DEVELOPMENT OF ICT COMPETENCE OF THE FUTURE TEACHER OF INFORMATICS ON THE BASIS OF SMART TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the use of smart technologies in higher education. Considers one of the Web 2.0 services the generation of blog technology, didactic properties and methodical functions of blog technologies, types of blogs and example of an authorial blog.

Keywords: Competence, ICT competence, Internet, smart, smart technology, blog, blog-technology.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Technological improvement of the educational and cognitive environment of universities occupies an important place among the innovative directions of development of the educational system. The professional and pedagogical space of the Internet is a necessary attribute of a 21st century teacher, and the skills and abilities to form and use it should be considered as important information competencies.

Due to the impact of globalization there has been a trend in the advancement of technology. Nowadays, technology can be seen as as important tool in improving the value of countries' human resources in order to compete in the global economy.

Smart educational technology in the learning process at a vocational training institution directly correlates to the pedagogical and methodological preparation of teachers and their practical experience. The pedagogical preparation determines better learning outcomes, effective social and cultural expressions, and more qualitative guidance of the didactic process. In addition, teachers with the help of technology have the opportunity to draw attention to each student, help the learner to know himself and his or her field of professional expression.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the concept of introducing technologies of the "smart city" in the Republic of Uzbekistan as the main direction of introducing the technologies of the "Smart education" .

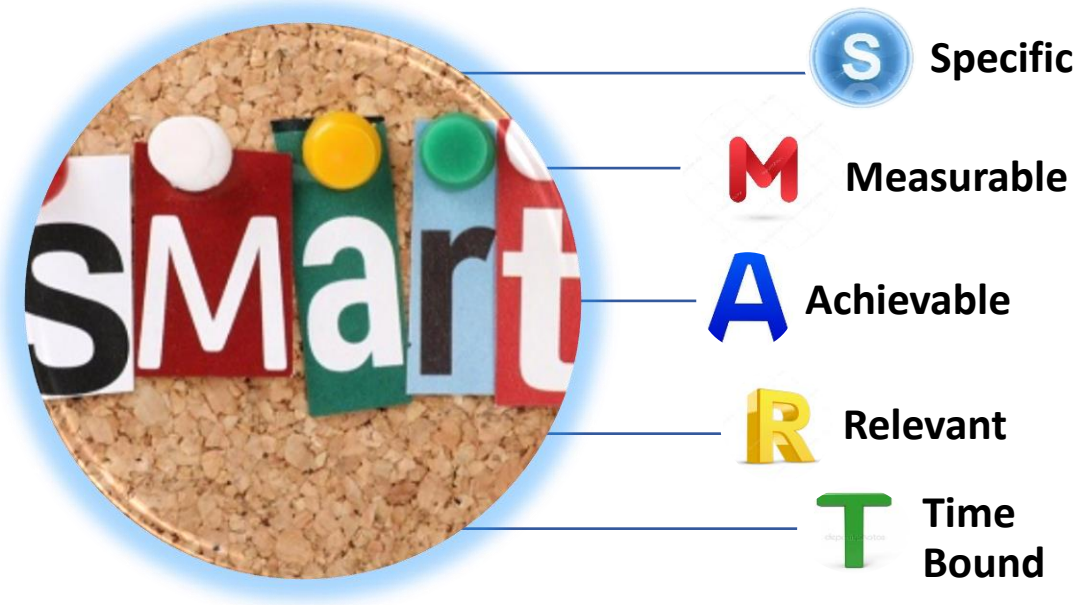
"Smart Education" is innovative technologies that include a set of technological solutions in the form of educational online platforms and massive open online courses, advanced visualization and remote access technologies, complemented by virtual reality, and others. The introduction of technology solutions "Smart Education" implies: artificial intelligence-based educational systems with the ability to test learners; intelligent face recognition system; distance education and e-learning; electronic journals at all levels of education; online and offline integration systems; technology adaptive and mobile learning [4].

The term "smart" originally comes from the acronym "Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology" but become widely known as "smart" because of the notion of allowing

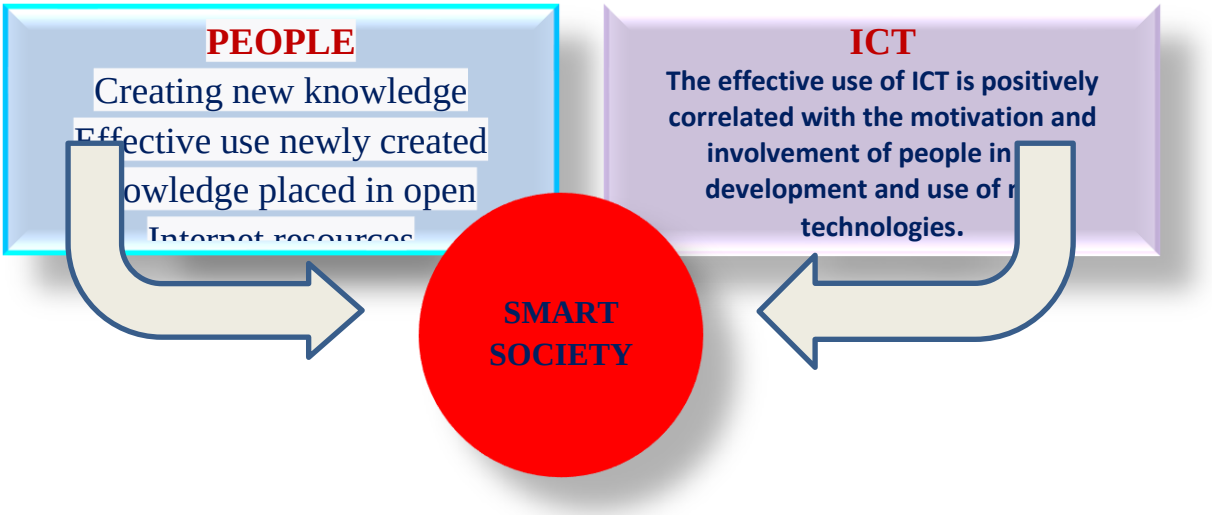
previously inanimate objects—from cars to basketballs to clothes—to talk back to us and even guide our behavior.

Changing the paradigm of the educational process has led to a rethinking of its structure and applied technologies, highlighting information, including SMART-technologies (computer programs and information technologies, SMART-technologies and intelligent educational applications, SMART-technologies based on multimedia), as well as SMART-devices (SMART-Board, SMART-screen). With their development, e-education becomes a promising area that best meets the needs of modern society, the distinctive features of which are working with a large amount of information on mobile/ electronic media, its analysis in a short period of time.

One of the SMART decoding options: Self-directed, Motivated, Adapted, Resource enriched, Technology-embedded. Self-directed - independent: the student cannot passively absorb the knowledge that the teacher gives, he designs his own educational routes. Motivated - motivated: SMART technologies should encourage interest in knowledge mining (data mining). Adapted - adaptable: the training program must adapt to the needs of a particular student. Resource enriched - replenishable: the educational system, built in technology SMART, is not frozen, it must be constantly supplemented depending on the needs of students. Technology embedded - technology: SMART-training involves the use of advanced telecommunication technologies. That is, SMART-learning is "flexible learning in an interactive educational environment using content from around the world that is freely available" [3].



SMART education - self-managed, motivated, flexible, technological, based on self-directed, motivated, flexible, resource-rich and technological methods learning.



The introduction of Smart technology has a positive impact on the learning process, helps teachers expand learning opportunities, work with individual students, as well as in small groups or with a whole class in any teaching method, and also provides access to various reference systems, electronic libraries and other information resources. This technology can be viewed as an explanatory and illustrative teaching method, the main purpose of which is to organize the assimilation of information by students by communicating educational material and ensuring its successful perception.

The use of smart technologies expands the ability of students to work independently, forms the skills of research activities, provides access to various reference systems, electronic libraries, other information resources, and thus contributes to improving the quality of education [1].

The peculiarity of the educational process with the use of Smart - technology is that the student becomes the center of activity, who, based on his individual abilities and interests, builds up the process of cognition. The teacher often acts as an assistant, consultant, encouraging original finds, stimulating activity, initiative, independence.

In the world of social networks, blogs play a special role as a place of placement of educational material and a means of communication between teachers and students, between students. They are characterized by openness and availability of information, linear structure, a limited set of functions in the learning process.

Blog-technology – is one of the technologies of Web 2.0, allowing any Internet user to create a personal page, blog (from the English. blog or weblog), in the form of diary or magazine. The blog is usually created and moderated by one person, who can optionally place on his page as text material, and photos, audio and video, links to other resources on the Internet. Any visitor to the blog, after reading the content of the site, can Express their reaction to the published text or viewed photos by posting comments there. Blogs have a linear structure. This means that all messages are arranged chronologically (one after the other). Being essentially a social network, the blog is best suited for use in didactic purposes, as it allows you to store and classify the necessary and redundant information in any form, create open and closed online community to discuss tasks and implement group projects, control the assimilation of educational information through online tests, surveys, discussions and reviews.

Blog technology is one of the services of Web 2.0 technology, a technology that gives the voluntary Internet user the faith to create a personal Web page. It is derived from the words Blog (Blog or Weblog), which means journal or magazine. Usually a blog is created and managed by a person who posts textual material and photographs, audio and video recordings, links to other Internet resources to the page, any visitor to the blog can read the content of the site, express his attitude to the published text or photos, send comments there. Blogs are one of the services of the new social Internet (Web 2.0) generation.

Blog technology has the following didactic properties:

* openness (all project participants who are at a certain distance from each other have access to blogs);
* linearity (changes and additions are placed in chronological order);
* authorship and moderation (blogs have a single author, moderation of the blog is carried out by the author);
* multimedia (blog materials of different formats when creating a blog: text, graphics, photo, video, audio material is available for use;)

The following table describes the didactic features and methodological functionality of blog technologies:

Didactic properties of blog technologies	**Methodological features of teaching computer graphics and web-design in blog technologies**
Openness	This blog is accessible to all Internet project participants who have a long distance from each other. This technology allows for the use of computer graphics and web-design in the use of network communication between students, and the organization of extracurricular activities aimed at developing students' network competence.
Linearity	The information in the blog (text, pictures, videos, audio) is placed chronologically by the author (moderator). Blogging technology can not add or modify data previously posted on the blog, Moderators can only delete it. This didactic characteristic of blog technology enables individual students to work on a team (within the group project) and develop a methodology for developing students' intelligence skills, which takes a special place in organizing interconnection between project participants.
Authors and moderators	Blogs have a single author, and moderate the blog is done by the author (moderator). The moderator aims to identify the purpose of the blog, to focus on a specific topic, and to coordinate the distribution of materials (text, graphics, audio, video) by other users of the network. If necessary, it may remove the material that is not relevant to the topic. In contrast to Wiki technologies, blog technology designed to implement group projects allows each student to see web design skills.
Multimedia	Blogging technology allows blogging in various formats to create blogs: text, graphics, photos, videos, audio content. This creates the moral competence of the students.

Blogs can be either personal or copyrighted, grouped, and institutional. Blogging blogs include text, photo blogs, music and video blogs.

The introduction of new technologies in the field of education leads the transition from the old scheme of the reproductive transfer of knowledge to a new, creative form of education. One of the main tasks of modern education is the creation of sustainable motivation of students to acquire knowledge, the other is the search for new forms and tools for mastering this knowledge with the help of creative solutions.

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