

The Formation of Information Competence of Students is an Important Condition for the Inclusion of Students in the Global Information Space

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Abstract - . This article describes the formation of students' information competence - an important condition for the inclusion of students in the global information space.

Keywords - Competence, Student, Youth, Formation, Information Competence

In the period of rapid socio-economic changes in the republic, education is defined as a national priority. The modern concept of development of higher education has set important tasks for the preparation of an educated, competitive specialist who meets the requirements of a market economy. Ensuring access to education regardless of the circumstances of life, age, material condition and cultural level becomes the most important task of universities in the dynamic developing world.

Based on this, the education system today is faced with the task of preparing the younger generation for independent decision-making and a responsible attitude towards professional activity, the effective use of the capabilities of the information environment in enhancing their professionalism. Education in an educational institution should ensure that students develop new competencies, knowledge and skills, and ways of working that they need to receive a quality education in the information environment. This means that the priority direction for improving the quality of education at the university is the use of innovative

learning technologies. Thus, for the successful functioning of the pedagogical system, a carefully thought-out work of all its components is needed. Any modern pedagogical technology is a synthesis of the achievements of pedagogical science and practice, a combination of traditional elements from past experience and what is born of the social process, humanization and democratization of society at the present stage. The same technology in the hands of different teachers may look different; here the presence of a teacher's personal competence, the composition of students and the psychological climate in the group and the university is inevitable.

Innovative technologies in the educational process include: technology differentiation; development of critical thinking; portfolio; personality-oriented approach; health-saving technologies; design technology; research technology and ICT.

Let us dwell on information and communication technologies, which are a combination of methods, software

and technological tools, combined in a technological chain that provides for the collection, storage, testing, output and distribution of information. They are designed to reduce the complexity of the processes of using information resources. Information competence of students is necessary for the qualitative development of all academic disciplines at the university.

Consequently, the mastery of computer culture, the formation of information competence of students is a necessary condition for the inclusion of students in the global information space.

The objectives of ICT are:

- * Improving the quality of knowledge;
- * Contributing to a deeper understanding of theoretical material through the introduction, as well as the development and improvement of cognitive skills, self-esteem of students using ict resources;
- * Development of competence in students with different capabilities and abilities; the ability to navigate the information flow of the world (social, communicative, technological, cognitive curiosity and other competencies);
- * Conducting classes at a high aesthetic level using music and animation.

As a result of such activities, the teacher can see:

- ✓ Readiness and ability of students to update information received in various forms for self-education and presentation of their work;
- ✓ Stable demonstration of students' experience in the exchange, processing and presentation of information using ict tools;
- ✓ Presentation at conferences of individual and joint projects, reflecting the diverse abilities and hobbies of students;
- ✓ Achievement and demonstration of new learning quality results.
- ✓ The active work of teachers in the introduction of ict in teaching, the common understanding of approaches to innovation processes taking place in the educational space of the university is impossible without:
- ✓ Interest of heads of educational institutions;
- ✓ Improving the university management system;
- ✓ Development of technical base and information and educational resources;
- ✓ Continuing education faculty of the university.

Modern pedagogical technologies in combination with information technologies can: significantly improve the efficiency of the educational process; to solve the educational and educational tasks of a comprehensively developed and creative person; provide students with a strong knowledge of the curriculum material; to carry out a multi-aspect development and the formation of the personality of each student, taking into account his individual abilities and capabilities. Ways and ways of implementing these principles should be largely creative and at the same time effective [1].

After studying a topic in the russian language class, it is possible to achieve a variety of methodological, pedagogical, and psychological goals, which can be summarized as follows:

- Control of knowledge, skills and abilities of students on a specific topic;
- Provides a business and working atmosphere.
- Serious attitude of students to the lesson;
- Provides minimal participation in the class teacher.

Methodically highly effective, implementing non-traditional forms of training, development and education of students are: integrated classes, occupation-game, occupation-discussion, occupation-offset and many other forms.

The introduction of information technology solves issues related to the development of the student's personality, the formation of his emotional, cognitive and cognitive spheres. At the same time, teachers consider the problem of motivation in the context of student-centered learning, study the didactic possibilities of using ICT in the educational process, individual ICT software tools in order to influence their motivation for learning activities. Thus, students form a value attitude to information and communication technologies as an effective means of increasing their level of knowledge [2]. It is important to note that today one should take into account the merits of each method characteristic of a particular type of occupation (whether it is a lesson-repetition, an occupation-review of the new material or an occupation-presentation). Very much depends on the personality of the teacher, his professional competence in the field of academic discipline and ICT.

Consequently, the use of information technology in the educational process significantly increases the efficiency of learning material acquired by students. The use of

information and communication technology tools in the Russian language classes is quite relevant for the development of the student's personality and the formation of the following competencies: the ability to compare the advantages and disadvantages of various sources of information, select appropriate technologies for its search, create and use adequate models, procedures for studying information processing, and more .d

Based on the foregoing, ICT lesson planning can be divided into stages, which will be discussed in more detail [3].

The conceptual stage at which the didactic goal is determined with a focus on achieving the following results: the formation, consolidation, synthesis or improvement of knowledge; formation of skills; mastering control, etc.

Based on the objectives of the lesson and its pedagogical tasks, the necessity of using ICT tools in the educational process is argued. In this connection, it is possible to choose the necessary educational electronic resources of a specific methodological purpose: training, information retrieval, imitation, demonstration, modeling, controlling, training and gaming, etc [4].

Technological stage - based on the formulated requirements for didactic purposes and methodological purpose, their multifactor analysis and selection are carried out. The form of the Russian language class is also chosen (class-presentation, class-study, virtual tour, workshop, thematic project, teaching class, etc.). In addition, a more detailed analysis of the electronic resource.

Operational stage - at this stage the main structural elements of the lesson are highlighted, the choice is made of the ways of interaction between the various components (teacher - student - educational material) and their functional interrelations.

A phased lesson planning is carried out, for each of its stages, the purpose, duration, form of organization of students' activities, teacher's functions and main types of activities, intermediate control form, etc. are determined, on the basis of which the flow chart is filled.

The effectiveness of the use of ICT in the Russian language classes at a university is as follows: a large information capacity of educational material; the intensification of the independent work of each student; the creation of a creative situation through the development of communication skills in the main types of speech activity: listening, reading, speaking, writing; mastering various

language models and structures; increasing student's cognitive activity, as well as enhancing learning motivation[5].

Thus, information and communication technologies are more and more actively used in the learning process every year and occupy an important place in the educational work of all levels of education. Schools increasingly use all the technical innovations, including various presentations, documentaries, but very soon the on-line archives of not only the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, but also other leading libraries of the world will be used. It is here that the competence of the teacher is important, the ability to choose the most relevant and important material for students to master.

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