Scientific and Pedagogical Significance of Information and Communication Technologies in the Process of Credit System in Education

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Abstract: The process of development of higher education is closely connected with improving the quality of the process of training specialists, with dynamically developing research activities, the development of innovative education, with the social environment and economic needs of university research. Also, this process is aimed at improving the education system and information technology. In the conditions of the modern world, the primary task of the education system is the training of highly qualified specialists who meet all the requirements of modern reality. The article describes issues based on scientific and pedagogical significance of information and communication technologies in the process of credit system in education.

Keywords: education, requirements, information and communication technologies, credit system.

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INTRODUCTION

In connection with the introduction of new educational technologies, it became necessary to introduce the automation of educational and methodological complexes and plans, the choice by students of the educational trajectory, the automation of the organization of the educational process according to credit technology by calculating the tutor's workload - that is, the use of information technology.

The use of information technologies in the formation of professional competencies of future specialists is one of the main requirements for the modern information development of society. In the information society, there is an objective need for specialists who are able to quickly adapt to the changing content of work activity, who have the opportunity to master new knowledge, qualifications and skills in the shortest possible time.

DISCUSSIONS

The qualitative improvement of the possibilities of the educational process is associated with the informatization of education and the effective use of these technologies in the organization of the educational process. An important element in the formation of a student's professional competencies is information technology. Information technologies are understood as modern equipment and systems aimed at working with information and managing information processes.

The relevance of this issue increases in the training of specialists whose activities are directly related to the creative process.

As a result of the introduction of the credit system of education, changes were made to the training courses, the number of lecture hours was reduced, and the main emphasis was placed on independent work implemented using a computer.

The credit system of education provides the student with the opportunity to independently plan the educational process.
Information technologies are widely used in science and practice, in various fields of education and production, including the educational process.

The use of information technologies has a great influence on the formation of the scientific and cognitive potential of students, the development of their thinking skills, that is, in general, on the training of specialists. Based on the use of information technology in the educational process, students master such methods of scientific knowledge as formalization, modeling. Information technologies provide opportunities for the development of formal-logical and systemic forms of thinking, as well as the development of new methods of scientific knowledge. Therefore, today the issues of using information technologies are considered in detail in various fields. The use of information technologies in all spheres of life has strengthened new qualitative requirements for the education.

Effective implementation of these tasks, higher education institutions will be empowered to make independent decisions on academic and organizational management. In other words, from now on, the university council follows its decisions on the curriculum and literature, the introduction of scientific projects, the workload of professors and teachers, and the definition of forms of education. It is shown that the activity of each department is evaluated on the basis of its potential and the involvement of young people in scientific work. Modular structure of the educational program. Educational material for a particular specialty is divided into separate blocks - modules. The student studies the subject/module within the framework of his specialty in a forced mode: lectures and practical classes on this subject are held daily until he passes the exam or test.

Increasing the flexibility of educational programs. Depending on the minimum or advanced level of preparation, the student takes one or another number of hours in the subject.

Participation of the student in the formation of an individual curriculum. Everyone has their own personal plan with a certain set of courses and chooses which one to take first and which one to take later.

Increasing the share of self-learning in the educational process. A number of topics are given for independent study. Students prepare creative works (abstracts, presentations), study additional literature recommended by the teacher, delve into the area of their interests.

The use of credits (credits) to assess the complexity.

The use of point-rating systems for assessing knowledge.

Currently, a number of measures are being taken in higher educational institutions of the country to gradually transfer the educational process to the CMS. Transformations are also taking place in our university.

The introduction of a credit accumulation system not only gives the student greater freedom, but also allows them to independently plan the educational process so that in the future they can become a competitive professional in their chosen field. At the same time, this contributes to the improvement of the assessment system and educational technologies.

The introduction of CMS in the field of higher education will improve the quality of education, ensure transparency, eliminate corruption, reveal the true knowledge of the student and create a basis for self-learning and work.

In addition, the introduction of a credit-modular system is an important factor in the cooperation between a teacher and a student. So, the teacher organizes, directs, advises, checks the process of assimilation of the material by the listener. However, the greatest emphasis is placed on independent learning of students, which means that its importance in the educational process is increasing. This will lead to an increase in the creative initiative and activity of professionals.

In CMS, university students always have the opportunity to get help or advice from teachers and classmates, which strengthens mutual understanding and promotes the development of teamwork.
skills.

Moreover, the transition to a credit-modular system of education will increase the interest and demand for professors and teachers of higher educational institutions. As mentioned above, with such an innovation, the teacher consistently performs not only information and control functions, but also advisory and coordinating ones. Its leading role in the educational process is preserved.

It is important that this system is focused on the professional development and maturity of the student, as well as ensuring continuous learning. At present, in the context of globalization, Uzbekistan is one of the states implementing a new education system - a system of loans, aimed at entering the world educational space. The search for ways to improve the quality of training specialists in universities served as the basis for the development of innovative processes that covered the introduction of new teaching methods and techniques, the creation of new forms of organization of the educational process, the use of new teaching aids, the richest possibilities of which open up thanks to scientific and technological progress. There is the possibility of variability, which allows the teaching staff to choose and design the pedagogical process according to any model. The choice of teaching technology for a particular course is carried out by the teacher on the basis of his personal pedagogical convictions and constitutes his individual style of pedagogical activity.

Credit technology is an educational technology that increases the level of self-education and creative development of knowledge based on individualization, selective educational trajectory within the framework of strict regulation of the educational process and taking into account the amount of knowledge in the form of loans.

The transition to the credit system of education began with the process of developing a system of organizational and methodological documents that determine:

- principles of building the educational process with the use of credits (curricula);
- regulating the methods of appraisal of students (regulations of the educational process);

The credit system of education involves changing the positions of the student and teacher in the educational process. With the introduced system, the student from a passively perceiving side turns into an active participant in the educational process. Somewhere he becomes a teacher's partner in the process of obtaining knowledge. At the same time, the role of the teacher is also changing, which is now not so much a source of information transfer, but rather teaches the student to extract information, rethink it, and be able to use knowledge in practice in the future.

The credit system provides for the organization of students for independent, active mastery of the system of knowledge, skills, for the accumulation of creative experience, for the development of their educational and cognitive activities, professional and cognitive needs, interests.

According to the requirements of credit technology, each academic discipline is offered for study as a set of interrelated and arising from each other problems that the student must study under the guidance of a teacher, mostly independently. The role of the teacher in this case is reduced to the formulation of the problem, the substantiation of its relevance and practical significance, and to the general guidance of the student's cognitive and creative activity. [5]

The use of this technology requires a sharp reduction in the volume of mandatory group classes for students with a teacher in the classroom. Accordingly, the number of hours allocated for independent work of the student and his individual work with the teacher increases. The nature of control over the assimilation of students' knowledge is also changing. Its main purpose is to evaluate the effectiveness of a student's active search and cognitive activity.

In this regard, a number of psychological and pedagogical problems arise, which can be classified as follows:

- adaptation of the student to the new system;
adaptation of the teacher to the new system.

The advantage of the credit system of education is also that it requires constant improvement of pedagogical skills, advanced training of the organizers of the educational process, and the exchange of best practices. With this system, it is necessary to provide the educational process with methodology and practice for the development and optimal use of modern information technologies, focused on the implementation of the psychological and pedagogical goals of training and education. [6]

This process initiates:

- improvement of educational process management mechanisms based on the creation of a data bank of scientific and pedagogical information, information and methodological materials and telecommunication networks;
- improvement of the methodology and strategy for selecting the content, methods and organizational forms of training, education, corresponding to the tasks of developing the personality of the student;
- creation of methodological training systems focused on the development of the intellectual potential of the student, on the formation of skills to acquire knowledge independently, to carry out educational and research activities, various types of independent information processing activities. [7]

Since the educational process in a higher educational institution is the process of organizing students for independent active mastery of a system of knowledge, skills, for the accumulation of creative experience, for the development of their educational and cognitive activities, professional and cognitive needs and interests, then it will be possible to talk about the effectiveness of innovations, judged by the changes taking place in the education and development of the students themselves.

The use of a certain technology of the teacher's activity is a creative process, consisting in the analysis of the goals of education, the possibilities of students and the choice of forms, methods and means of teaching that ensure the realization of goals and opportunities. This is also a choice of personal preferences of the teacher. In practice, this is a constant mental search and creative activity, which the teacher, as a rule, does not fix until he begins to draw up a calendar-thematic plan or a lesson plan.

However, learning technologies are considered not only as an activity of a teacher, but also as didactic systems that can also act as independent pedagogical categories that give preference to certain forms, methods and means of teaching related to the implementation of certain priority goals of education. Some of them have received a common name, for example, programmed learning, problem-based learning, interactive learning.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing, we come to the conclusion that information technology is becoming important for the effective organization of independent work of students. The use of information technology in the educational process provides an opportunity to completely change the educational process and implement a learning model focused on personality characteristics. Modern teaching aids (computers, telecommunication means, the necessary interactive software and methodological support) make it possible to improve various forms of education. Also, these technical means occupy an important place in the performance of independent work and serve as a methodological aid in the effective education of a future specialist.

The use of information technology in the study of any discipline allows you to broaden your horizons, improve the level of professional training, provide access to the creative activity of a future specialist, and also provides an opportunity to use new practices and methods and the possibility of innovative learning for students.
In this regard, there are several types of use of information technology in independent work.

1. To perform tasks of a theoretical nature in order to independently master new knowledge by students, the following are used:
   - electronic textbooks and electronic educational publications, automated learning systems;
   - computer telecommunications and technologies based on the Internet and telecommunications.

2. Tasks aimed at practical consolidation of qualifications and skills obtained theoretically:
   - spreadsheet processors (creating tables, filling in ready-made tables, developing calculations, drawing up diagrams);
   - graphic editors, automatic design systems, preparation of sketches and editing through the program menu (preparation of graphics, preparation of drawings, drawing, drawing design);
   - text editors and processors, programs of the typographical system (text programs, programs for editing text documents and essays that require creative research, abstracts, preparation of critical papers and graduation projects);
   - database management systems;
   - menu for editing mathematical and statistical data;
   - use of animations and texts recognition menu.

3. Using algorithms and samples of tasks, demonstrating experiments and presentations (computer, projector, video cameras, videos) when performing independent work.

4. To control independent work, special computer control programs and various testing programs are used.

The introduction of modern information technologies in the field of education leads to a qualitative change in the methods and types of organization of professional training of future specialists. For the effective organization of independent work by students, the use of electronic textbooks and guidelines is of particular importance.

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