Information Technology in Teaching Archives-Project Topics, Technical Achievements that form the Basis of Information Technology

N. E. Azimova

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences of Bukhara State University, professor

Abstract: We can now use computers in all types of enterprises and institutions, even at home. With computers, we can all work. Because, students from secondary school interact with computers. Computers are the newest, most common and most effective of the didactic tools used in education. Because with the help of computer, we can accomplish most of the work that didactic materials and tools previously considered could do.

Their didactic possibilities are also quite wide, which is clear to all of us. So, if we get acquainted with them briefly, we will find out when and how to apply them. First of all, let's remember the structure of the computer. Today's personal computers consist of basic devices such as a processor, monitor, keyboard and mouse. The processor performs the functions of processing information and managing computer work. And on the Monitor shows the work that is being done. With the help of the keyboard, we can enter the necessary commands and information. And the mouse makes it easier for us to work with different programs. In addition, there are a number of additional devices, we can connect them to the computer and further increase our business opportunities.

Of these, we will see that they are most often used.Printer is a printing device for writing and graphic information. Of these, now a lot of color and black-and-white laser printers are used. We can prepare various educational information on computers, extract it from the printer and use it in training. This happens in a very short time, with a high quality. Skapeg is a device that transfers written and graphic information from paper to paper to a computer, that is, it performs the opposite function on the printer.

Now we do not have to manually benchmark the available written and graphical information to the computer, which allows us to do this work in minutes by a profession skapeg. The Faks-modem device allows the computer to exchange information with another computer, faks or telephone. Now we do not have to write from one place to another on paper or on a floppy disk in order to deliver written and graphical information, the modem connection does this work without stopping from our place in one zone. When Faks-modems work, a simple telephone network is used. 1-the digital information in the computer is transferred to the analog view of the cable connection, and the information in the telephone network is transmitted. 2-the information in the analog form coming through the computer telephone network will be digital again . This is called information exchange

modification–demodification, briefly modem communication. Once computers are connected to the network, no matter how far away they are, we will be able to share information between them.Especially at long distances it comes very hand. Today, the local-local network in education is widely used the Internet and the international-global network.

With the help of computers, we can process most of the visible information. These are written, finite, graphic, sound, photo and video information, which can be transferred to computers digitally, that is, 0 and 1 View and processed freely. As a result, we can do a lot of work on them. For example, input and output of information, sorting and storage, reception and transmission, calculation and other works. Such opportunities do not have in other hesh one didactic means. Taking advantage of such opportunities, we can work in a very short time, recording a large amount of information, preparing various didactic materials, applying them and teaching them. When we consider some of these cases, the issue becomes clear.

Electronic learning aids are nowadays made with the help of computer programs, which differ dramatically from simple teaching aids in their convenience. When using such hands-on applications, we can ask questions in the required places and get additional information or answers. Visual materials on the subject are given by sound and movement, some of the data, the reverse communication system and many more have advantages. Virtual stands are an electronic didactic material that gives a very good effect in practical training. Their advantage is that it allows you to train various technological machines and equipment, as well as technological processes and technological operations.

The implementation of this work in real life requires a huge cost, and sometimes this can not be done either.But in Virtual conditions, this is done very effectively. Testing knowledge on computers is also done very quickly and efficiently, especially for testing purposes, which is very convenient. The compilation of tests, its conduct, the output of the results is carried out several times faster and more accurately than manually performed. As for the educational programs structured in computers, they help the students as the most effective way to acquire Independent Education. With the help of such programs, the work on obtaining knowledge, perfecting and strengthening them, the formation of qualifications and skills, the evaluation of knowledge has been developed, and this is of great importance in the mastering of science. Since it is possible to prepare various animations (indicating movement) on computers, we use kepd in the preparation of didactic materials from it.As a result of the application of various laboratory works, virtual stands, presentations, educational programs, tests, animated materials in the bar of e-learning hands, their educational significance increases further.

And for us to use computers in education, information technology comes to hand. Today, computers are based on such programs that for users this does not require much skill. Microsoft's software products are Windows and it based word, Exsel, Paintbrush, Power Point, Visual Basic, Front Page, Flash, Delfi, Pascal, Acces and other programs that allow us to prepare the above-mentioned didactic materials. Today, products and processed information created on the basis of these programs are being implemented with the help of multimedia technologies. As a result, both the sound and the image are given in the most qualitative form.And Internet technologies make it possible to share information with computers in any corner of the world.These services are carried out by different providers. Various http on the internet: sources www. from web sites, we can search and use the information we need. Through the Internet, we can get various news, books and other didactic materials on education. Today, Distance Education, correspondence education and online forms of education, that is, forms of education that are directly connected to the educational process in another locality, are used in developed countries. These technologies have also begun to be used in our own way. And e-mail gives a very fast, inexpensive and quality replacement for a simple mail service in the transfer and reception of mutual information. Currently, there are a large

number of teachers and students among users of the e-mail service. Email service providers yahoo.com, mail.ru, rambler.ru we can give an example of them.Today, it allows the implementation of computer videoconferencing through computer networks.As a result, it is not difficult to bring to your eyes the extent to which we can effectively teach the lesson with the help of such communication, if we consider adding the capabilities of the above-mentioned computer to the capabilities of a simple videoconfrent, which we saw in the last lesson.

Modern teacher activity is not teaching, but conversation is the direction of learning; it is not training, but is aimed at managing the processes of upbringing. Therefore, the teacher-coach was called Socrates - "the day of thoughts". It is necessary that the teacher does not convey ready-made information, but creates understanding, imagination, conclusions in the minds of students.

What the teachers are dealing with and the specific characteristics of their work have been described by numerous researchers. If we draw our attention to one of them, those who know that the main task of the teacher is pedagogical management. To clarify the task of management, we use the concept of" pedagogical project", when we say" pedagogical project", any thought-out and final teacher activity is understood. For example, study a lesson, a subject or knowledge, organize a quiz, organize an ecological expedition, etc. All these works are done by the teacher. In this, the more thinking and careful the management is carried out, the less mistakes are made and the higher efficiency is achieved as a result.

The first task of the educator appears from the period of the formation of the project, and he pursues a certain goal. It is known that the goal is an important factor in pedagogical activity, in a certain sense it calls the participants of the process from cooperation to the overall result and direction.

The essence of the management process is to achieve the maximum result by allowing minimum differences in the Coordination of the participants ' actions towards the achievement of the goal. Management in the educational work is primarily based on the knowledge of the students; their level of preparation, opportunities, upbringing, development is achieved on the basis of diagnosis. The physical peculiarities of the students and the level of their mental and moral upbringing in the development of the psyche, without knowing the living conditions etc., can not be both by setting the right goal and by choosing the means of achieving it. It is an important rule timely K.D.Ushinsky noticed that" in order for pedagogy to educate a person in all respects, it is necessary for him to know all its aspects, " he said. So the teacher should perfectly know the methods of diagnosing and predicting pedagogical situations. He said that the methods usually repeat the methods of scientific research. This is due to the inseparable connection of prediction with the diagnosis. The teacher requires the ability to predict the results of activities based on certain conditions. The danger of pedagogy, which could not see the results of its activities in advance, can be likened to a working passenger, an unconscious Spider, except that.

The teacher diagnoses his partners, conditions and predicts the prospect and begins to design educational activities.

The design task of the teacher consists of the construction of a model of the activity, taking into account these conditions and allocated time factors, choosing the path and means leading to the goal, separating the specific stages of achieving the goal, setting specific tasks for each of them, determining the skills and forms of control and evaluation of the achieved result.

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