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# PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION

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# ABSTRACT

The analysis of the process of digitalization of modern education leads to the understanding that in the process of digital transformation of education, noticeable changes in the student's personality occur, the information and communication spheres completely absorb it and turn it into their product. In the context of digitalization of education, teachers face the same problems that have been studied and studied in traditional pedagogy for a long time, but new methods and technologies of solutions are needed to solve them. Psychologists, on the other hand, are faced with a new kind of socialization that takes place under virtual influence, forming a new personality and a new generation as a whole.

# **K**EYWORDS

Mental processes, cognitive abilities, intelligence, digital dementia, socialization, digital culture, digital environment.

# NTRODUCTION

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The digital age has changed forever and radically altered all aspects of human life. It has designed and defined how one socializes, how one lives, learns. works. communicates. and most importantly, it is changing the way we learn and Digitalization of education is often educate. identified with online learning, but this approach is not always correct. The concept of digitalization is interpreted on a much larger scale than just using the web for learning, it includes all digital resources as well as adjusted teaching methods.

With the development of modern technologies, changes in the education system itself and in the transformation of the learner are inevitable. In 1999, the term "e-learning" was introduced to the scientific community, i.e. the idea of using digital technologies in the teaching and learning process formalized and implemented. was combination of these concepts was transformed over time into what today we call digital education.

Digitalization forms individual educational environments, for example, online platforms that allow the learner to independently manage his/her learning activities, allows enriching real learning situations with digital data, facilitating the assimilation of knowledge, and sometimes creating difficulties in socialization, for example. But nevertheless, it is clear that there is no turning back and the development of technology entails the transformation not only of the entire educational process, but also of the learning personality as a whole.

#### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Interest in digitalization in education was first generated in advanced Western countries because of the more rapid development of digital technologies. In 2002, American researchers D. Johnson and L. Backer published one of the first scientific papers on the digitalization of the education system, "Assessing the Impact of Technology in Teaching and Learning". They were among the first to express the possibility of applying digital technologies in education.

In contemporary scholarship, P. Newman (2017), M. Hutson (2018), F. Fukuyama, B. Richman, A. Goel (2020), D. Wilson (2003), due to the proliferation of information flows and their impact on children and youth, perceptual change as a possible manageable process has been investigated [1,2].

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Pedagogical and psychological studies digitalization of education by B.E. Starichenko (2020), A.A. Strokov (2020), emphasized its features, specifics, prospects, advantages and disadvantages in a comparative aspect as a phenomenon implemented in most countries of the world [3,4].

Changes in education related to the development and improvement of distance technologies, as well as their structure and specifics in the context of the implementation of the principle of individualization were studied by P. Andersson, L.-GG. Andersson, L.-G. Mattsson (2021) [5].

The influence of digitalization on the development of personality, starting from the child image was studied by D.I. Feldstein (2012) taking into account the impact of the process of involvement in virtual space in the context of the direction of analysis of deformation of personal development and communicative sphere in connection with uncontrolled consumption of information through social networks [6]. Basically, most of the mentioned researchers studied and noted the advantages disadvantages of the process of digitalization of education, which cause changes in modern

education and specific features of personal development.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study is based on the comparative analysis of scientific approaches to the study of digitalization in the context of its impact on education and psychological and pedagogical processes related to socialization, education, training and personal development. The sociocultural methodological approach was used to study the impact of digitalization on education.

# ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the ongoing process of digitalization of education, problems of educationalorganizational, psychological, social nature undoubtedly appear. One of the important tasks of any researcher in this field is to identify and evaluate the psychological and pedagogical positive and negative aspects related to the digitalization of education, its impact on personal development, in particular socialization, and to highlight the learning aspects that require the most effort and attention during this process.

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The current digital generation is distinguished by the specificity of socialization, which takes place on the Web and carries out special functioning of mental processes of perception, processing and interpretation of information, as well as intellectual functions related to understanding information [12].

Lack of digital culture, i.e. excessive information overload, its mindless absorption, for example, negatively affects the entire thinking process, and its entertaining and visual character forms the socalled "clip" thinking. Cognitive functions suffer, in particular, memory weakens, because the student does not strain, i.e. the ease of receiving information eliminates the need to memorize it.

Another mental process attention is refracted and scattered because of rapid and uncontrolled absorption of different information, perceiving unrelated phenomena. From the psychological point of view, for the same reason the student does not always develop thinking operations of analysis and synthesis of incoming information.

In the era of mediated communication, feedback in the educator-student chain is difficult, in such conditions it is impossible to understand and present a picture of authenticity on the subject of

engagement and assimilation of information. Mediated communication in such a digital context between educator and student reduces the psychological and pedagogical possibilities for the full implementation of the learning process, which has a negative impact on learning motivation.

Digitalization promotes the development of individual autonomy in working with The importance of independent information. learning can hardly be overestimated, this form of interaction is less and less determined by the given learning materials and dependence on the Emphasizing independence in the teacher. learning process, researchers emphasize the need for such lifelong learning [7].

The pros and cons of digitalization of education include the following points. On the plus side, it is safe to say that there is no paper workflow, i.e. the number of paper documents accompanying the educational process decreases or completely disappears, and there is no need for textbooks, as everything is transferred to the electronic format. This, firstly, saves money, as the educational process is transferred to the electronic format, which allows to save money and redistribute it.

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The disadvantages of digitalization in education include its obvious administrative and managerial nature of implementation in schools and universities, the weak level of subject content preparation for educational platforms, the low level of preparedness of pedagogical staff in their address the current issues of mass to digitalization, etc. Thus, educational scientists and practitioners record a very weak link between new distance education technologies and, in general, the effectiveness of the learning process.

#### Следует возможности отметить. открытых источников информации

In addition to this problem, there has been a problem with memory loss, attention deficit disorder. general cognitive impairment, depression and depression, and low self-control. This problem has developed the term "digital dementia" and it is already being seriously addressed researchers. bv particularly psychologists, pediatricians, neurobiologists, neurophysiologists, neurophysiologists, and brain physiologists. [8,9].

Monotonous pastime sharply limits the amount of external stimuli. The brain does not get enough

experience to develop the most important areas responsible for perception of learning information, comprehension, assimilation, as well as empathy, self-control, decision making, etc., and the brain does not get enough experience to develop the most important parts of the brain. That which is permanently dysfunctional, i.e., does not work, dies out. Just as, for example, a person who stops walking has atrophied leg muscles, so a student who does not train his mental processes by any kind of memorization has memory problems because all information is in a smartphone. So the brain can not only develop, but also degenerate and its living tissues can atrophy. Digital dementia is an example of this.

Teachers and psychologists working educational institutions have in some cases recorded signs of digital dementia in students. In our opinion, they should publicly share their concerns and opinions about the risks that new digital technologies bring to the younger generation. This should not only concern parents, but also politicians and economists who make decisions.

A number of scholars actualize the problem of rapidly developing dependence of the young

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generation on information flows under the control of technological giants. The growth of Internet platforms and widespread giant gamification have become a certain threat. In some cases, they have a disorienting effect, sometimes leading to aggression, generally deviant behavior. violating communicative competence, personal integrity.

Thus, information and communication act as two main spheres of realization of digital technologies in modern education, aggravating pedagogical and psychological problems, including issues of interpersonal communication.

Thus, digital socialization contributes to negative and sometimes tragic changes in the sphere of personality and behavior. This happens because the way we perceive and evaluate ourselves changes depending on the new personal qualities that emerge and are formed in the virtual world. First of all, these include: inflated self-esteem, as well as an exaggerated sense of their own capabilities, illusory unrealistic optimism, an exaggerated sense of control over events, a new set of not always correct moral principles that people adopt from the network, a tendency to impulsive behavior and a tendency to regress to a childish state.

The attitude to the digitalization of education within the framework of modern research is ambiguous, it has a quite favorable impact on the education system, while others believe that people will soon lose the ability to think. In the conditions of digitalization, the mass of information around the learner fills the entire space of his or her cognition, to the detriment of the meaning of the knowledge received.

Thus, the deep layers of knowledge remain out of the learner's sight, making his/her learning activity superficial and unproductive in terms of the growth of learning assimilation of knowledge and improvement of the learner in educational environment.

Constant reference to the services of the network creates a misconception about the cognitive process itself. To prepare a scientific work (essay, project, laboratory, thesis, etc.) for many people today means just pressing the right button on the computer without much effort. This leads to the loss of the very ability to scientific creativity, the inability to think, analyze, make independent conclusions. On the positive side, the digital environment promotes cooperation between students from different parts of the world,

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facilitates the exchange of ideas and helps to test different hypotheses in real time.

#### Conclusions

The rapid digitalization of education has created a certain tension and contradictions in the pedagogical process of many educational institutions due to the unformed readiness of the participants of the educational process to the inevitable changes. Serious psychological problems have also arisen related to learning and socialization taking place in the network.

New conditions associated with the active introduction of information technologies in the education system required from students, as consumers of online platforms, a high level of skills of self-management of their learning, greater learning activity and discipline.

Digital socialization has both positive and negative aspects, so the quality of life of society as a whole and each individual member of it in the near future will largely depend on all social socialization. structures responsible for especially in educational institutions, on solving problems in this area. But not all the benefits of the digital age, technology still cannot replace

educators. While well-structured educational content helps students absorb and process information faster, there is no other way to help students develop certain skills that are usually acquired during brainstorming sessions or faceto-face live interaction in the classroom.

Noting the impact of digitalization of education on personal development, we can highlight some significant areas of research, the development of which in the future will contribute to identifying and solving the problems of personal development in the process of education, upbringing and socialization:

- enhancing the digital culture of learners and digital competence of educators;
- immersion of the main interpersonal and educational communication in social networks:
- accounting for the influence of the network on the social and cognitive development of students:
- accounting for psychological factors in virtual learning in conditions of mediated interaction in distance learning.

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order Consequently, in to the improve digitalization of education, it is advisable to:

introduce standardized protocols procedures for online education as in the traditional approach in accordance with the requirements from the state;

allow each educational institution to individually decide how to digitize its educational process, to monitor the result taking into account the opinion of students themselves, for example, what software is easier and more convenient to use, etc..;

share best pedagogical practices through conferences, master classes on online platforms of educational institutions:

develop and implement individual educational routes for teachers in order to improve their digital culture: -продумать и разработать систему воспитания цифровых граждан с развитием моральных, интеллектуальных, физических и других способностей.

Thus, by creating a new concept for the development of digitalization of education, guided by the improvement of digital culture of teachers and students, through the integration of digital technologies and education, it is possible to successfully achieve changes in the innovative development of education and improve its quality.

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