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MODERN PEDAGOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES - THE DEMAND OF THE TIME

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of information technology in education, the quality of lessons and the interest of young people in the field of IT through the use of information technology in the classroom, as well as the benefits of multimedia in education.

Keywords: Information, communication, technology, audio signal, video signal, multimedia, individual, motivation, computer, computer science.

INTRODUCTION

We know that the current education system is aimed at developing students' independent thinking skills. We can compare independent thinking to pedagogical technology, because it accelerates the development of intellectual abilities of students. Pedagogical technology is the process by which a teacher uses teaching aids to influence students under certain conditions and, as a product of feedback, to ensure the rapid development of predetermined personality traits. It should be borne in mind that the quality of education is the responsibility of the educational institution and a particular science teacher. There are many methods of such pedagogical technologies. The teacher must take into account the ability of the students to accept the topics and many other factors during the lesson. Then I can achieve the expected result. The method used to take into account these processes is the cluster method. A cluster is a graphical representation of information, where the main units of content are separated and all the connections between them are placed in the form of a diagram. This allows you to systematize and summarize the learning material. This method can also be called a method of critical thinking. Critical thinking is a pedagogical technology that stimulates the intellectual development of students.

MAIN PART

Cluster is the main form of student learning and allows to improve the quality of education. In addition, using the cluster method, students are given the opportunity to express themselves, to express their views on the content of the question or topic, and to be creative. When using the cluster method in the learning process, the material is presented clearly and logically, taking into account the interrelationships. A cluster is a collection of several elements that have their own characteristics and are considered as an independent unit. The founder of cluster theory is Michael Porter, a professor at Harvard School. As he points out in his book, Competition, the existence of a robust strategy is one of the key factors for the successful development of a cluster. and graphical documentation in the form of a collection in a clear order. The rule is very simple. The model of the solar system, stars, planets and their moons is drawn. The star in the center is our subject, and the planets around it are large units of thought,

we connect them with the star in a straight line, each planet with its satellites, and its satellites with its own planets.

For example, for a learning process, a cluster can be built according to the following scheme. In the same way, it is possible to build clusters for all subjects in all disciplines;

in the second level, the concepts that enhance the main content are placed; Another important feature is that the cluster has its own methods of analysis;

1. The agglomerative method of clustering is the process of clustering, starting with a large number of single-element clusters per object and ending with a single large cluster.

2. Division methods - here many objects represent a single cluster, and then divided into several clusters that satisfy the quality of division. We will be able to analyze all our clusters prepared using these methods. As we have said, cluster is a pedagogical method that develops the ability and thinking skills of our students to establish a comprehensive connection and relationship with the topics they are studying.

The modern world level of development of information and communication technologies is such that the creation of a national system in line with the integration of the infrastructure of the global information space and the national information network is an important factor in the effectiveness of national economy, management, science and education. These problems are very complex and at the same time relevant for our republic. The results of the current economic, structural and other changes will depend on how and when the problems of informatization in the country will be resolved. The creation of e-learning aids in academic subjects will further expand the possibilities of using modern information and communication technologies in the teaching of these subjects. This, in turn, is a key factor in students' deep mastery of knowledge in these disciplines, which increases the quality and effectiveness of education. The implementation of such efforts will further accelerate the widespread use of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, equip teachers with advanced pedagogical knowledge and technology, improve their skills, learn from the experience of foreign universities. deep learning and the introduction of effective methods and tools in them into our national education system. Multimedia is a rapidly evolving modern information technology. Its distinguishing features are: it integrates different types of information: traditional (text, tables, ornaments, etc.), original (speech, music, video clips, TV frames, animation, etc.), into one software product. Such integration is different devices for recording and displaying information, work at a certain time, in contrast to text and graphics, which by their nature are static, audio and video signals are viewed only at a certain interval of time.

Teaching students through multimedia has the following advantages:

1) There is an opportunity to master the given materials more deeply and perfectly;

2) The desire to communicate more closely with new areas of education:

3) To save time as a result of reduced study time;

4) The acquired knowledge is stored in a person's memory for a long time and can be used in practice when necessary. Informatics and information technology as a fundamental science is engaged in the development of a methodology for building information support of management processes with any objects on the basis of computer information systems. There is also the idea that one of the main tasks of science is to determine what information systems are, what their

place is, what structure they should have, how they work, what laws are specific to it. In Europe, the following main scientific directions can be distinguished in the field of informatics: network structure development, computer integrated process development, economic and medical informatics, social insurance and environmental informatics, professional information systems. The advent of the multimedia system has led to revolutionary changes in a number of professions, including education, science, the arts, computer training, advertising, technology, medicine, mathematics, business, and research.

Although the idea of using computers in the education system appeared long ago, the use of information technology in all areas of the education system has led to the emergence of computers equipped with multimedia devices. began to be put into practice. The use of multimedia in education allows:

• Ensuring the humanization of education;

• Development of personal qualities of the learner (mastery, thirst for knowledge, independent learning, self-education, ability to self-improvement, creative abilities, applying the acquired knowledge in practice acquisition, interest in learning, attitude to work);

Multimedia tools can be used in a combination of different educational directions (styles) and can be used by individuals with different mental and age characteristics of learning and knowledge acquisition: some learners directly o 'through winter, some like to learn and acquire knowledge by hearing and perceiving, while others (by watching videos). Interactive multimedia technologies provide unconventional convenience to academically challenged learners. In particular, it promotes the development of phonological and reading skills in students with hearing impairments, as well as their visual acquisition of information. When speech and physical abilities are limited, it allows them to use the tools according to their individual needs. Multimedia is an effective and promising teaching tool that provides the teacher with a wider range of information than a traditional source of information; use not only text, graphics, diagrams, but also sound, animations, videos, etc .; allows students to select the types of information in sequence according to their level of perception and logical study.

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