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## MODERN TRENDS IN THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the specifics of the application of modern information technologies in the activities of development and project management. There are two categories of computer programs that allow you to implement everyday project activities in the most efficient way: personal information managers and project information managers. The concepts of the project and its components, the life cycle of the project are determined.

**Key words:** social media, cloud technologies, mobile learning, smart book, massive open online courses.

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### Introduction

The increasing role of information and communication technologies in all spheres of human activity is reflected in the State policy of informatization of society and education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

New trends and strategies for integrating ICT into everyday educational practice are a necessary condition for modernizing the education system. Today, ICT is the driving force and coordinator of the growing globalization of the educational environment. Teachers understand that the combination of digital technologies and resources provides more opportunities to improve the quality of education and teaching than all previous educational technologies. Digital teaching materials differ from traditional ones in their ability to manage them.

Today, social networks are not only a platform for communication, but also a powerful resource for any activity. VKontakte, as the most popular network, has received many additional features that can be used for educational purposes. In just a few years,

considerable practical experience has been accumulated in the use of social networks in education by universities.

Virtual groups created in the learning process are used as an addition to classroom activities in the form of student-teacher interaction. This combination was suitable for both students and teachers in terms of the organization of student research and the formation of self-organization and self-education skills among students in the framework of the academic education system. In addition, work with ICT develops professional competence - the ability to work with computer technology.

Of great importance is the development of an automatic and non-automatic set of interactions between machines, people and systems for various processes. Many attempts to introduce ICT into the educational process disappointed their initiators because they did not pay enough attention to the systems used, people and how they interact. Many organizations have already set goals for introducing ICTs in the educational process, and have developed

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norms and standards for teachers on the use of appropriate tools.

The basis of the educational process in distance learning is focused and controlled intensive independent work of the student, who can study in a convenient place for himself, according to an individual schedule, having a set of special teaching aids and an agreed opportunity to contact the teacher and other students on-line or off-line modes.

In universities that use network technology in the educational process, interactive interaction is carried out on the basis of one of the distance learning systems: open (Moodle, Sakai, etc.) or commercial (Blackboard, Tamos, Desire2Learn, etc.). One of the strengths of modern distance learning systems is the availability of wide opportunities for communication. In the early years of the use of online educational technology, the implementation of on-line interaction was carried out through the use of chats on the pages of distance courses. Along with the advantages, chats have a number of drawbacks: text delay on the screen, the inability to visually identify students and teachers, the inability to work with graphic and audio information [1].

All the variety of information technologies available today that make it possible to carry out daily project activities with the most effective

Thus, it can be divided into two categories:

1. Personal information managers (organizers);
2. Information project managers (planners) The first category includes programs designed primarily for planning daily working hours, scheduling business meetings, storing contacts (addresses, phone numbers and e-mail), organizing and searching for a wide variety of information. Among the most popular software products from this category should be called, of course, Microsoft Outlook. However, this program is not the only one. Today, there is a wide variety of programs that are not inferior to Microsoft Outlook, and sometimes even surpassing it in their functionality. All-in-1 Personal Organizer (APO) is an ergonomic personal information manager used as a tool for organizing all kinds of information: tasks, events, contacts, notes, hyperlinks to files and web resources (Fig. 1). In addition, this program acts as a means of figurative display of input data, that is, it allows you to integrate information in the most convenient form for work [5].

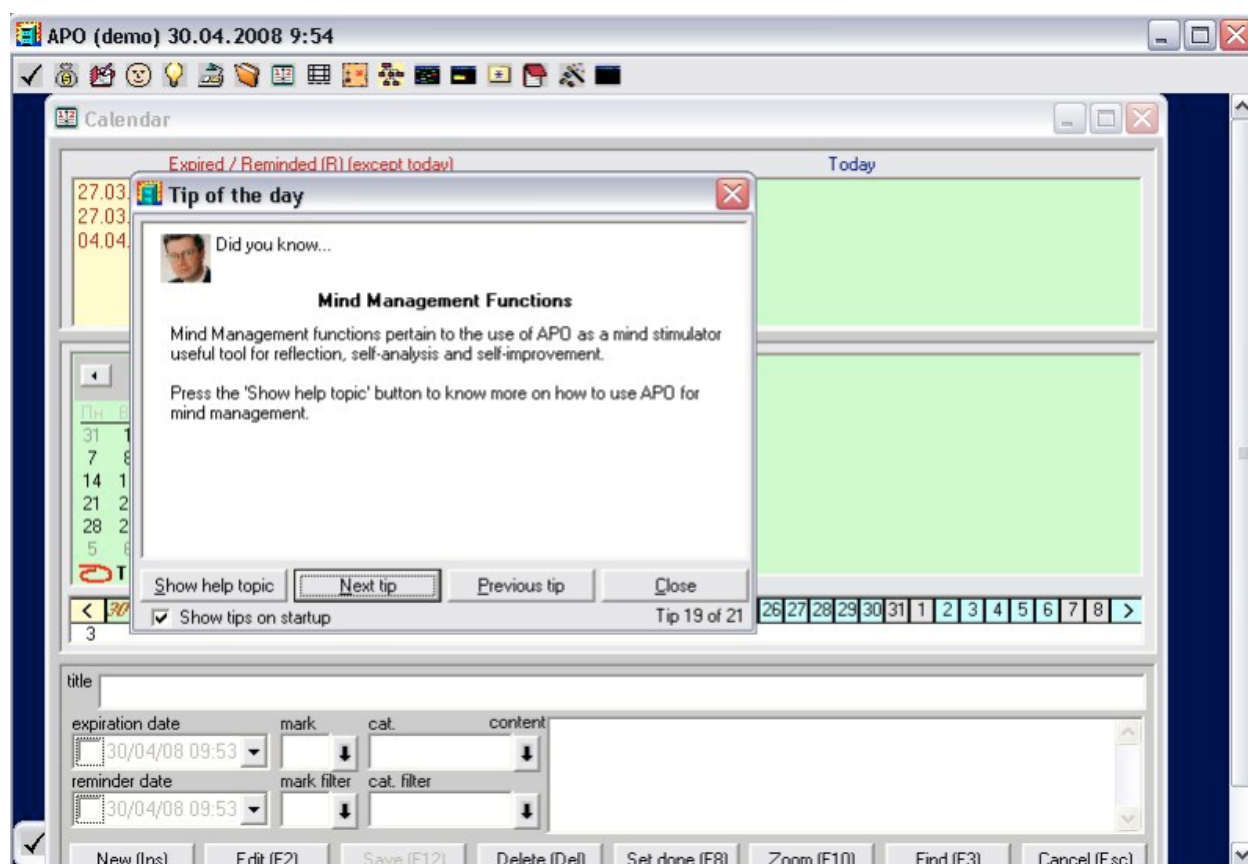


Fig. 1. Personal Information Manager All-in-1 Personal Organizer (APO)

From the category of personal information managers, we should also mention such software products as: 3Day Organizer Pro, ActiveDiary,

AnyTime Organizer, AskSam, Easy Organizer, EzOutliner and OrgaNice. All these programs are quite easy to use and serve as a convenient tool for

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compiling daily schedules, entering contacts and notes, acting as a kind of substitute for paper diaries, notebooks and notebooks. The obvious advantage of electronic organizers over paper is that they have almost unlimited space for entering information, while providing the user with various ways of cataloging, displaying and exporting it [4].

Within the framework of this article alone, it is problematic to consider all the possibilities of modern information technologies used in the development and implementation of projects. It is important to note that with the expansion of the circle of users of project management systems, there is an expansion of methods and techniques for their use. However, it should be borne in mind that even the best tool in the world will not replace common sense. Before you start using computer programs in order to most effectively implement project activities, you need to have a clear idea of the specifics of the project itself, its goals, objectives and required resources

In addition to the above training information tools, it is worth noting the capabilities of cloud technologies (Yandex.Disk, Google forms, Mail cloud), which make it possible to organize not only remote access to information, make it more open and easy to use, but also use the resources of powerful server computers to process information, for example, in the use of text, graphic, video editors working online. The use of webinars and the opportunities provided by Skype in teaching RCTs makes it possible to use teaching resources, regardless of the geographic location of the trainer, thus erasing territorial boundaries and ensuring the continuity and accessibility of education. Ample opportunities are provided by the use of podcasts (podcast), that is, large-format broadcasting that allows you to effectively teach listening using resources not only of

the teaching staff of a particular university, but also of the country's leading universities [7].

### Findings

The considered materials correspond to the most important directions of the development of new information and communication technologies in various sectors of education. Named, alternative educational technologies are the result of advancement in the formation of new ICTs. An analysis of alternative models for obtaining education in the digital age shows how forms of learning are changing and what new resources are needed for this (training platforms, mobile learning and cloud technologies in education, social media). All this determines the new competencies of teachers, methods of socializing children, a new organization of instruction using modern educational process management tools, new approaches to the formation of curricula and assessment methods based on the use of ICT.

The necessary practical skills in the use of ICTs are identified by the International Society for Information Technologies in Education (ISTE). It is important to consider that students have changed, but educational practices have not.

Indeed, in the case of the use of ICTs in the field of education, the majority of efforts aimed at changing efforts are unnecessarily focused on the acquisition of equipment and software, as well as on supporting basic learning technologies to the detriment of the actual implementation of changes in educational institutions. Cooperation in the field of ICT in education should be aimed at implementing the concept of "new pedagogy" - pedagogy of a global inclusive knowledge society.

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