



## THE PRIORITY OF USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL

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**Annotation:** *In this article, the development of students' intellectual potential is a multifaceted and decisive goal of education. The priority of this development is explained by several key dimensions. Information about the priority of using information technologies in the development of students' intellectual potential is given.*

**Key words:** *Pedagogical technologies, information technologies, multimedia technology. Cognitive Skills, Individualized Learning, Curriculum Design, Integration of Technology, Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), Inclusive Education, Teacher Professional Development, Parental and Community Involvement.*

The use of information technologies in education brings significant changes in the development of students' intellectual potential. These technologies keep students connected to the world, allowing them to be gifted, think analytically, and take a closer look at their problems.

Virtual textbooks, online lectures, interactive educational programs - all this plays its role in making the educational process more spiritual and physical. Each student learns according to his own learning schedule. This increases his mastery and develops his intellectual potential.

The modern period of development of our society is characterized by a huge influence on it of computer technologies, which are present in all spheres of human activity, ensure the spread of information flows in society, forming a global information space. An indisputable and important part of all these processes is the computerization of education.

Pedagogical technology is a well-thought-out model of joint educational and pedagogical activity in the design, organization and conduct of the educational process with the unconditional provision of comfortable conditions for students and teachers. New educational technologies offer innovative models for constructing such an educational process, where the interconnected activities of the teacher and student are highlighted, aimed at solving both educational and practically significant tasks. This does not contradict the creative processes of personal improvement, since each of the pedagogical technologies has its own zone, within which the personality develops.

Currently, multimedia technology, network technology and satellite technology transfer, as a representative of information technology, is developing very rapidly. Modern educational technologies based on information technologies play an important role in



promoting the modernization of education. Modern educational technologies will have a significant impact on ideas, forms, process, teaching methods and education management.

In the article, the following research methods were used to solve the set tasks: theoretical (study and analysis of scientific and pedagogical, psychological and pedagogical, reference, specialized literature, regulatory documentation on the topic of research, additional professional advanced training programs; analysis, comparison, classification of the information received and generalization); empirical (pedagogical experiment, observation, questionnaire survey, survey, conversation, testing); mathematical (statistical data processing).

Information technologies not only change the very essence of the activities associated with them, but also have an impact on a person's personality. The consequences of this can be manifested in those activities that are not directly related to their application. Indeed, in the educational process that uses the capabilities of IT, all subjects (both students and teachers), with the help of new means, master new categories, methods and forms of activity that give new ideas about the picture of the world. The development of multimedia technologies, virtual reality, the constantly growing power of the computers used make it possible to "define" previously abstract teaching programs.

They offer not only informational, but also intellectual and cultural resources: photo and video recordings of objects and processes under study, rare museum and archival materials, original reports and live reports on fundamental and applied research. Modeling and subsequent "inclusion" of students in various situations, provoking and implementing non-standard solutions in a potentially multivariate educational environment contribute to the development of imagination and creative abilities.

Developing students' intellectual potential is a multifaceted and crucial goal in education. The priority of this development can be understood through several key dimensions:

1. **Cognitive Skills:** Prioritize the enhancement of cognitive skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and analytical reasoning. These skills form the foundation for intellectual growth and prepare students for lifelong learning.

2. **Individualized Learning:** Recognize and cater to the diverse learning styles, strengths, and weaknesses of each student. Providing individualized learning experiences helps to unlock and maximize each student's intellectual potential.

3. **Curriculum Design:** Develop a curriculum that is challenging, engaging, and relevant. A well-designed curriculum should stimulate curiosity, encourage exploration, and foster a love for learning. It should go beyond rote memorization and promote deep understanding of concepts.

4. **Integration of Technology:** Integrate technology into the learning process to enhance access to information, facilitate collaborative learning, and promote the development of digital literacy skills. Technology can be a powerful tool for expanding intellectual horizons.



5. **Critical Thinking and Inquiry-Based Learning:** Emphasize critical thinking skills and encourage inquiry-based learning. This involves posing questions, conducting investigations, and fostering a mindset of curiosity and exploration.

6. **Cultivation of Interdisciplinary Knowledge:** Encourage the integration of knowledge from various disciplines. This interdisciplinary approach helps students see the interconnectedness of subjects and promotes a holistic understanding of the world.

7. **Social and Emotional Learning (SEL):** Recognize the importance of social and emotional development in conjunction with intellectual growth. Skills such as self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy, and interpersonal communication contribute to a well-rounded individual who can navigate complex situations.

8. **Encouraging a Growth Mindset:** Foster a growth mindset that emphasizes the belief that intelligence and abilities can be developed through dedication and hard work. This mindset cultivates resilience, perseverance, and a willingness to take on challenges.

9. **Inclusive Education:** Ensure that education is inclusive and accessible to all students, regardless of their background, abilities, or learning styles. Inclusivity supports the development of a diverse range of intellectual talents.

10. **Teacher Professional Development:** Invest in ongoing professional development for educators to equip them with the latest pedagogical techniques, strategies, and tools. Well-trained teachers are better positioned to nurture the intellectual potential of their students.

11. **Parental and Community Involvement:** Engage parents and the community in the educational process. Building a supportive environment at home and in the community reinforces the value of education and encourages intellectual development.

By addressing these aspects, education systems can prioritize the holistic development of students' intellectual potential, preparing them for a rapidly changing world and empowering them to contribute meaningfully to society.

The process of informatization of modern society is initiated by:

- improving the management mechanisms of the education system based on the use of automated data banks of scientific and pedagogical information, information and methodological materials, as well as communication networks;

- improvement of the methodology and strategy for the selection of content, methods and organizational forms of training, education, corresponding to the tasks of the development of the student's personality in modern conditions of informatization of society;

- creation of methodological learning systems focused on the development of the student's intellectual potential, on the formation of skills to independently acquire knowledge, carry out information and educational, experimental research activities, various types of independent information processing;

- creation and use of computer testing, diagnosing methods for monitoring and assessing the level of knowledge of students.

- Informatization of education as a process of intellectualization of the activities of the teacher and the student, which develops on the basis of the implementation of the



capabilities of new information technologies, supports the integration trends in the process of cognition of the regularities of subject areas and the environment (social, environmental, informational, etc.), combining them with the advantages of individualization and differentiation of learning, thus ensuring the synergy of pedagogical influence.

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