DIDACTIC POSSIBILITIES OF MOBILE EDUCATIONAL **TECHNOLOGIES**

Mamura Mukhammadievna Khakimova

Doctoral student of Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Abstract. In modern society, the active introduction of information and communication technologies into various spheres of human activity is significantly changing his way of life. A digital economy characterized by the transition from product production to the creation of ideas and technologies is taking shape. In addition, the introduction of mobile education in the educational system is gaining momentum. This article is about this.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, mobile education, digitalization, independent education.

Introduction

In modern society, the active introduction of information and communication technologies into various spheres of human activity is significantly changing his way of life. A digital economy characterized by the transition from product production to the creation of ideas and technologies is taking shape. Information is increasingly considered a strategic resource of society and the state. Information technologies, which enable the development, editing, storage, processing and presentation of information, are becoming an important factor of competitiveness and a means of increasing the efficiency of management of all spheres of public life. Until recently, informatics and information technology tools were characterized by the presence of a stationary personal computer, local software installed on it, and a network that provides data exchange between these network nodes. However, the development of computing technology and the expansion of the global network allow the use of cloud computing, which implies the transition from discrete devices of computing resources to centralized clusters connected via the Internet. The characteristics of modern smartphones are not less than the characteristics of personal computers produced a few years ago, and sometimes more. Computer technology has become an integral part of everyday life for members of modern society. At the same time, there is a trend of moving from stationary personal computers to mobile portable devices, i.e. laptops, netbooks, tablets and smartphones.

Main Part

It is necessary to define the limits of the use of terms in studying the didactic possibilities of mobile educational technologies. Broadly speaking, mobile technologies are technologies based on the use of mobile (portable) devices and wireless communication tools that provide access to the global network.

By mobile education, we mean solving a set of educational tasks with the help of mobile technologies. In this sense, mobile learning is a type of e-learning as well as distance learning [1]. Mobile learning is a type of education that allows students to learn learning materials using mobile technologies and devices. The issues of mobile education and its implementation have been analyzed in various dissertation studies. Including:

"Mobile learning (m-learning) refers to the use of mobile and portable information technology devices such as PDAs (personal digital assistants), mobile phones, laptops and tablet computers in teaching and learning" [2];

"Mobile education is electronic education organized with the help of mobile devices, independent of time and place, using special software based on pedagogical modular approaches" [3];

"Mobile education is an organized form of educational process based on the use of mobile computer devices and wireless communication" [4];

"Mobile learning is the use of ubiquitous wireless and cellular-enabled mobile devices to facilitate, support, and enhance teaching and learning" [5].

At the same time, it is not correct to approve the following definitions, because there is no complexity in these definitions, we are talking about separate types of educational activities:

- "Mobile learning is any activity that allows people to work, interact, or create information more effectively through a compact digital portable device that is permanently owned by a person, has reliable connectivity, and is designed to be carried in a pocket or bag" [6];
- "Mobile education is any educational service whose sole or technical means is a portable or pocketable device" [7].

In our opinion, in these cases, we should talk about mobile learning methods used in solving specific educational tasks. At the same time, the use of certain mobile technology in the educational process is not the only goal. As stated by B.E. Starichenko, the teacher should be based on the following principles when deciding to use a certain information and communication technology tool in teaching [8]:

- The use of information and communication technologies should provide a significant improvement in any aspect of the educational process: due to the stagnation of traditional teaching systems of the established educational system, innovations in didactics are carried out only if they have advantages over traditional approaches in solving educational practice issues;
- superiority of didactics over technology: primary task is not technology, but didactic task; technology should provide a known and more successful solution than traditional methods;
- economic expediency undoubtedly, first of all, it is necessary to develop and implement such areas of the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process, in which the least cost and time spent by the teacher should have the greatest didactic effect [9,10,11,12,13].

Conclusion

Mobile technologies are secondary to didactic goals and tasks, and are not the main component of the entire educational process, but a means of achieving them. Thus, the use of information and communication technologies in training should be reasonable and provide clear advantages over traditional training.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Абдувалиева, М. А. (2021). Противодействие негативному влиянию пандемии на жизнь людей с ограниченными возможностями в Узбекистане. In *Современное общество:* оценка состояния и перспективы развития (pp. 139-143).
- 2. Абдувалиева, М. А. (2022). Этико-правовые аспекты информирования родителей о рождении у них ребенка с синдромом Дауна. *Academic research in educational sciences*,

- (Conference), 69-72.
- 3. Абдувалиева, М. А. (2022). Особенности семей воспитывающих детей с инвалидностью в Узбекистане. *Scientific Approach To The Modern Education System*, *1*(10), 70-76.
- 4. Abduvalieva, M. A. (2023). Institutional Foundations Of Social Adaptation Of Children With Intellectual And Mental Disabilities In Uzbekistan. *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements*, 5(5), 225-237.
- 5. Абдувалиева, М. А. (2021). Противодействие Негативному Влиянию Пандемии На Жизнь Людей С Ограниченными Возможностями В Узбекистане. In *Современное общество: оценка состояния и перспективы развития* (pp. 139-143).
- 6. Khabibovnaganieva M. Asilbekovnaabduvalieva M. (2020). Analysis Of Medical And Social Services In The Context Of The Modernization Of The Social Sphere In Uzbekistan, Jour of adv research in dynamical & control systems, 12(6), 727-740.
- 7. Куклев В. А. Опыт разработки и применения электронных образовательных ресурсов: от компьютеризированных учебников через сетевые технологии к мобильному образованию // Информатика и образование. 2006. №2. С. 103-106.
- 8. Погуляев Д. В. Возможности применения мобильных технологий в учебном процессе // Прикладная информатика. 2006. №5. С. 80-84.
- 9. Развитие интернета в регионах России URL: https://yandex.ru/company/researches/2016/ya_internet_regions_2016.
- 10. СМИ и интернет URL: http://fom.ru/SMI-iinternet/
- 11. Стариченко Б. Е. Профессиональный стандарт и ИКТкомпетенции педагога // Педагогическое образование в России. 2015. №7. С. 6-15.
- 12. Титова С. В., Авраменко А. П. Компетенции преподавателя в среде мобильного обучения // Высшее образование в России. -2014. N = 6. C.162-167.
- 13. Титова С. В., Авраменко А. П. Эволюция средств обучения в преподавании иностранных языков: от компьютера к смартфону. Вестник Московского университета, 2013, № 1. [Электронный ресурс] URL: http://www.ffl.msu.ru/research/vestnik/vestnik-titova-avramenko-2013-1.pdf.