INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Tursunboyev Olmos Vakhob ugli, Zokirov Mamajon
Teachers Jizzakh State Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan
e-mail: olmos@mail.ru

Abstract.*In this paper we study the innovative pedagogical technologies as a modern teaching methods and tools in educational system. It has been shown that the innovative pedagogical technologies not only create the basis for the competitiveness of any institution in the market of educational services, but allow the intensive development of teacher and student personality, democratization of teacher-student interaction and communication, humanization of the educational process, orientation of students to active learning and self-formation, professionalism of teachers and so on.*

Key words: *Innovative pedagogical activity, computer science, innovative activity, innovative educational activity, special courses, qualifying practice*

Информационные технологии в системе образования

Аннотация.*В данной статье мы исследуем инновационные педагогические технологии как современные методы и средства обучения в системе образования. Показано, что инновационные педагогические технологии не только создают основу конкурентоспособности любого учреждения на рынке образовательных услуг, но и позволяют интенсивно развивать личность учителя и ученика, демократизировать взаимодействие и общение учителя и ученика, гуманизировать образовательный процесс, ориентация студентов на активное обучение и самообразование, профессионализм преподавателей и так далее.*

Ключевые слова: *Инновационно-педагогическая деятельность, информатика , инновационная деятельность , инновационная образовательная деятельность, спецкурсы, квалификационная практика*

Ta'lim tizimida axborot ta'lim texnologiyalar

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada biz ta'lim tizimidagi zamonaviy o'qitish usullari va vositalari sifatida innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'rganamiz . Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar nafaqat ta'lim xizmatlari bozorida har qanday muassasaning raqobatbardoshligi uchun zamin yaratibgina qolmay, balki o'qituvchi va o'quvchi shaxsini jadal rivojlantirish, o'qituvchi va o'quvchining o'zaro hamkorligi va muloqotini demokratlashtirish, insonparvarlik faoliyatini insonparvarlashtirish imkonini berishi ko'rsatilgan. ta'lim jarayoni, o'quvchilarni faol o'rganish va o'z-o'zini shakllantirishga yo'naltirilganligi, o'qituvchilarning kasbiy mahorati va boshqalar.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Innovatsion pedagogik faoliyat, informatika , innovatsion faoliyat , innovatsion ta'lim faoliyati, maxsus kurslar, malakaviy amaliyot*

Introduction

The introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies into the educational process orients teachers towards creative search. To do this, an informatics teacher should *determine the purpose* of learning for each lesson - why, for what purpose, *determine the content of education - what to teach, determine the form* of education - theoretical, practical, laboratory, how to organize independent learning,

how *to determine the means - how to organize a* lesson, how *to determine results achieved - how to organize assessment using* tests (oral questions, written work, project development, etc.).

It is known that at present the specific objectives of the course are divided into three types, which *include educational, pedagogical and developmental* goals [1].

Innovations are aimed at ensuring the continuity and continuity of informatics. The main task of the education system today is to help students become a strong state that loves our country, relying on its knowledge and talent and independently acquiring knowledge using modern ICT, we are talking about raising a healthy, comprehensively developed and healthy person. Also computer science continuity and continuity of training is also based on this principle. In our country, the types of education in the field of informatics are continuous, including preschool education, general secondary education, secondary specialized, vocational education, higher education, postgraduate education, advanced training and retraining of personnel and out-of-school education. We know that the process of continuous education will increase the interest of students in the profession, form the scope of innovations aimed at ensuring the continuity and succession of informatics on the example of preparing a future teacher of informatics [2, 3].

Preschool education are a variety of game programs that teach children of this age the letters of the alphabet, colors, mathematical figures, drawing various pictures, developing parts of thinking with the help of special game programs, teaching exercises, etc. It uses educational programs, pedagogical software and simulators.

The implementation of "Pedagogical practice" in the 3rd year of the university, "Undergraduate practice" in the 4th year will form the managerial skills of the future computer science teacher, the problems of organizing and organizing pedagogical activity and will become real masters of their craft.

In the process of advanced training, a computer science teacher gives special courses on informatization and education management, and also masters innovative pedagogical and information and communication technologies, new software tools, creative activity in their use, creativity, studies the development of topics in the field of science on the use of innovative pedagogical technologies and interactive methods, as well as the wide promotion of their innovative activities.

When preparing a computer science teacher, the main attention should be directed to the formation of managerial activities. Management activity is one of the components of the didactic process: when modeling lessons and extracurricular activities, when designing a lesson, when designing a lesson, when designing technological maps, when analyzing a completed educational process. , control and

evaluation tools (testing, computer test, self-assessment, etc.) is reflected in the process of diagnosing the results of the course [4].

Forms of education as an element of educational technology. Under the individual form of learning is understood that students perform tasks based on their individual characteristics, interests, abilities. This form can be used in the field of computer science in laboratory, independent work, term papers and didactic tasks at any stage of the lesson, assimilation of new knowledge, consolidation, generalization and repetition of the studied knowledge. Although in this form the student is able to read, study, deepen his knowledge and engage in creativity, the disadvantage is that the individual reading, learning, thinking of the student is incompatible with others, and the evaluation of such behavior is of interest. only teacher and student [5].

Today, it is necessary to address the forms of organization of cognitive activity of students in a new way, it is advisable to use both at the same time in order to eliminate shortcomings in the conditions.

The frontal form is a type of student activity in which all students perform one task during the lesson under the guidance of a teacher. The frontal form is used in practical classes in subjects in the field of ICT, and in some cases in lectures.

Group form. Modern pedagogical research shows that the group form of education is an effective means of preventing negative relationships between students. In the group form of training, training in small groups is of particular importance . When organizing small group learning, it is important that students are face to face. Such non-standard placement of students allows them to solve issues discussed in groups. The number of students in small groups should be taken into account as follows: 3, 4, 7 and other groups should be formed.

The result is a purposeful change, determined at the end of the activity, aimed at achieving a given goal. In other words, the result is the state after the end of the purposeful process. This condition can be either positive or negative. The result of the activity depends on the goal. A goal is an expression of the expected outcome of the learning process. The goal, i.e. the expected result, is achieved by solving the pedagogical problem. Therefore, both the goal and the expected result are considered as a single process of education, upbringing and development of the personality, consisting of *educational, educational, developing parts.*

Results and effectiveness in the process of teaching computer science can be determined using *assessment.* Evaluation criteria and indicators should be defined to evaluate results. Assessment criteria and indicators are developed by a computer science teacher based on the main idea, goals and objectives of the student's development stage.

Teaching methodology Elements of learning technology. Teaching method - method (method) comes from the Greek word "Metodos" - means the way to something. In the field of education, the method is a set of purposeful, regulated ways of organizing the joint activities of teachers and students.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the organization of the educational process on the basis of the activation of the learning activity of students solves the problem of personal activity and brings the activity of students closer to the level of the teacher's activity.

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