Use of Modern Information Technologies in Education

Inamidinova Dilarom Kiramidinovna
Teacher

Akhmadjonova Diyora Dilmurod's daughter
Student

Annotation: In this country, in the history of the development of learning with the help of computers, two systems, i.e. traditional and intellectual learning provide the possibility of distributing managerial tasks between the student and the computer. The process of informatization of education and the use of modern information technologies leads not only to a change in organizational forms and teaching methods, but also to the formation of several new methods.

Keywords: intellectual, computer, technology, information, method, optimal, education.

The future of Uzbekistan, its prospects, first of all depends on the education of young people, their healthy upbringing, their education in the spirit of national ideals, national ideology and loyalty to their homeland, and the successful implementation of this complex process is one of the most urgent tasks of an independent country.

A positive outcome of the goals depends, first of all, on the effective organization of educational work on teaching the young generation the basics of scientific knowledge, forming the scope of thinking, and forming their spiritual and moral qualities. Intelligence, mental and spiritual maturity, honesty, kindness - these are the main qualities of an enlightened, spiritual person. It is the responsibility of scientists, intellectuals and teachers to further develop these qualities in our youth.

In this regard, it is considered as one of the most priority areas related to the development of society and the prospects of young people, and special attention is paid to the education of the young generation.

In the national personnel training program, the strategy, goals and tasks related to all aspects of the educational process, a set of specific programs, and the human factor are given great importance.

Therefore, the development of creative thinking among the youth of our country, which aims to build a legal state with great progress in the future, and raising their desire and desire to create new things to the highest possible level is one of the main activities of the educational system in the direction of the intended goal and goodness.

Therefore, there is a need to search for effective methods of enriching the knowledge, spirituality, and scientific outlook of the young generation, which is growing up after deeply studying the cultural and spiritual wealth and national values of our people.

While the amount of information is increasing dramatically, the issues of knowledge organization and transfer to the learner have become an extremely important problem, which has led to the creation of various forms of educational content organization.

The basis of the organization of the educational process is to increase the need of students to work independently, that is, the desire to move from the "teacher teaches" system, which is characteristic of the traditional education system, to the "student studies, works independently" system was born.

In the development of educational-methodical works, the transition of the educational course to the module principle began to take shape as an issue worthy of special attention.

We are witnessing the rapid development of information technologies, opening up new opportunities and the need for a new approach to the educational process in educational institutions.

There are a number of didactic possibilities of information technologies in the educational process. According to the needs of our time, information technology can be considered as a systematizing, connecting, and practical organizational factor of the educational process of educational institutions. Information technologies allow to collect information such as libraries, documents and students' creative works, to create a database, to systematize the educational process, to organize practical creative works of students.

All these tools allow students to implement the practical skills and competencies formed in the lesson under the supervision of the teacher.

The Internet provides many opportunities for students. By accessing the Internet, audits can be distributed and received from local e-mail. Works of this kind help to model network forms of distance education in the classroom.

Distance networking courses and competitions are becoming more popular day by day. The teacher is no longer the only center that transmits knowledge, but with the use of computer technologies, it is becoming possible to give and receive distance education.

Students are often interested in self-education through the Internet, communicate with their peers, find common interests. Such work forms network interactions, the Internet is becoming a tool for students to experience the possibilities of telecommunications, to meet and work together with their peers in another country.

Information technology tools allow students to present their imaginations in an "electronic form" and to check the competitiveness of their products and the popularity of their ideas. In order to create a truly interesting and original resource for a student, he must first of all study all the information, feel the characteristics of the psyche of his requirements, determine the novelty of the resource and realize its practical importance. All this causes the student to form his own knowledge and determine his practical direction in life.

In the current conditions of increasing demands for highly qualified pedagogic personnel, it is necessary to form creative pedagogic personnel who have the ability to educate the competent young generation in the spirit of universal and national values that have been forming for centuries, who have thoroughly mastered the fundamentals of science, and who have mastered modern pedagogical and information technologies. Fulfillment of such tasks requires the improvement of the existing educational system, its development in accordance with the requirements of the present time, in particular, the orientation of the paradigm of higher education to the adoption of modern pedagogical and information technologies, and the training of pedagogues capable of solidly acquiring fundamental knowledge of the specialty in higher education institutions.

Among the tools of modern information technologies: computer, scanner, video camera, video camera, LCD projector, interactive electronic board, fax modem, telephone, e-mail, multimedia tools, Internet and Internet networks, mobile communication systems, database management systems, artificial intelligence systems. possible

Information technology tools are mastered in the conscious and planned implementation of certain actions. This process includes the following: - a computer, as well as a printer, modem, microphone

and sound broadcasting device, scanner, digital video camera, multimedia projector, drawing tablet, musical keyboard, etc. and their software;

➢ hardware software;

➢ virtual text constructors, multiplications, music, physical models, geographic maps, screen processors, etc.;

➢ collection of information - reference books, encyclopedias, virtual museums, etc.;

➢ trainers of technical skills (entering information from a set of keys without looking at the keys, initial mastering of software tools, etc.). At the center of information technology tools is the computer.

In conclusion, it can be said that two systems can be distinguished in the history of the development of computer-aided teaching: traditional and intellectual teaching. The main feature of the intellectual education system is that it involves the management of educational activities taking into account the characteristics of all stages in solving educational issues. In the system of intelligent teaching, individualized teaching is carried out on the basis of a dynamic model of the learner. Such systems provide stability and regularity in the formation of the student's educational activity by providing the opportunity to distribute management tasks between the student and the computer, that is, the transition to teaching independent reading is carried out in an optimal way.

The process of informatization of education and the use of modern information technologies leads not only to changes in organizational forms and methods of teaching, but also to the formation of new methods in it.

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