of grades 7-9): dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in pedagogical sciences. - Tashkent, 2019. - 42 p.*
6. *Taylaqova Sh. Improving the spirituality of students and youth through the media. Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 2018.*