



PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' COMPETENCE IN SAFELY SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION IN ACADEMIC LYCEUMS

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**Annotation:** *This article presents and analyzes the principles of didactic and interdisciplinary connection that are the priority in teaching academic lyceum students how to safely search for information, the specificity of developing content and individual activity in them, the scientific and theoretical substantiation of information forms and its development, the scientific views of scientists in the field on the use, storage, and security of information, and a subjective attitude is expressed to them.*

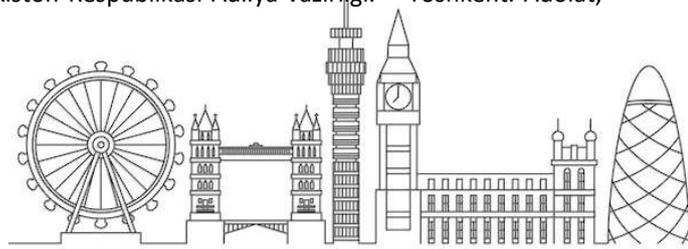
**Keywords:** *academic lyceum students, information, information security, safe information search, the specificity of information search, priority principles in teaching information search, information forms, scientific and theoretical justification, interdisciplinary connections in safe information search, information use, subjective attitude.*

The “Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” identifies “the issues of ensuring information security and improving the information protection system, timely and adequate resistance to threats in the information sector as a separate direction, and the task of preventing information attacks that threaten the minds of young people, and forming a culture of using the Internet and other information resources among young people”<sup>56</sup> as a task. As a result, improving the competence of academic lyceum students in safe information search has become a particular necessity.

“Today, informatization can be considered one of the main methods of modernizing the education system. Informatization of education is a relevant and important issue in the modern world and is listed as one of the priority tasks of modern society”. This ensures the active use of the ever-expanding intellectual potential of society, the integration of information technologies with the development of all spheres of life, and provides academic lyceum students with access to reliable sources of information.

“Changes in society associated with informatization processes contribute to the creation of a qualitatively new information environment of society and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, which in turn contributes to the development of the creative potential of the individual. The concept of information can be interpreted as information transmitted by people orally, in writing or in any other way. Currently,

<sup>56</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida. /Rasmiy nashr/ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi. – Toshkent. Adolat, 2017. – B.27.





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modern innovative information technologies are increasingly widespread and their areas of application are expanding”<sup>57</sup>.

“Differentiate with Personalized Learning” McCarthy’s article analyzes the relationship between differentiated and personalized learning. The author shows the advantages of organizing the educational process based on the specific needs of students and their personal interests. This article provides practical examples of how differentiated approaches can personalize the learning process and increase student motivation”<sup>58</sup>.

“The concept of a didactic system is a set of interconnected components of the educational process, which includes: educational goals, educational content, educational tools, methods and forms, and assessment mechanisms”<sup>59</sup>.

Didactic principles are laws that determine the scientific foundations of the teaching process and serve to increase the effectiveness of education. Their creation or development depends on the following aspects<sup>60</sup>:

1. New pedagogical approaches and technologies. In modern educational environments, it is necessary to use innovative and interactive methods along with traditional principles. For example, methods such as digital learning, STEAM, gamification, and adaptive learning help to form new principles.

2. Adaptation to the needs and abilities of students. When developing didactic principles, the age, interests, and psychological characteristics of students should be taken into account. For example, principles can be updated based on a person-centered education or a differentiated approach.

3. Development based on experience and scientific research. Didactic principles should be constantly improved based on the results of pedagogical research and modern psychological and pedagogical science.

The principle of interdisciplinary connection. “Improving the software and methodological support of teaching “Developing the competence of students to safely search for information in academic lyceums” in the era of the information attack includes analyzing the theoretical foundations of international and local scientists on the mutual integration of such disciplines as computer science, mathematics, physics, astronomy, philosophy, and the foundations of legal knowledge. “International experience shows that an environment of communicative competence based on simple correspondence leads to positive pedagogical results. The main form of organizing joint educational activities of

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<sup>57</sup> Nurmatova M. Qutlimuratova B.R., Romonberdiyeva S.K. Ta’limda zamonaviy yondashuv va innovatsion texnologiya tushunchasi va uning mohiyati. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences. International scientific-online conference. 2024. -11-12b.

<sup>58</sup> Qodirov F.E., Fayzullayeva D.H. Ta’limda differensial yondashuvlar, talabalar ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan o’qitish usullari. // “Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot” nomli ilmiy, masofaviy, onlayn konferensiya. 2024. -10b

<sup>59</sup> Bahtiyorova A. O’. Didaktik ta’lim nazariyasi: mazmuni vazifalari va zamonaviy yondashuvlar. // Yangi O’zbekiston pedagoglari axborotnomasi. 2025. -99b.

<sup>60</sup> Boymirzayeva M.I. Yaxiyaxonova M.M. O’qitishning didaktik tamoyillarini yaratish g’oyalari // “Zamonaviy dunyoda ilmiy-fan va texnologiya” nomli ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. 2025. -43-44b.





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students from different cities, regions and countries in the network is electronic, information and didactic tools. The solution of any problem requires integrated knowledge. The socio-pedagogical and educational process requires a deep integration of knowledge, not only the field of scientific knowledge on the problem being studied, but also knowledge of the national and cultural characteristics of the partner, his knowledge and understanding of the world, his views”<sup>61</sup>.

According to researcher N. Yusupova<sup>62</sup>: “Interdisciplinary communication consists of organizational methodological connections”. In his research, the scientist classifies interdisciplinary communication into several forms:

- by connections in knowledge: reproductive, research, creative;
- by implementation: interclass, within the category, inter category, consistent, joint, prospective;
- by interdisciplinary connections: one, two and multifaceted;
- by duration: episodic, continuous, systematic;
- by purpose: classroom and extracurricular;
- by form: individual, group, team. Integration of natural sciences is the process of providing students with a unified (whole) education by combining the ideas, concepts, and laws of nature studied in physics, chemistry, biology, and astronomy into a single, integrated whole.

“Practice dictates that ensuring interdisciplinarity in the educational process should be implemented within the framework of the requirements set forth in the State Educational Standard. Ensuring interdisciplinarity in the educational process allows for the use of various interactive methods and advanced pedagogical technologies in teaching. Ensuring interdisciplinarity in the educational content of academic lyceums creates a number of pedagogical opportunities. The interrelationship of disciplines complements each other”<sup>63</sup>.

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<sup>61</sup> Inoyatov U.I. Zamonaviy elektron didaktik vositalarni yaratish, ta’lim jarayonida axborot-kommunikasion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash dolzarb ijtimoiy-pedagogik muammo// zamonaviy uzluksiz ta’lim muammolari: innovatsiya va istiqbollari// xalqaro ilmiy konferentsiya T.: 27 aprel, 2018 yil.

<sup>62</sup> Choriyev R.K., Shoximardanova N.Sh. Fanlar integratsiyasi asosida o‘qitishning nazariy-mezonlari. // International scientific and practical conference “Challenges and solutions in the integration of digital technologies into the graphic education process”. 2025. -527b.

<sup>63</sup> Абдуллаева Б.С. Фанлараро алоқадорликни методологик-дидактик асослари (ижтимоий-гуманитар йўналишдаги академик лицейларда математика ўқитиш мисолида): Дис. ... пед. фан. док. – Т., 2006. – 22 б.





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