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DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS WITH THE HELP OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: The article pays its attention for the development of information communication competences in students by using mobile technologies. Created the borders of using technologies by taking into consideration didactic possibilities of mobile technology. Applied implementing the process of competencies of approaching modernization of education and development ways of professional preparation in the Higher education. Taking into account the international experience in improving the quality of personnel, the ideas of Bologna education and the fundamental reforms in the field of education in the Republic, modernization of education is aimed at training specialists who are able to meet the world standards on the basis of modern information and communication technologies. Three levels of information and communication competences are mentioned. Literature on information and communication competences were analyzed and definitions given by pedagogical scientists were analyzed.

Key words: information system, competence, knowledge, skills, qualification, ability, student, skill, computer.

INTRODUCTION

Since the success of the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan has brought about the need to radically change the attitude to the provision of information in the society, the application and further development of modern computer and

telecommunication systems and technologies in all spheres are being paid special attention.

Information communication the role of comets in the current society, in everyday life, in professional activity is very important. Thanks to him, regular collection, analysis and regulation of the data obtained is carried out. The use of mobile technologies in the development of Information Communication competences is of great importance in the students[1].

Given the didactic capabilities of mobile technologies, it is necessary to determine the limits of the use of terminology. In a broad sense, mobile technology means a system of technologies based on the use of mobile devices and wireless communications that provide access to this global network.

The process of modernization of Education requires the introduction of a compensatory approach to education and the introduction of ways of further improvement of professional training in higher educational institutions.

At a time when the information processing system is rapidly forming, it is also necessary to attract students in proportion to this. The main aspiration of an informed society is to create conditions for work that will be primarily associated with the preparation of Information, Processing IT, storage and delivery to members of the society. One of the active founders of society in this regard is undoubtedly students. Therefore, the proper organization of student information processing system is considered appropriate. As a result of the application of Information Systems, theoretical knowledge and practical skills are formed.

The process of modernization of Education requires the introduction of a compensatory approach to education and the introduction of ways of further improvement of professional training in higher educational institutions.

Vocational education should meet the level of world standards on the basis of competence, growth of social and professional mobility, modern

information and communication technologies. We need specialists who are able to solve new format, professionally important issues[2].

It is necessary to modernize education, prepare specialists able to meet world standards on the basis of modern information and communication technologies, take into account international experience in improving the quality of personnel, ideas of Bologna education and fundamental reforms in the field of education in the Republic.

The Bologna Process is a new decade-old education system in the European Higher Education System. This includes the creation of a system of similar levels (qualifications) that is easy to understand, the transition of education to the credit system, free academic mobility in ensuring the quality of education, and educational cooperation in Europe.

In short, this is the process of harmonization of higher education systems of European countries, ensuring equal education for each person, the formation and strengthening of social, cultural, social, scientific and technological potential, improving the quality of Education.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Of particular importance is the informatization of education in modern society. The development of the educational system is characterized by the active use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the pedagogical process. In recent years, scientific-production and educational technologies, created on the basis of (ICT), are constantly developing. In the conditions of transition to the information society, the requirements for the professional training of future engineers are increasing, since it is necessary to take into account social activity to ensure the formation of information and communicative competences necessary for their work in the field of professional activity[3].

Taking into account the above, it is necessary to take into account the following in the formation of information communicative competences in students:

- competence is often understood as an integral part of an individual, manifested in his general ability and willingness to work, is based on the knowledge and experience gained in the educational process and is directed towards independence and independence. successful participation in events.
- competence is a broader concept than preparation and qualification;
- the content of the compensation is considered in the context of functional duties and obligations that characterize the future professional activity;
- the structure of the competency is characterized by a variety of personal relationships (mental and practical skills, skills, knowledge, intuition, motivation, orientation values, ethnic principles, behavioral component, attitude, etc.);
- possession and development of compensation occurs throughout life;
- active side student "student-oriented education";
- it is determined that there is a competence in real activity, which is performed in a certain situation that helps to carry out professional activities effectively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the last decade, issues of informatization of education, development of information and communication technologies (ICT) in higher educational institutions, information and communication competences have been actively discussed at scientific-practical conferences and considered in dissertations.

M.V. Bavina, M.N.Siraeva noted that information and communication competency as a result of the product of the learning process, qualitatively accumulates a new set of knowledge (knowledge on modern types of Information Retrieval, collection, storage, systematization, processing of presentation methods and transformation into knowledge). Knowledge, skills (ability to navigate in information flows, expressed in the ability to find

relevant, necessary and sufficient information) on the integration of information and communication, elements of the communication process, channels of communication and methods of organizing and implementing effective interaction; the ability to code, decode and interpret it. In order to apply the acquired knowledge and skills to the correct use of information in the lesson according to the model and in the activity in a new, non-standard situation, it is necessary that information and communication competences are developed in the students[6].In the formation of information and communication, compartments have several characteristics.

Traditionally, there are three levels of information and communication competences:

Table 1

| Three levels of information and communication competences: | | |
|---|--|---|
| Base | technological | practical (professional) |
| - at this level, the basic knowledge, skills and skills necessary to become acquainted with computer literacy are collected; at this level, the use of ICT is minimal (knowledge of the general methods of creating, editing, storing, copying and transmitting information electronically, the | - at this level, ICT becomes a tool in the implementation of practical activities (assessment of the potential of internet resources, their interactivity and the level of informativeness from the point of view of the target science field; analysis of software tools and resources), taking | - at this level, it is worthwhile to talk about the creation of new tools for the implementation of information activities. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| presentation of information using presentation technologies, the acquisition of information search skills on the internet, etc.), the choice (or combination of them)of the | into account the basic technological, economic and technical requirements of the global computer network; evaluation of the quality, tools and forms | |
|---|--|--|

Thus, information and communication competences are necessary for the development of information environment and the use of Information Processes and technologies in the information activities of undergraduate students.

Taking into account the above, it is possible to conclude that it is necessary to clarify the meaning, structure and essence of the concept of "Information communication competences". In clarifying the content of the concept of "Information communication competences", we consider that the following definition is purposeful.

Competence in the field of information and communication - competence in the field of information and communication technologies, formed in modern ICT tools, which allows to achieve pedagogical goals interactively in the system of e-learning.

The formation of ICT competences serves as the basis of the professional activity of the future Bachelor in self-education, plays a special role in the successful development of the information environment and the use of Information Processes and technologies through the use of e-learning tools.

One of the features of mobile devices is their ability to reproduce various content (images, animation, video and audio files, text, 3D images, etc.), allowing to improve the ways of presenting course material. Mobile devices

create new opportunities for the teacher to present educational content, its placement and distribution.

The emergence of digital technologies has led to radical changes in the field of Information Telecommunications. Traditional sound communication services-interactive services such as Internet, data transmission, mobile communication(table 2).

Description of interactive techniques that are organized using mobile communication

table 2

| Educational techniques carried out with the help of Information Communications | General description of the teaching method |
|---|---|
| Mobile Learning | Mobile reading and training. Advances in hardware and software have led to the creation of tools to create a space for mobile smartphones. Mobile devices connected to the Internet and capable of computing have become more popular than even modern computers. |
| One-to-One computing | The information environment organized at the training site is increasingly close and friendly to the listener. At the same time, the principle of universal access to technology is promoted, ensuring the convenient use of different devices and devices in different situations. |
| Ubiquitous learning | The principle of "anytime, anywhere" implies the improvement of the duration and organization of traditional lessons. |
| Gaming | The introduction of interactive methods in the |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| | teaching process, including goal-oriented programs and games, serves not only to enrich the teaching methods of the listeners, but also as a means of encouraging them to be socially active. |
| Personalized learning | Person-centered learning allows the listener to acquire the required amount and content of knowledge and to apply different teaching methods in the right way. |
| Redefinition of learning spaces | The principle of rediscovering the learning space implies the creation of an environment in which students can work collaboratively, find interdisciplinary balance, and be audience-oriented and adaptable to their needs. |
| Smart portfolio assessment | The principle of a smart portfolio of assessment provides a "formatted" assessment system for the educator, which receives real-time data |

Mobile technology turns out to be secondary in relation to didactic goals and objectives and is a means of achieving them and does not constitute a fundamental component of the entire educational process. Thus, the use of ICT tools in teaching should be offered advantages and clear advantages over traditional teaching

CONCLUSION

In summary, the following are the leading didactic opportunities of mobile education for the development of Information Communication compensation in students using mobile technology:

- modernity of education as necessary to ensure the safety of Tajik militants

Make it happen;

- in addition to face-to-face training to improve learning and complete assignments;
- remote tutoring (active acquisition of knowledge, support of talents and abilities);
- bilimlarning yangi preparation and yangy künikmalarga EGA boulish (technology, supply guide, internet);
- open access to educational resources at any time, anywhere, according to students' mobile gaming requirements using mobile game consoles;
- audiovisual presentation of Information, Publication of instructional materials in hypermedia version based on Web 2.0 technologies; formation of Student Information Culture;
- operational use of interactive translation and foreign language learning;
- quick submission of references;
- fast conduct of interaktiv questionnaires, vote;
- Organization of joint telecommunication projects and exchange of views with participants at any time regardless of their location.

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