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Using Innovative Technologies in Teaching it and Information Technologies

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Annotation: This article provides instructions and suggestions on the use of innovative technologies in the teaching of informatics and information technologies.

Keywords: Pedagogical process, innovative teaching technologies, infotmatics, traditional methods, design, innovative educational methods, innovation.

If we analyze the educational process, it consists of such parts as the goal, content, form, method, means and control of education, and the teacher is required to be an active subject in this process.

Sh. Amanashvili in his research - "Pedagogical process is a joint binary (two-way) activity of the teacher and students, in which the teacher closely helps students to overcome and overcome the difficulties of learning science "- emphasizes. The pedagogue helps the student in the educational process: explaining, reminding, giving advice, gaining confidence in the student, motivating, inspiring, giving spirit, etc. contributes to the formation and development of the student's personality.

The introduction of innovative teaching technologies into the teaching process directs teachers to creative research. For this purpose, the informatics teacher must determine the purpose of teaching for each lesson - why, for what purpose of teaching, determine the content of teaching - what to teach, determine the form of teaching - theoretical, practical, laboratory, conducts activities such as how to organize independent education, clarifying the tool-how to organize the lesson, determining the achieved result-what method (test, oral survey, written work, creating projects, etc.) and organizing the assessment .

As we know, at present, the specific goals of the lesson are divided into three types, which include educational, educational and developmental goals.

The goal of education performs an innovative methodical function if:

- there is innovation in setting the goal, and it is ensured that its successful achievement is as open and understandable for the teacher as it is for the student and parents (a clear and understandable statement);

- appropriate use of enough auxiliary words in goal setting and planning. For example, words such as "... being able to perform", "... learning", "... applying", "... having innovative knowledge", "... being able to express innovative features" if the use of z structures, the concepts to be mastered as the basis of the goal, the actions to be performed and the communication and affirmations between them are used;

• if the setting of the goal represents the requirement of the state educational standards. i.e. if the teacher's methodical skill is based on the requirements of the state education standards, the goal is clear, thorough, maturely expressed, and in the process of achieving the set goal, the student shows new aspects and rises to the level of innovation. In traditional methods, in most cases, both methodologists and teachers pay attention to the amount of materials, not the exact setting of the goal and its achievement, in modern education, the main focus is on setting the goal and using innovations to achieve it. shows that it is necessary;

• when setting the goal, attention is paid to ensuring its diagnosis. Assessment (assessment) provides a mechanism for successful achievement of the educational goal. Both the goal set in the educational process and the expected result are considered as a whole process that educates, educates and develops a person, consisting of educational, educational and developmental parts.

• if a strict sequence was followed when setting the goal.

The content of computer science education is shown in the form of topics in the State Education Standard (DTS) of the subject approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In mastering educational content, innovative educational methods are used depending on students' level of knowledge, learning ability, source of education, and didactic tasks.

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In recent times, the content of education has changed radically, due to changes in the field of information technology in two directions. The first is the rapid development of the Internet and telecommunications, the ability to quickly learn about scientific changes and news in any part of the world, the ability to increase knowledge, and at the same time software, PDV, information resources from the Internet, web technology, mobile technology, cloud technologies and the ease of mastering the Internet interface, secondly, the development and use of CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) and external memory devices (flash drives) of large (hundreds of gigabytes) storage devices. With their help, it is possible to carry optional hypertext, multimedia PDV, use of electronic educational resources, as well as the fact that ICT is constantly developing, every workplace in the education system is automated, and information communication tools are used.

Innovations aimed at ensuring the integrity and continuity of computer science. The main task of the education system today is to make students who love our Motherland, rely on their knowledge and talent, and who can independently acquire thorough knowledge using modern ICT, contribute to making Uzbekistan a powerful country. It consists in raising a healthy, well-rounded person in all respects.

The integrity and continuity of education is one of the main principles of the state policy in the field of education in Uzbekistan. Also, the integrity and continuity of computer science education is based on this principle. In our country, the types of education in informatics are continuous, it is pre-school education, general secondary education, secondary special education, vocational education, higher education, post-university education. Education, training and retraining of personnel and extracurricular education.

In order to increase the student's interest in becoming a professional in the educational process at school:

- the teacher of informatics can organize a daily lesson using interesting, innovative pedagogical and information technologies, can convey the secrets of the science, explain with vivid examples that informatics is entering all areas of society today, and instill it into the heart of the student;

- the science teacher explains the inextricable connection between specific sciences, especially physics and mathematics, chemistry, music, foreign language and other sciences, based on a metasubject approach, students in class and extracurricular circles, in "Ingenuity" competitions to deeply absorb knowledge about informatics in his mind;

- organizing computer lessons using pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods, to increase the motivation of students, to think independently, to create small programs and get results, to see the results of tasks given on the computer, to make independent decisions, to create creative activities to achieve, etc.

- Based on their interests and acquired knowledge during school, vocational college (academic lyceum), students apply to study in the areas of higher education where an informatics teacher is trained and become a student. Now their interest in acquiring a specialty is realized due to the expansion of a conscious, thoughtful, worldview.

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