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## **USE AND ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION.**

***Annotation:** This article provides an understanding of information and communication technologies. As well as important aspects of the use of information technology.*

***Keywords:** information, education, innovation, pedagogy, internet*

As you know, the education system is a social mechanism for the constant transfer of accumulated knowledge to subsequent generations. With the help of this mechanism, the formation of the personality in society is ensured and predetermined, because without the transfer of accumulating and developing knowledge, neither society nor the individual can develop.

ICTs have powerful tools for working with textual, numerical and graphic information, which forms the basis of the educational environment; In combination with communication technologies and the Internet, they created a phenomenal worldwide learning environment.

The development of information and communication technologies is a key factor determining the accelerating process of information globalization, which has already become a characteristic phenomenon of the present.

Why do we need information technology in education?

Firstly, earlier filling out documents, drawing up a paper lesson plan and excessive work at the blackboard took extra time, both for teachers and students, and based on the new method, saving time, much attention paid to training, monitoring and evaluation students have become possible;

Secondly, students will learn more when presenting educational material using computer technology than constantly listening to a lecture and copying from a whiteboard (listening, remembering 40% of information, visually - 60% of information) and increasing individual activity;

Thirdly, favorable conditions are created for students to independently acquire knowledge and skills;

Fourth, to increase the information literacy and culture in the professional activities of teachers and students, to increase the literacy of the correct use of computer technology, the active use of electronic resources (e-books, magazines) and the Internet is increasing;

Fifth, for the creation of electronic educational and methodological resources, for openness in the student assessment system and the creation of conditions for distance learning. Distance learning, in turn, creates an electronic space between the student and the teacher, and the student and teacher have the opportunity to save time and financial resources.

The development, implementation and use of electronic educational tools is used to achieve the following educational and methodological goals:

1. Individualization and differentiation of the learning process:

Individualization of training involves the development of task systems of various levels, taking into account the individual characteristics of each student. Individualization - this is taking into account in the learning process the personal characteristics of students in all its forms, the organization of the educational process, taking into account the special characteristics of the student; allows you to create optimal conditions for realizing the potential of students. It is carried out in the conditions of collective educational work within the framework of the general tasks and content of training.

Differentiation of training is the organization of the educational process, which takes into account individual and typological characteristics of the person (general and special abilities, level of development, interests, psychophysiological properties of the nervous system, etc.) This form of organization of educational activity, taking into account inclinations, interests, talents and students abilities.

2. Monitoring, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of results - allows you to determine what is the state of the educational process, how rationally used pedagogical tools, how effective forms and methods.

Control is the ratio of achieved results to planned learning objectives. The main goal of the control of knowledge and skills is to detect the achievements, successes of students; in indicating to them the ways of improving, deepening knowledge, skills, in order to create conditions for the subsequent inclusion of students in active creative activity.

Analysis is a general assessment of a lesson that characterizes the solution of educational, upbringing and developing tasks, their implementation. With the help of analysis, you can find out how the teacher works with students, how students learn this subject, how many computer technologies are introduced in the learning process, and others.

Monitoring - continuous monitoring of a process in education in order to identify its compliance with the desired result or initial assumptions. Monitoring is the most important tool for checking and evaluating the effectiveness of the implemented educational content, the methods used, is the basis for making effective management decisions.

Assessment - the quality of the development of educational programs for students, an essential element of the educational process. Assessment as a motivation, encouragement, merit for the student's completed task, it is responsible for the established quality of student knowledge, at what level the student has mastered this subject.

1. The implementation of self-control and self-training of students - the most important conditions aimed at organizing and becoming a student in the role of the

subject of educational activity; self-realization of the personality, its creative capabilities. It is well known that students firmly absorb only what has passed through their individual efforts. The problem of student independence in learning is not a new one. This issue was assigned an exceptional role to scientists of all time. This problem is relevant now. Since independence plays a significant role not only in obtaining secondary education, but also in continuing education after school, as well as in the further work of schoolchildren.

2. Automation of the learning process is one of the areas of scientific and technological progress, using self-regulating technical means and mathematical methods in order to free the teacher from participating in the process of conversion, transfer, materials, information, or to significantly reduce the degree of this participation or the complexity of the operations performed;

3. Improving the visualization of educational information - methods for translating data into an image, diagram; use of interactive visual representations of data to simplify cognition. Visualization helps to formalize educational information, compose a large amount of information into a flowchart, see cause-effect relationships, etc. At the same time, it can be used not only for memorizing, but also for further use and construction of new visual models on its basis.

Today, the use of information and communication technologies significantly accelerates the process of searching and transmitting information, transforms the nature of human mental activity, and automates human labor. It is proved that the level of development and implementation of information and communication technologies in production activities determines the success of any company. The basis of information and communication technologies is information and telecommunication systems, built on computer tools and representing information resources and hardware and software that provide storage, processing and transmission of information over a distance.

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