INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION NEW TRENDS

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Abstract: Creating an information society is one of the most important priorities of our country's development. At present, the legal basis for informatization processes has been formed, and the national information and communication infrastructure is being developed to provide new telecommunications and information services.

Keywords: ICT, education, innovation, interactive education technologies.

At a time when our country is developing rapidly in the direction of innovative development, it is necessary to support the young people who are the continuation of our future in all aspects of their creative ideas and creativity, to formulate their knowledge, skills and skills, as well as to improve the evaluation system on the basis of advanced foreign experience, international criteria and, it is important to cooperate closely with research institutions.

The current stage of ICT use is characterized by the wide distribution and availability of information resources and Internet services at almost all levels of education, the use of students and teachers ' own personal computers, access devices, and active involvement in the educational process of multimedia and interactive learning tools, the development of new electronic tools and technologies for organizing pedagogical activities.

The massive penetration of ICTs in all spheres of society creates the necessary incentives for their use in the education system. On the other hand, along with a high degree of infrastructure development and readiness to use information technologies, growth rates and large volumes of knowledge, increasing requirements for the level of humanitarian and professional competencies necessary for successful self-realization on the part of students and society, exacerbate the problems of developing high-quality content of "electronic" education, effective use and staffing of modern technologies, and information security. In conditions of high interest and mass demand on the part of society for "lifelong education" and the requirements for the availability of high-quality and modern education, informatization is one of the key factors in the development of the system.

Our modern society is strongly influenced by new computer technologies that have permeated all areas of our daily life. We exchange information, distribute it and receive it, forming a global information space. But this knowledge is narrow, because learning takes place at the expense of interests in a particular area and it turns out that children are mostly familiar with computer games, social networks. Social networks and other entertainment resources, but they do not have an interest in studying, and sometimes they do not have a proper education. This is due to the fact that education has not had time to adapt to the rigid trends of society and the world as a whole, hence the growing understanding that the traditional scheme of education in the first half of life is morally outdated and needs to be replaced by continuous education and lifelong learning [1].

New forms of education are characterized by interactivity and collaboration in the learning process. New learning theories, student-centered education, and learning without time and space boundaries should be developed. To improve the quality of education, it is also planned to intensively use new educational technologies, approaches to the standardization of which are discussed in detail.

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At the moment, in many countries, including Uzbekistan, the trend of introducing information technologies in education is only gaining momentum, and often people who do not have a clear idea of modern technologies and often adhere to the old methods of teaching are engaged in implementation. Also, the lack of implementation is due to the fact that a few years ago, primary school teachers were unfamiliar with computer technologies at the right level, due to which they had no idea how to use certain technologies in teaching specific subjects. In most cases, computer lessons were taught by computer science teachers who had little idea how to use information technology in teaching. And also, although there are computers in schools, not all of its features are fully implemented due to the reasons mentioned earlier. But education goes through the stages of innovation and gradually the staff is replenished with fresh minds with proper education and knowledge in training using information technology.

Computerization of education related to a large-scale innovation plan was only an initial step towards the introduction of computer technology in education because it is not the technology that is important, but its interaction with learning and its role in the context of the education system as a whole. Information technologies bring the possibility and need to change the model of the educational process itself: the transition from reproductive learning – the "overflow" of knowledge from one head to another, from teacher to students – to a creative model (when a life situation or process is modeled in the classroom with the help of new technological and technical support, students under the guidance of the teacher must apply their knowledge, show creative abilities to analyze the simulated situation and develop solutions to the tasks set).

The development of traditional and new technologies should follow the principle of complementarity and mutual correlation, which, in turn, allows us to talk about a fundamentally new dimension of the educational environment – a global dimension that exists in real time and associates the entire set of educational technologies. Today, one of the key characteristics of the

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educational environment in schools and institutes is the ability of students and teachers to access educational materials stored in the database of the educational institution. In addition to the availability of educational material, the availability of communication with the teacher has become real, you can get advice online or off-line [3], as well as receive individual instructions in the development of a particular subject.

New technologies and learning systems that store the knowledge of an entire library have been used, so, for example, e-books or tablets will gradually replace ordinary books. School education gradually acquires hardware-based learning, when each student individually can observe the progress of solving a problem on a tablet and, if necessary, view it as many times as it takes to master the program, and not constantly keep up with the teacher who works with the audience as a whole. This increases the assimilation of the material at times, and teachers easily monitor the progress of students and then change the material individually for each of them [4-6]. Naturally, this practice is not yet widespread, because we need to radically change the education system as a whole. But already in many countries, "test" educational institutions have begun to fall, which show a significant increase in the assimilation of information and contribute to the creative and social development of the student. We are now on the threshold of a new era of learning. In the near future, when the introduction of information technologies will allow students to freely acquire knowledge, anytime and anywhere will change the concept of education in general. Anyone will be able to get the knowledge they need, there will be no problems with places in an educational institution because schools and universities in the usual sense will gradually disappear, for example, several hundred thousand students can easily study in an educational institution.

The development of virtual reality will allow you to record the surrounding space, while there will be no need to be "physically" present at lectures and a strictly fixed schedule of lectures. The ability to access any knowledge instantly

from anywhere will lead to widespread home - based learning. The main function of an educational institution is to change from "provide education" to "check the availability of acquired knowledge and issue a diploma".

Therefore, in order for the teacher to organize the lesson process well, it is necessary not only to be educated, but also to have a good pedagogical skill and pedagogical techniques. He should know when and how to influence the student, at the same time by making effort and seek ways to achieve more results.

Asking a question is also an art, the teacher must understand it deeply and be able to absorb it to the students as well. Fur is a kind of incomprehensible thoroughness in the question, which calls the readers to search.

Interaction pedagogy creates an atmosphere of solidarity, trust, mutual assistance, creative cooperation between the teacher and the reader. This, in turn, guarantees the understanding and recognition of real human values by young people.

The solution of complex tasks of teaching and educating students is a decisive link to the teacher's ideological background, professional skills, art, talent, creative activity and culture.

In carrying out these works, it is necessary that each teacher, first of all, thoroughly study the content of the lesson being organized, pay serious attention to its results and, in this way, strive to positively influence the personality of the reader, seek ways to further develop such qualities as love for the motherland, national pride, service for the prosperity of the motherland.

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