

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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A modern specialist must have fundamental information training, since with an increase in the volume of scientific and technical information, an educational institution is not able to provide the subject of training with a full amount of knowledge for his entire conscious life. Information technologies are of particular importance in all spheres of human life, especially in education. Thanks to information technology and the Internet, students get the opportunity to work together on projects, access to information banks not only of their school or university, but also to other sources in the country and abroad. They can participate in teleconferences.

The use of information technology helps the teacher to visualize the necessary didactic units of educational information, increase the interest of students in mathematics, and promote the accumulation of supporting facts and methods of activity by the students according to the model.

When using information technologies in the learning process, there is a significant change in the educational process [1]: reorientation to the development of thinking, imagination as the main cognitive processes necessary for high-quality learning; the effective organization of cognitive and independent activity of students is ensured; the ability to cooperate, self-improvement, creativity, etc.

When using information technology, all the main stages of the lesson are still preserved.

Within the framework of a traditional lesson, electronic versions of some part of the educational material make the process of obtaining knowledge complex and effective. They allow us to talk about the formation of the key competencies of schoolchildren, which are:

- the ability to think systematically, to act independently in conditions of uncertainty and unpredictability;

- willingness to take responsibility for the work performed;

- the ability to independently and effectively solve problems that have arisen in the process of practical activity;

- readiness for positive interaction and cooperation with classmates; the ability to quickly and effectively make decisions, actively contribute to the resolution of conflicts in solving problems that have arisen;

- the ability to quickly and flexibly apply their knowledge and experience in solving practical problems; readiness to acquire new knowledge and desire for self-improvement;

- understanding the importance of using information technologies and their possession in the learning process;

- ability to subjective self-assessment, reflection.

In mathematics lessons, with the help of a computer, it is possible to solve the problem of a lack of mobile visualization, when children, under the guidance of a teacher, compare geometric shapes on the monitor screen by superimposing, analyze the relationship of sets. The computer is also a powerful stimulus for children's creativity. The screen attracts attention, which sometimes cannot be achieved with frontal work with the class. You can quickly perform on-screen transformations on warped text, turning disparate sentences into coherent text. But in order for students to be able to use the computer as an assistant in their studies in accordance with their desires, it is necessary to take care of the universality of their user skills. Children have the right to use modern means of labor today. With the help of modern technical and audio-visual means and intensive teaching methods, you can interest students, facilitate the assimilation of the material.

Multimedia lessons help to solve the following didactic tasks [2]:

- acquire basic knowledge of the subject;

- systematize acquired knowledge;

- develop self-control skills;

- to form motivation for learning in general and for mathematics in particular;

- provide educational and methodological assistance to students in independent work on educational material.

Information technology presents information in various forms and thus makes the learning process more efficient.

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- reorientation to the development of thinking and imagination, as the main processes of cognition necessary for high-quality education;
- the effective organization of cognitive and independent activity of students is ensured;
- there is an ability to cooperate, self-improvement, creativity, etc.

### References

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### PROBLEMS OF LEARNING IN EDUCATION

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One of the essential problems of education is the problem of meanings. The main meaning of education is development as the principle of existence and the value basis of education. Education is built in accordance with the principles of completeness and continuity, that is, the continuity of training and education in organizational, content and methodological support.

With the current pace of renewal in all spheres of life, the increasing flow of information, the role of education is also growing, which should be modern:

- 1) developing - providing for each person to choose their own educational path;
- 2) student-oriented - ensuring the creation of a culture of the educational environment and its filling with resources for the development of each participant in the educational process;
- 3) spiritual and ethical - diverse, built on a scientific basis;
- 4) humane - involving awareness of the value of the human person.

The problem of the content of education is very relevant, since an important feature of education today is the comprehensive development of the individual (pupil, student, teacher). Speaking about the content of education, it is necessary to name its priorities:

- 1) in teaching: facts - theory - worldview;
- 2) in education: knowledge about the world - the ability to interact with the world - attitude to the world;
- 3) in development: the formation of students' ability to perform professional and social roles.

The problem of the principles of building education has always existed, because it is associated with the development of technology, technology and society as a whole. Education is increasingly seen as a process of obtaining, accumulating and systematizing scientific knowledge. Education and knowledge are the leading means of achieving the victories of a person in his life. The process of education should be built on the basis of system-forming principles: - fundamentalization of education - the formation of a scientific worldview; - openness of the education system based on its informatization; - merging of educational and research activities, research and design (learning through science); - interdisciplinary integration - the creation of a new system of knowledge, the formation of a new quality of learning content; - continuity of education - the formation and development of personality throughout life. The problem of continuous education is essential, because the principle of continuity today can be considered fundamental, which is associated with