

**Use of information technologies to improve the quality of education in schools (in
the example of visual arts)**

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Abstract. Pedagogical technology is a set of educational methods, methods and educational tools, it is a set of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process. Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of creation, application and determination of the entire process of teaching and knowledge acquisition, taking into account technical resources and human interaction, with the task of optimizing educational forms.

Key words: technology, educational methods, educational tool, pedagogical process, education, knowledge, human, knowledge, method.

It is known that in the rapidly changing information society, it is required to increase the attention in educational institutions from reproductive education to education that develops the individual in all aspects.

The main task of the educational process in a modern educational institution is to raise the quality of teaching to a new level.

Accordingly, the attitude to the student, the principles of approach to them have changed. In the course of the modern lesson, conditions and opportunities were created for each student to participate in the educational process, taking into account his own characteristics and personal experience. In this approach, students had the opportunity to communicate with their peers, to apply their knowledge in practice, to understand where, how and for what purposes this knowledge is used in our daily life.

Currently, teaching concepts, educational technologies, and interactive methods for all academic subjects are developed and regularly modernized. Mechanisms for evaluating students' knowledge in various academic subjects have been created. "Dars-muqaddas" events, developed in order to effectively organize the educational process and further improve the quality of education, "Learn-to-teach" events to develop the knowledge and professional skills of teachers, provide them with practical-methodical support, and organize the use of the method of mutual exchange

of experience recommendations on the implementation of the complex were developed and delivered to the locations.

Now the student is not only the acquirer of knowledge, skills and competences, but also able to think independently, seek news from information, internet and additional sources, analyze and research. Education of young people requires a special approach to the creation of a modern complex of teaching methods, methodical and didactic materials, and the study of existing textbooks and manuals. The essence of organizing and conducting such experiments in various educational subjects is to test and introduce new methods that create an opportunity to fully reveal the student's potential and his uniqueness. The main goal of conducting experimental research in the educational process is to raise the quality of education to a new level.

The level of students' learning is one of the main factors determining the quality and effectiveness of the lesson. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of the education given to the student, the teacher should plan the one-hour lesson correctly, first of all, it is necessary to correctly and clearly determine the purpose of the lesson. When setting a goal **firstly**, the time it takes to achieve the result, **secondly**, student's needs and capabilities, **thirdly** methods that encourage the student to try to achieve this goal, **fourthly**, will need to determine the types of controls that determine the outcome. One of the main requirements for achieving the above-mentioned goal is the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies into the teaching process.

Pedagogical technology is a process of learning to learn information, using it in practice, creating new information by discovering new meanings and connections between information.

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Pedagogical technology consists of the process of transferring and mastering information in a form and method convenient for learning. Pedagogical technology is a process that guarantees the student's independent study, knowledge acquisition, and thinking. In the process of pedagogical technology, under the guidance of the teacher, the student independently acquires knowledge, learns and assimilates.

Therefore, pedagogical technology consists of the activity of influencing a person according to a predetermined goal.

It includes such processes as the implementation of activity, its organization, conduct, improvement, analysis, research, comparison, generalization, conclusion, management, control, evaluation.

Specific tools are necessary for the implementation of pedagogical technologies. They can be divided into the following types. The basis of the verbal tool is information. Expression of this information in logical forms that students can understand constitutes verbal communication between the student and the teacher. There are various forms of verbal communication, the main of which include speech, lecture, conversation, asking questions, answering questions, debates, reports, advice, advice, admonitions, reprimands, greetings, etc.

In this process, students are busy with concentration, listening, hearing, comprehension, understanding, perception, logical thinking, memorization, and recall activities. In this case, the student's interest, desire, need, interest, ability, talent, and talent are the basis of his success.

Non-verbal means are to express or emphasize a meaning through gestures, hand and body movements. Every action of a person has a certain meaning, and nothing else can replace them. It is accepted to call these actions non-verbal speech. Non-verbal speech is carried out by the movement of one or another human muscle.

Visual tools include all tools designed for students to see with their eyes in the process of pedagogical technology. These are: writings on the blackboard, images, writings and images in books, handouts, educational posters, photographs, works of fine art, videos, film images, animals, plants, natural objects, various objects, etc.

In this process, the student's activity, concentration, vision, observation, imagination, thinking, perception, memory and so on develop.

Audio tools can be learning information by hearing, audio tapes, various CDs, musical instruments and other natural sounds. In order to effectively use these pedagogical tools, it is appropriate to take into account the characteristics of the student's abilities and opportunities.

Natural means include all natural objects related to the content intended for learning in the process of pedagogical technology. These are: animals, plants, nature, equipment, objects, mechanisms, buildings and so on.

Educational tools necessary for the teacher and the student are considered necessary tools of pedagogical technology.

The quality and efficiency of pedagogical technology nowadays largely depends on the quality of all kinds of necessary tools and the knowledge of their high efficiency use. Correct and effective use of these tools depends on the teacher's competence, skill, creativity and research.

Therefore, advanced pedagogical technology is a process of developing and designing rational ways of the educational system, in which the teacher is the main responsible person. Because its main task is to deliver information to students in a quick, clear and understandable way. Despite the fact that students' acceptance of news and their inclinations and character are different, the teacher can attract students' attention to the studied object, find a problem in it, or, if possible, encourage students to think about the problem in this object independently by creating a problem situation, mobilize their attention, activate thinking, it should eliminate apathy in education, help students to make the necessary conclusions and generalizations by thinking on their own, teach them to observe, imagine, remember, be creative, and compare the observed facts and events with the knowledge they have received, and be directed to draw correct conclusions and generalizations on this basis.

Today's teacher should not be limited to conducting lessons on the basis of ready-made electronic resources, but should create educational resources and effectively use the opportunities of modern teaching technologies that apply them.

Today's educational content requires a didactic mechanism that encourages the student to think more, to think, to be creative in the process of teaching. This didactic mechanism should be such that both the teacher and the student can make use of the available opportunities, it is necessary to create a foundation for the full implementation of the educational, educational and developmental functions of teaching, as well as for ensuring the perfection of the individual.

In fine art classes, we use many technologies and interactive methods to organize students' independent work, creativity, and career guidance.

At this point, it should be said that since 75% of visual art classes are practical exercises, choosing the methods used in the course of the lesson in accordance with the subject of the lesson and the practical exercise is of great importance in increasing the effectiveness of the lesson.

Accordingly, we will focus on the use of some technologies and methods that have been tested in experimental research sites in the educational process.

In particular, in the content of the cooperative teaching method, there is the design of activities by organizing a controversial learning debate in classes. This encourages each student to prepare for mental work, think creatively and independently, to be independent, to take a conscious and responsible approach to studying, and to work in harmony and cooperation with his peers.

The use of information and communication technologies (electronic textbooks, educational films, virtual laboratory works) in general secondary schools creates a basis for increasing the effectiveness of lessons.

Therefore, the use of information and communication technologies in the course of the lesson gives positive results in the work of visual arts teachers and increases students' interest in science:

- it is possible to fully cover topics (physical phenomena and processes, physical laws);

- demonstrability is provided in the lesson;

- students are taught to think independently, to be creative;

- in the lesson, the ground is created for the teacher and the student to work together;

- student's knowledge, skills and qualifications are quickly monitored.

- the student's activity in the lesson will be increased and it will be possible to achieve high efficiency;

The use of information and communication technologies (electronic textbooks, educational films, virtual laboratory works) in the course of the lesson creates the following opportunities for student activity:

- increases computer literacy;

- has an idea about the importance of fine arts in nature;

- his interest in science awakens;

- performs experiments independently, understands mistakes and encourages independence;

- learns self-control.

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