

SCIENTIFIC VIEWS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PEDAGOGY

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Annotation

It is important for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan to build a comprehensive education system based on the rich spiritual potential and universal values of the people, as well as the latest achievements of modern culture, enlightenment, science, technology and engineering.

Keywords: Education, modern scientific achievements, generation, cooperation projects, study, training.

An important condition for the development of Uzbekistan is the education of individuals who are committed to the idea of national independence, have sufficient intellectual potential, are able to think independently and observe on the basis of modern scientific achievements, and form a perfect system of training competitive, highly qualified personnel.

In a society with rapidly developing science, modern information and communication systems, the rapid updating of knowledge in various fields of science, students are faced with the task of rapid and independent acquisition of knowledge, as well as their rapid acquisition.

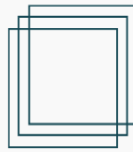
The future and prosperity of Uzbekistan in many ways depends on the knowledge, professional training and spiritual maturity of its personnel. In this regard, the reforms in the field of training play an important role in the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan. In particular, the guidelines for continuing education play a special role in educating a comprehensively mature and harmoniously developed generation.

Also, among the measures set out in the State Program developed in connection with the "Year of harmoniously developed generation", a special place was given to the field of pedagogy, ensuring continuing education of the younger generation.

Collaboration between colleges and universities is critical to ensuring the continuing education of young people. They should be exposed to as little stress as possible when moving from one learning environment to another.

Only then will they not lose interest in knowledge, their level of education will not decrease and their efficiency will increase.

Within the framework of this cooperation, educational institutions are focused on the study of various areas of pedagogical psychology, pedagogy in the formation of a system of continuing education creation of cooperation projects and research of their results;



exchange information and analytical information on issues in the relevant field, including pedagogy and psychology, social pedagogy; selection of students from universities for colleges and lyceums for internships; support for collaborative seminars, conferences and roundtables through faculty, graduate students and graduate students; to provide interns with access to scientific and electronic library resources for research work;

to prepare college-lyceum students for future study in higher education, ie to acquaint them with the conditions and environment of education, etc.

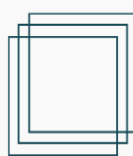
The National Training Program emphasizes the need to improve the professional skills of teachers and trainers working in the system of continuing education, equipping them with advanced pedagogical technologies, as well as modern information technologies.

Educational technology, born in America in the 70s and 80s, has embraced all developed countries today, even being recognized and supported by UNESCO, a prestigious international organization.

This is very important for the developing education system of the Republic, and teachers of schools, secondary special, vocational and higher education institutions must master and apply educational technology.

- ✚ The existence of a clearly defined goal, that is, the basic concepts, are considered as ways to achieve this goal;
- ✚ sufficiently strict sequence of mastering the subject, the presence of logical, definite stages;
- ✚ know the content of the studied topic;
- ✚ use the most optimal teaching methods of the teacher in terms of the effectiveness of the learning process;
- ✚ Demonstrate ways for participants to interact in the process of modernizing the learning process;
- ✚ motivational justification of activities based on the performance of personal tasks by teachers and students (free, creative, competitive, vital and professional meaning, activity);
- ✚ setting the boundaries of the teacher's algorithmic and creative activity, indicating the permissible deviations from the single rules.

The above serves as a basis for the development of criteria for assessing the formation of didactic conditions and technology for activating the creative activity of students. Traditional education to the present day is based on the didactic principles of the seventeenth century and is now the most widely used classroom system in the world's secondary schools. Today, modern information and communication and pedagogical technologies are mainly aimed at improving this system in various areas, was created for the purpose of modernization and is currently developing in the following areas:



- ✚ technologies based on the improvement of the pedagogical process, its orientation to the student's personality;
- ✚ ICT and pedagogical technologies based on the activation and acceleration of student activity, including problem-based learning, traditional and computer games relevant to the subject, etc.

Pedagogical and ICT technologies based on didactic improvement and reproduction of teaching materials: These technologies provide a deep didactic system of knowledge, a deep, systematic approach to knowledge, the purpose of which is to teach students to acquire knowledge through ICT based on principles such as the study of; pedagogical technologies based on effective management and organization of the educational process.

These technologies include stratified, individualized, programmed learning technologies - collective learning methods, group, computer learning technologies, and more. In addition, environmentally friendly, developmental education, private (academic disciplines), alternative and ICT, and authorial pedagogical technologies are being used to make teaching more effective.

There are also other areas of pedagogical technology, the main of which are empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, integrative, adaptive, inclusive and others.

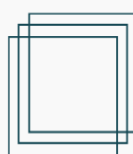
It is known that ICT consists of two types: coordination of information and communication technologies. Information technology is a set of methods, techniques and tools for storing, processing, transmitting and expressing information aimed at increasing production efficiency. Nowadays, these methods, techniques and tools are directly related to computers, computer technology.

Communication technologies define the methods, techniques and means of human interaction with the outside world. In these communications, the computer has a place, providing a comfortable, individual, diverse, high intelligence in the interaction of communication objects. The purpose of the harmonious use of information and communication technologies is to adapt the individual to the information society.

ICT is becoming not only a professional activity, but also a basic tool of daily life. The main directions of pedagogical and ICT technologies today are the improvement of education in various areas.

Empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, adaptive, inclusive and other directions of the most suitable pedagogical technologies are taught by different science teachers in accordance with the ratio of the main features, content, practical, theoretical parts of each subject.

The choice of gri is important. In general, the technology is universal and needs to be implemented by each specialist and achieve the expected goal.



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