SMART TECHNOLOGIES AS A TOOL FOR FORMING THE COMPETENCES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Allaberganova Muyassar Rimberganovna
Senior Teacher of the Urgench Branch of TUIT,
Email: amuyassar83@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article reveals the concept of "smart education" and its definitions given by scientists, its place in the educational process and the essence of this educational system, as well as general information about its basic principles. Opinions are described on the creation of educational resources using smart technologies in higher educational institutions and the formation on this basis of students' knowledge, abilities, skills and competencies.

Keywords: smart, smart education, smart technologies, smart education concept, interactive education, smart society.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICT), which have become an integral part of the modern human environment, the educational system is undergoing significant changes. E -learning, which serves as a support tool for traditional teaching and limited applications, is gradually being replaced by smart learning, a flexible management environment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Smart education: the main principles of organizing the educational process. The rapidly developing information society allows to create a new educational environment based on smart technologies (computer programs, intelligent educational programs, multimedia, etc.), as well as smart devices (smart board, smart screen). Smart technologies, smart devices and Internet resources allow to create an integrated intelligent virtual learning environment with almost unlimited possibilities for participants.

In order to successfully introduce elements of smart education into the existing education system, the following conditions must be met in order to implement the concept of smart education:

1. Flexibility of learning in an interactive learning environment using high-tech devices.

Smart training is carried out using modern ICT and Internet resources, which are familiar to everyone today.

The educational process should be taught as much as possible in the student's life, continuously, including in a professional environment, using tools of professional activity.

Smart education needs to be flexible, quality and innovative to meet the ongoing changes and increasing demands of students.

2. Integrated learning environment.

Modern smart-society and its "lifelong learning" approach shows the need to teach everywhere according to the principle of "teaching in a place convenient for the audience", that is, an important principle of smart education implementation is that imparting knowledge is carried out with the help of flexible content. That is, the educational process does not change in relation to the place and, in general, the time of its implementation. Internet resources are open to any user, and the availability and availability of many educational Internet contents allows us to realize the need to obtain information and increase your knowledge. However, teaching itself as a purposeful process, in addition to electronic educational materials, requires the presence of a methodological component provided by the socio-informational association of students and teachers within the framework of the integrated information environment implemented by ICT tools.

3. Sharing of content by all universities.

Development of the Smart-education concept by higher educational institutions based on Smart-educational technologies, it is possible to jointly develop and use the common repository (database) of the educational content of the "electronic kinship" project of higher educational institutions [9]. The advantages of this approach are clear: the university teacher does not need to independently create educational content from scratch - it is enough to use a common repository and update the material while working with it. The use of smart educational technologies allows to objectively form the model of competences provided by the employer to the university graduate student, the creation of special training programs, seminars and master classes is simplified many times.

4. Personalization and adaptation of training.

Education based on smart technologies helps to realize internal potential by comparing the content of the studied course with its own results, building an individual educational trajectory, focusing on personal qualities. It should be noted that the modern student can advance along the individual trajectory if he is given the following opportunities: choosing the optimal form and pace of learning; use of teaching methods suitable for his individual characteristics; performance evaluation and correction.

When creating a personal educational trajectory, a student should assess his capabilities, abilities, perspectives, interests and efforts to learn the material in order to achieve his goal - quality professional education. In this case, the teacher acts as a consultant, giving the student the opportunity to choose, evaluate and correct the student's movement along the educational trajectory. Special attention is paid to the student's individual interests, opportunities and goals, to the learning material's characteristics and methods of working with it [10].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This construction of the educational process is based on an individually differentiated approach, which allows effective self-learning, as well as regulation of the pace of work and the content of the educational material. In the research work, the subject "Introduction to

Latex" was chosen for students of vocational education in the field of ICT, electronic content was prepared. In the software complex, each lecture consists of 5 sections: video lecture, presentation, lecture text, assignment and web links, each lecture is presented at 3 levels of difficulty, easy, medium and complex. A student who completes a task from an easy lecture will receive a lecture of medium difficulty, a student who has mastered a lecture of medium difficulty will receive a lecture of a very difficult level if he completes a task of medium difficulty. For example, if a student has identified a lecture as too difficult, we can advise them through the program to study the topics required for that lecture.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The development of the concept of smart education corresponds to the development of a new technological paradigm in the world, which allows faster adaptation to smart living conditions and the whole country.

Smart education is an education that meets the global problems and opportunities of our time, capable of providing the highest level of education, allowing university graduates not only to realize themselves in a rapidly changing professional environment, but also to adapt to an innovative society without smart technologies.

REFERENCES

1. Tikhomirov V.P. The world on the path to Smart education. New opportunities for development // Open education. 2011. No. 3. P. 22–28. ISSN: 1818-4243eISSN: 2079-5939
2. Abdukadirov A.A. Concepts of smart technology and its main principles.//Integration of information resources and technologies in the improvement of the information educational space: materials of the republic-wide scientific and practical conference. (April 15, 2019) - Tashkent.:TDPU, 2019.
3. Vaganova O.I., Aleshugina E.A., Maksimova K.A. Design of electronic training courses // Azimuth of scientific research: pedagogy and psychology. 2019. T. 8. No. 3 (28). pp. 57-59.
4. Miraliev A.M., Sharipov F.F. Management of the educational process of the university based on modern information technologies // Bulletin of the Pedagogical University. 2012. No. 3-2 (46). P. 20-25.
5. Vaganova O.I., Kutepov M.M., Karpova M.A. Information technologies for teaching bachelors in higher educational institutions // Karelian scientific journal. 2019. T. 8. No. 3 (28). pp. 7-10.
6. Sharipov F.F. Training of teachers and students of higher education institutions to use information technologies in education // Bulletin of the University (Russian-Tajik (Slavic) University). 2011. No. 32. P. 285-291.
7. Vezetiu E.V., Vaganova O.I. The problem of determining the structural components of pedagogical tact as one of the components of a teacher's professional skills//Problems of modern pedagogical education. 2018. No. 59-1. P. 93-95.
8. Borisenko I.G. Virtual trends in the global educational space: Smart technologies // Philosophy of education. 2015. No. 3 (60). P. 55-64. DOI: 10.15372/PHE20150307

9. Pfanenstil I.A., Yatsenko M.P., Borisenko I.G. Problems of education in the information society: socio-philosophical aspect // Professional education in the modern world. 2013. No. 4(11). P. 60–65. ISSN: 2224-1841

10. Tikhomirov V.P., Tikhomirova N.V. Smart eLearning – a new paradigm for the development of education and ensuring sustainable competitiveness of the country // ICT in education: pedagogy, educational resources and quality assurance: Proc. of the international. conf. Moscow: UNESCO Institute. 2012. Pp. 17–19.

11. Zavrazhin A.V., Karmanov M.V., Shubina I.V., Karmanov A.M. SMART: content and features of penetration into modern society. Moscow: MESI, 2015. 247 p. ISBN: 978-5-7764-0973-8

12. Danchenok L.A., Nevostruev P.Yu. SMART-learning: basic principles of organizing the educational process. // Open education. 2014. No. 1 (102). P. 70-74. ISSN: 1818-4243eISSN: 2079-5939