REQUIREMENTS FOR A MODERN TEACHER-THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION CULTURE

Alimova Yulduzkhon Shukhratovna
Master's degree in Teaching
International Kazakh-Turkish University named after
H.A.Yasavi, Turkestan, Kazakhstan
Akibay Azhar Ansarkizi
1st year student
International Kazakh-Turkish University named after
H.A.Yasavi, Turkestan, Kazakhstan

Annotation. The article examines the role of information technologies in the modern educational system and the issues of creating open systems for intensive learning. The author proposes an algorithm for designing the "logical construction" of a subject as a way to resolve the contradiction between the rapid growth of knowledge and the limited capabilities of an individual to assimilate it. The main modules and requirements for the formation of a teacher's information competence are identified, and the innovative significance of developing skills for self-education and self-regulation of the individual is substantiated.

Keywords: information technologies, intensification of learning, logical construction, information competence, educational paradigm, self-education.

Introduction.

In recent years, the term "computer technology" has been replaced by the term "information technology". All information technologies are related to computer learning. The need of the present time is to develop and apply open systems of intensive (intensive) learning. These systems allow students to choose the most effective learning technology for themselves and develop an individual development program. However, the synthesis of open systems of intensive enhanced learning is possible only if the following conditions are met:

-Comprehensive consideration of the characteristics of the environment in which the learning process is conducted; the meaningful nature of the pedagogical environment is determined by the knowledge, skills, cognitive and cultural potential of the student, methods and forms of organization of learning and independent work;

- Compliance with the principle of adaptation of the educational process to the student's personality: this principle is implemented in practice by developing an extensive program for the student to master the discipline (constructing internal and external modules of the discipline);

- the principle of accelerating students' individual assimilation of general scientific and special knowledge in a short form, by designing a "logical structure" of the discipline in which basic knowledge is given.

Results and discussion. The algorithm of designing a generalized logical structure of the discipline consists of the following procedures:

1. present the content as a system of individual elements;

2. designing a matrix of interrelationships of elements to highlight basic knowledge;

3. modeling of basic knowledge in symbolic, graphical, etc. tours;

4. reformulate the basic knowledge to define common concepts and system relationships between them.;

5. formation of the general structure of cognitive activity characteristic of this section of scientific knowledge;

1. The general method is to create a system of individual tasks solved by means. The main contradiction of the modern education system is between the rapidly growing pace of new knowledge and the limited abilities of the individual to master it. This contradiction forced pedagogical theory to abandon the absolute ideal of education (a fully developed personality) and move to a new ideal-the maximum development of a person's ability to self-regulation and self-education.

So, the main thing in new (innovative) learning is the development of human abilities and skills based on learning and self-education. In the new educational paradigm, integrity plays a crucial role in ensuring the interests of the individual, along with orientation, and strong validity (fundamentality).

The memorandum adopted at the UNESCO International Symposium states this: "... Fundamental scientific should holistically understand the modern scientific and natural sciences of the world of natural science and humanities education, lay the scientific foundation for evaluating the results of professional activity, promote the creative development of the individual and create an individual life program based on knowledge of the characteristics, needs and capabilities of man."
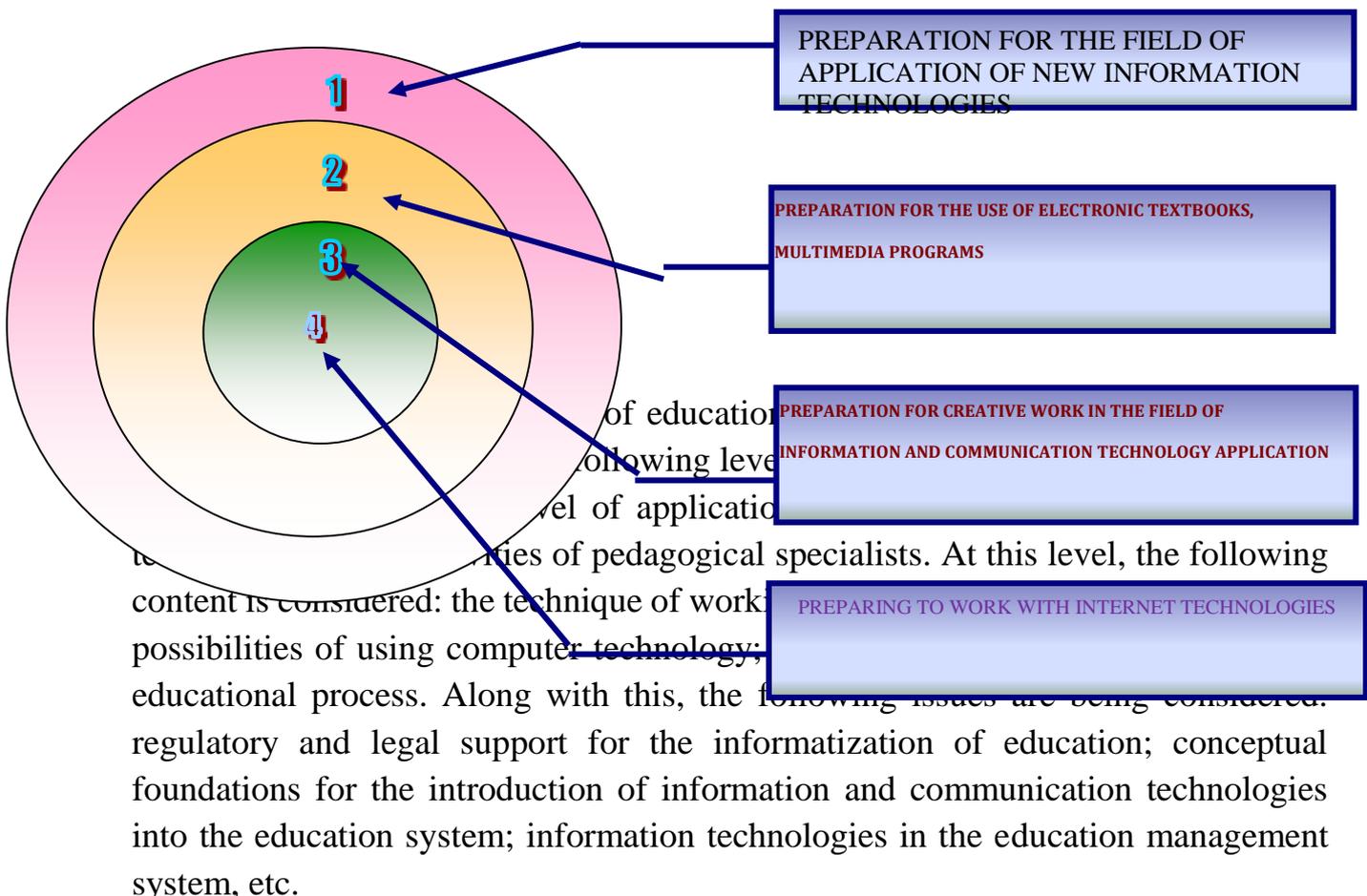
The main goal of a modern student, especially students, is to be able to recognize the main, significant ones from a variety of subjects, among which there is marine information. This semantic approach considers a synthesized set of natural sciences, humanities, and technical sciences.

The preparation for the new information technology consists of two main modules:"information competence of a teacher" and "information technologies in teaching".

Materials and methods: The development of information culture is determined in accordance with the requirements for the information competence of a modern teacher.:

1. formation of a unified understanding of the information space in the modern education system (focusing on global information resources, mastering the information search algorithm and methods of analytical and synthetic information processing).

2. Information (in independent conditions, computer) literacy: the study of educational and methodological, best practices, the development of methods for converting research results and the use of technology; the development of applied software; the development of new software.

3. to use the possibilities of new information technologies in our activities: knowledge about the possibilities of new information technologies; skills in using communication services; the use of pedagogical software tools taking into account the specifics of the educational process and their adaptive use in accordance with our services

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of education the following level of application ties of pedagogical specialists. At this level, the following content is considered: the technique of working possibilities of using computer technology; educational process. Along with this, the following issues are being considered: regulatory and legal support for the informatization of education; conceptual foundations for the introduction of information and communication technologies into the education system; information technologies in the education management system, etc.

2. Service and search level. Here, teachers learn the basics of working with information technology in practice. Therefore, such issues as the technology of creating the workplace automation process (ARM director, ARM head teacher, ARM class schedule, ARM library, etc.) are touched upon here.) and an algorithm for developing multimedia electronic textbooks. The following issues are also being considered:

- theoretical foundations of informatization of education;

- psychological and pedagogical foundations of the introduction of information and communication technologies into the education system;

- didactic conditions for the use of information technology capabilities in the system of professional development of teaching staff;

- fundamentals of the application of design and iterative methods in teaching the basics of information technology;

- a model of automation of information management systems and technology for the development of informatization of educational processes.

3. System-creative level. The following issues are considered here: the algorithm for developing electronic teaching aids; the technology for creating an automated workplace "ARM-director";"ARM-head teacher";"ARM-accountant"; "ARM-class schedule", etc.; The development of a website in order to penetrate the global information space; improvement of methods education , etc . It also explains the algorithm for composing computer test questions that determine the qualifications of teaching staff and the qualitative criteria of the course.

Multimedia training programs, test programs, and electronic textbooks used in the educational process should be prepared in accordance with the increasing demands of life and have such a level that it is possible to use a computer as a teaching aid. This issue itself requires a lot of scientific research, so research on this issue is ongoing.

The system of continuous education of society in the context of information security: Increasing the level of development of the thinking of members of society by improving the quality of education, increasing the pace of development and personalization;

expand opportunities for independent learning and create conditions in the system of additional education so that members of society can change their profession again.

The main directions of informatization of the direction:

the choice of strategic content with the improvement of methodology;

*methods of organizing forms;

*personal education and development in modern conditions of informatization of society;

*development of a methodological training system;

*focus on the development of the intellectual potential of pedagogical specialists;

*formation of self-education skills;

 *assessment of the level of knowledge by methods of test and diagnostic control.

   In the future, the informatization of the education system in Kazakhstan will be combined with the creation and development of telecommunication networks. And the main tasks of the education system are associated with the creation and development of unified communication networks. And the main tasks of the education system are solved by creating and developing a unified telecommunications network. They:

- and bringing the process of organizing and accelerating information culture to a high level;

- integration of developed and developing telecommunication networks into a single global information space;

-ensuring the exchange of information at various levels in a single information space;

- ensuring the personalization of education, creating opportunities for distance learning.

   In the context of informatization of society, professional development of educational workers in the field of information and communication technologies is becoming one of the main tasks. The main part of the informatization of society is the informatization of education. If this is the case, then this is a professional development for educators in the field of informatization. Teacher training is of particular importance in shaping the information culture of students. Therefore, it is necessary to organize comprehensive training courses for educators to use information and communication technologies in their services.

  In the context of informatization of education, the computer becomes a teaching and didactic tool. Therefore, the use of multimedia electronic textbooks for teaching school subjects in the modern field of education is one of the urgent problems. If so, then a special place is given to teacher training in order to comprehensively address these issues.
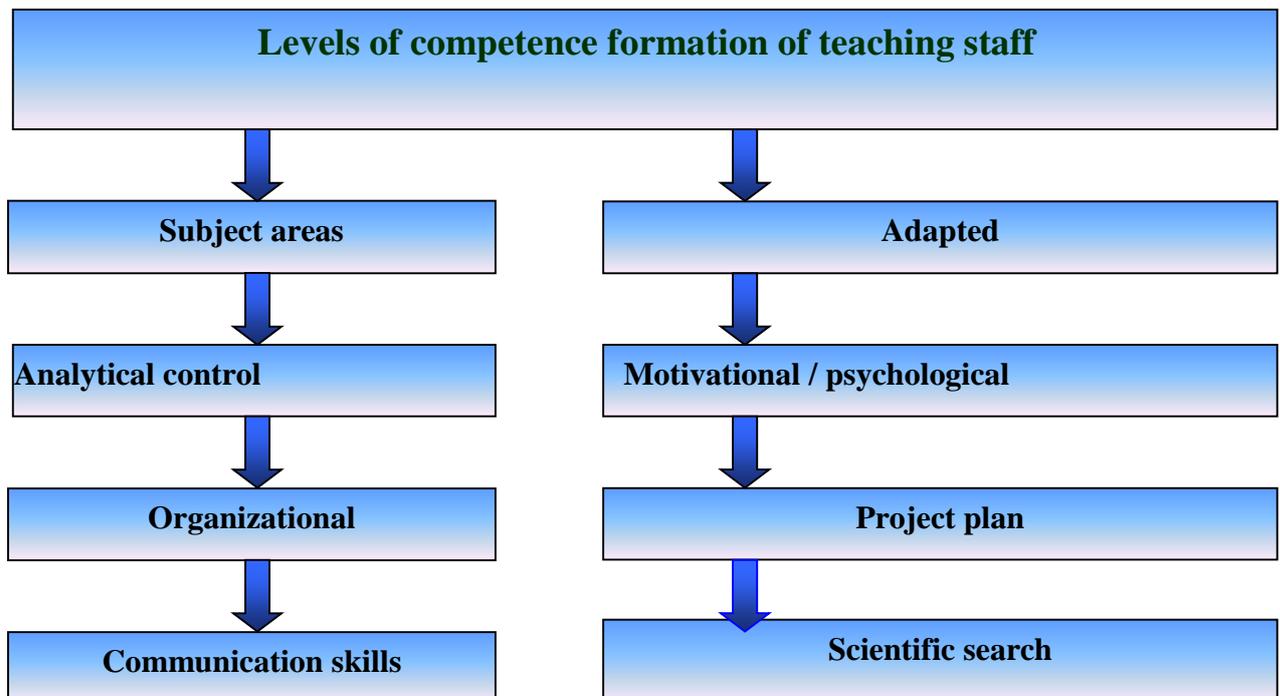
  To develop this problem, it is necessary to conduct various training courses for educators. To do this, it is necessary to develop curricula brought into a single system, taking into account the specifics of the categories of education workers. This issue is currently one of the most pressing. A scientifically proven and unified system-oriented concept has been developed to solve this problem.

  The main place in conducting test work is occupied by the use of a computer, the organization of independent work, consultations and the performance of test tasks, undoubtedly, will increase the level of knowledge of students. The use of the

computer's graphic capabilities during drawing classes improves the quality of classes.

Teacher training system in accordance with the requirements for advanced training of employees of educational institutions, the following levels of competence formation of pedagogical specialists aimed at organizing educational work are provided:

1. Subject-related-the ability to solve tasks related to the activity of the specialty.

2. Analytical control - the ability to analyze subject actions and solve control problems.

3. Organizational – the ability to solve problems aimed at organizing students' independent activities.

4. Communicative - the ability to solve communicative tasks in the systems "Teacher-Student", "Student-Pupil", "Teacher – parent", etc.

5.Adaptive - the ability to solve problems in accordance with the changes and requirements of the current situation.

6. The ability to solve problems of resolving mutual contradictions between motivational/psychological– personal, personal.

7. Project–based - the ability to solve school, teacher and student development projects.

8. Scientific and exploratory – the ability of a school, teacher, and student to solve problems of organizing and conducting research on the results of their development.

Levels of competence formation of teaching staff	
Subject areas	**Adapted**
Analytical control	**Motivational / psychological**
Organizational	**Project plan**
Communication skills	**Scientific search**

The content of the training courses (88 hours) is aimed at developing the competence of students. The organization of training for advanced training and

retraining courses for education workers is focused on subjective methods of teaching and upbringing. And its content is based on an applied nature.

The teacher is not an informant, but a designer of the student's personal and intellectual development. And this requires high competence from the teacher, organizational skills, the direction of students' adaptation to the fundamental changes of modern society, and the development of their research skills.

A teacher's education should not be limited to advanced training courses. For them, the main sections of the course should consider personality-oriented problems of teaching and upbringing, methods of developing and implementing scientific projects at the student level, approaches to choosing new pedagogical technologies aimed at developing the student's personality, theoretical, methodological and methodological problems aimed at developing the professional skills of teachers, psychological and pedagogical problems.

The modular principle in the composition of the course content allows modular comparison of various educational programs. In the process of mastering the modular content, it promotes the growth of professional skills of the listener and a comprehensive assessment and discussion of their activities.

When developing the course model, we proceeded from the following objectives:
 - providing professional development at various levels;
- formation of students' professional competence;
- formation of conditions for self-development and maturity of listeners.

The content of the students' training consists of three interrelated blocks:

The first block is a module (invariant) - "the direction of the basic state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of education " (6 hours). This block covers the issues of students mastering theoretical knowledge about innovative processes in world pedagogy and trends in the development of the education system in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education" ;
 The legal foundations of personality socialization □

The second block is a module (invariant)- "socio-psychological support of the educational process" (24 hours):

 Psychological diagnostics that determines the effectiveness of the education and upbringing system;
 The teacher is the basis of personal socialization.

The third block module - "innovative methods aimed at improving the content and methods of the discipline" (56 hours) (invariant, variable modules) is aimed at revealing the essence of student's self-development, improving the mechanism of teacher's personality development:

-a result-oriented competence approach in education;

- development of model and project activities aimed at improving the professional skills of the student;

- to portray the scientific and methodological collection of a modern teacher as an indicator of self-development;

- the field of activity of educational workers in the field of informatization (the content of the computer science course is being updated and developed. The main reason is that the field of informatization is being filled with new content from year to year. Therefore, as computer science teachers manage this problem, their knowledge expands in accordance with the specified problem).

The choice of training programs should be based on the results of the conducted test and the survey of students. Changes and additions to the content of the developed program are made in each group of the course.

When designing the course preparation, the personality-oriented parts were taken into account. It is associated with the establishment of pedagogical relationships. In our case, the exchange of experience and the exchange of thoughts between the listeners is carried out. When using this block, joint interaction and communication are carried out, emotional, psychological and business relationships develop, and personal orientation is formed. In such conditions, students' independent work is organized, and the development of their creative abilities is ensured.

The intermediate group of educational content and its organization depend on the level of training of incoming students. One of the main problems of the professional development system is the study by teachers of innovative methods and techniques in theory and practice in various fields.

The analysis of foreign and domestic experience has revealed the need to develop methods and techniques used in educational activities that affect the development of teaching staff competencies. Therefore, along with the use of traditional classes (lectures, seminars), it is necessary to widely use non-traditional methods of holding round tables, trainings, business games, thematic discussions, discussions of practical situations, etc. Conducting classes in this method allows students to work independently, develop their abilities and form individual work activities.

Forms of organization of training: individual, group, frontal, collective forms of work.

Applied technologies: design technologies, modular and differentiated learning.

Corinthian diagnostics: testing, reflection, project protection.

As noted above, the inclusion of teachers' skills among the best was carried out by the Barys variable hydra. The Munday profession is teachers of new information technology in their field.

To prepare people for life in various social circles of Surujah to gain knowledge that has a business start (creativity) for the growing development of education), the Kazir Education System Academy the development of public education is important and promising, the use of information and telecommunication technologies distance learning in negizin Justice Council.

Distance learning is becoming increasingly important for future 12-year-olds:

* Operational (seamlessly overcoming space and costs, getting up-to-date information, prompt feedback);

 * Informational (increases the availability of knowledge in specialized fields, bringing it to the consumer through interactive web channels; it is covered by means of teleconference, juggling and suppression of the Internet);

 Communication (the consciousness of the participants in the training, teachers, and specialists, with whom the power grid assistant communicates with each other promptly, is growing; Internet classes. applications for projects and Olympiads are accepted.);

Pedagogy (depending on the specifics of remote telecommunications, learning is becoming more interactive, technological and reasoned, personalized than before; the publication of students' works on the Web, their examination and evaluation are facilitated.);

Psychology (creating a more favorable environment for students to express themselves, not comparable with traditional emotional-psycho-psychological situations; identification of psychological barriers and problems, elimination of speech disability);

Conclusion. Thus, the result of the knowledge gained by a distance learning student corresponds to the growth of his inner personal head. Transfer of knowledge about the history of the world culture of mankind, which is growing on Internet resources. The purpose of traditional education is to bring to the amazed Mazmundian schoolchildren uniform sources-textbooks and teaching aids. Educational accessibility and the increase in volumes available in the Web environment, electronic books and vertical libraries, as well as the openness of distance learning facilities expand students' worldview to a world-class level. Therefore, it is obvious that in the future 12-year-old school, the forms of distance learning will be worthy of the transfer of the educational council as a more effective telecommunications tool.

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