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Increasing Importance of Information and Communication Technologies in the Educational System

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Abstract. This article is devoted to information technologies in the educational system, it is written about the issues of reforming and improving the continuous education system of our country, raising it to a new level of quality, introducing advanced pedagogical and information technologies to it, and increasing the effectiveness of education.

Key words: society, information, technology, education system, reform, computerization, information and communication technologies, social sciences.

The future of every society is determined by the level of development of the education system, which is an integral part of it and a vital necessity. Today, reforming and improving the continuous education system of our country, which is on the path of independent development, raising it to a new level of quality, introducing advanced pedagogical and information technologies to it, and increasing the effectiveness of education have been raised to the level of state policy. With the adoption of the Law "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training", the basis of modern personnel training was created through the continuous education system.

President Islam Karimov has set the following tasks for the development of the education sector: "... wide introduction of new information and pedagogical technologies into the educational process, increasing our attention to teachers and teachers who show enthusiasm in raising our children to be perfect people, in short, raising the educational system to a completely new level in terms of quality should be in the center of our attention.

The informatization of the new educational system was developed based on these tasks. Special attention was paid to information. In particular, in the "National Personnel Training Program" developed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, further strengthening of resources, personnel and information bases of educational institutions, providing the educational process with new educational and methodological complexes, advanced pedagogical technologies, informatization of the educational process, continuous education system with world information tasks such as complete coverage with a computer network connecting to the communication network have been set.

In this regard, of course, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan serve as a basis. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information" dated December 11, 2003, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 6, 2002 "On measures for the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies", the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2006 "XTV of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on measures to establish a center for the development of multimedia general education programs" and other decisions were announced.

Today's task of education is to teach students to be able to work independently in the conditions of an information-educational environment that is increasing day by day, to use the flow of information wisely, to think critically, to express one's opinion, to be able to evaluate oneself. For this, it is necessary to provide them with the opportunity and conditions for continuous independent work. The use of modern means of technology, information, computer, multimedia, Internet, distance education, unified information environment and similar information and communication technologies for meaningful organization of the educational process is bearing its fruit. Practice shows that the application of information and communication technologies to the educational process increases students' interest in science, increases the

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quality of education, supports the comprehensive and general development of young people, and saves the teacher's time.

It should be noted that the educational system imposes a special task on social science teachers. Because the purpose of teaching social sciences, education and training is to educate perfect people who are loyal to our country, educated, have a sense of pride for their country, respect the rich national cultural-historical traditions and the intellectual heritage of our people. At the same time, in the process of teaching social sciences, the student needs to be aware of the process of democratic reforms implemented in our country and actively participate in these processes, as well as to strengthen the opinions related to it. Therefore, social science teachers should be at the forefront of modern society and develop and implement effective forms and methods of spiritual and moral education of students and educational work. It is necessary for the teacher to correctly choose the way to convey the purpose and task of the lesson to the student using his own methods and tools for each of his subjects.

At a time when the speed of information flow is accelerating, it is difficult to attract the student's attention to knowledge if every lesson is not colorful. For this, the teacher needs to be constantly searching and creative. Before delivering new information in the lessons, the teacher clarifies and organizes their previously acquired knowledge and ideas, reinforces the acquired knowledge with various visual aids, slides, multimedia, handouts, and additional literature. The quality of the lecture depends on its conciseness and presentation. While the teacher is showing the presentation slides, he can show various pictures, formulas and graphs, and make the lecture short and concise. At the same time, the student sees the concepts he is hearing with his own eyes.

Free thinking lessons are of great importance in teaching Safa science. The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates skillfully used it for the first time and introduced the term "Socratic dialogues" into pedagogy. He never provided ready-made answers, but led the interlocutor to independently discover the truth (knowledge) and find a solution to the problem by asking questions. Socrates never considered himself to be more knowledgeable than his interlocutor, therefore, he only considered his interlocutor to be a helper in his spiritual self-discovery. In his opinion: "Truth is not an abstract thing that appears in the mind of a single person, it arises between people in the process of mutual communication (dialogue) of people who are searching for the truth" (Socrates).

Free thinking classes are devoted to popular scientific literature, articles published in the periodical press and discussions of these articles, with the aim of: expanding the scope of students' knowledge, scientific outlook; increase their interest in learning and science by introducing them to scientific, scientific-popular articles, pamphlets, books; to acquire new knowledge by applying previously acquired knowledge, skills and competences in new situations. For this, students need to know how to effectively use information technologies and not to get stuck in the flow of information.

Of course, today's modern society cannot be imagined without the Internet. The use of Internet technologies has created opportunities for unlimited and very cheap distribution and reproduction of educational materials, as well as for their rapid and accurate delivery to students. At the same time, since education is interactive, it also requires the student to work independently.

In short, the use of pedagogical and information-communication technologies, Internet information and educational resources in the field of education effectively helps students to acquire knowledge at a high level and creates an opportunity for them to become qualified specialists in the future.

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