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DIRECTIONS FOR INTRODUCING NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INTO EDUCATION

Modern new information technologies can be used as: means of teaching, improving the teaching process, increasing its effectiveness and quality, this ensures: realization of the possibilities of software and methodical support for modern PCs and computers in order to communicate knowledge, simulate learning situations, implementation of training, monitoring of learning outcomes; use of object-oriented software tools or systems (for example, a system for preparing texts, spreadsheets, databases) in order to form a culture of learning activity; realization of the possibilities of artificial intelligence systems in the process of application of training intellectual systems; the instrument of knowledge of the surrounding reality and self-knowledge; means of personality development trainee; the object of study (for example, in the course of mastering the course of computer science); means of information and methodical support and management of the educational process, educational institutions, the system of educational institutions; means of communication (for example, based on asynchronous telecommunications) for the dissemination of advanced educational technologies; means of automation of control processes, correction of results of educational activity, computer pedagogical testing and psych diagnostics; means of automation of the processing of experimental results (laboratory, demonstration) and management of educational equipment; means of organizing intellectual leisure, developing games [1].

The creation of an advanced information environment for continuous education requires the solution of a number of methodological and organizational problems, including the following:

1) Adoption of a unified system of software and hardware compatible means of computer technology and communication technology used in a continuous educational process. This requires certification of the educational tools used and

the implementation of the program for the establishment of certification centers and their effective use.

2) Connecting educational organizations to a single digital network in the subsequent access to the Internet. The solution of this problem is being realized largely at present in higher education and is constrained in school education for financial reasons, and because of the complexity of its implementation for remote areas.

3) Formation of a unified information environment for continuing education with the creation of databases on the areas and specialties of training that would include methodological documents, encyclopedias, reference books, textbooks and teaching aids, as well as additional funds supporting the learning process. Actual is the representation in the international network of our achievements and opportunities. It is necessary to organize the exchange of information resources of the educational system with the international one.

4) Improvement of continuing education tools is needed, aimed at accelerated mastering of the material and acquisition of sustainable skills of trainees, as well as those pursuing the goals of individual learning. These include promising software shells for the development of computer textbooks and methodological materials, software and hardware for creating computer-based training systems, tools for developing multimedia products, geo-information systems, etc.

5) It is necessary to organize the infrastructure of computerization of education as an integral part of computerization of the society as a whole. This structure should ensure the creation of new, replicating and implementation of existing information technologies in continuing education.

The implementation of these ways of introducing information technologies into education is possible through the Scientific Methodological Councils in the field of specialization and Coordination and Methodological Councils in the areas of training. They should take charge of the supervision and control of the introduction of new computer-based learning tools into the educational process and the educational and research work of students in these areas. It is necessary to raise

the status of an electronic textbook, equating them in importance to the traditional means of education published on paper. Special attention should be paid to the study of new information technologies in the training of pedagogical personnel.

Ideologically, with the computerization of education, it is necessary to take into account a number of fundamental positions: evolutionary development of the existing methodology of education due to the clear advantages of new information technologies, namely, the possibility of visual, dynamic presentation of information using images and sound, the use of remote access to information resources; continuity of computer education at all levels of education from preschool to postgraduate; continuity can be provided by computer support of all subjects and disciplines of the educational process; ensure freedom of choice of methodology, style and means of teaching in order to identify the creative individual abilities of the trainee in combination with the possibility of their collective activities based on information technologies and telecommunication systems; creation of a scientifically and methodically sound system of basic education based on computer technologies. One of the real ways to solve the problem as a whole is the formation and implementation of regional scientific and technical programs with shared federal and local budgetary financing with the additional use of extra budgetary funds [2].

The content, methods and means of developing education as a leading system in the future information society should be the subject of special studies of higher education colleges. Only with the sustainable development of civilization can we hope for the consistent development of the novo sphere as a sphere of reason. The future development of humankind must be manageable, and in this aspect, undoubtedly, the development of education must be managed.

References:

1. Kalyagin I.N. New information technologies and training equipment. – M., 2003. - 289 p. [in Russian].
2. Clarin M.V. Learning Technology: Ideal and Reality. – R.: Experiment, 2001. - 180 p. [in Russian].