THE ROLE OF LECTURING IN THE SCIENCE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS IN THE ECONOMY

Nematulla Abdukarimovich Gulbayev
Associate Professor of Tashkent Institute of Economics and Pedagogy

Nafosat Nozimovna Raimjanova
Special Subject Teacher of Vocational School No. 2 of Bostanlyk District

Abstract:
The role of lecture preparation during classes is generalized based on the authors' many years of experience using the example of the science of information and communication technologies and systems in economics.

Keywords: information, lecture, communication, system, lesson, subject.

Introduction

IQTISODIYOTDA AXBOROT KOMUNIKASION TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA TIZIMLAR FANIDA MA'RUZA MASHG" ULOTINING O'RNI

Ne'matulla Abdukarimovich Gulbayev
Toshkent iqtisodiyot va pedagogika instituti dotsenti

Nafosat Nozimovna Raimjanova
Bo'stonliq tuman 2 son kasb - hunar maktabi maxsus fan o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya:
Ma'ruza mashg'ulotinihg dars jarayonidagi o'rni, iqtisodiyotda axborot komunikasion texnologiyalar va tizimlar fani misolida mualliflarning ko' yillik tajribasi asosida umumlashtirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot, ma'ruza, komunikasiya, tizim, mashg'ulot, fan.

Introduction

Recent analysis of ICT uses and improvement in the world shows that the maximum indicators in any sector of the economy depend on their correct use. Therefore, increasing the use of ICT will increase the competitiveness of the country's economy and secure a strong position in the global market.

Lecture (Latin lectio - reading) - systematic, consistent presentation of educational material, any question, topic, section, subject, scientific methods.

The course of lectures (sequential presentation of material in accordance with the curriculum) includes the following types of lectures:[1]

introductory lectures,

124

Orientation lectures (in the system of distance and evening education),

simple lectures,

general reports,

final reports.

The purpose of the lecture is to teach students the theoretical foundations of information technology knowledge, basic concepts of information technologies and systems, the application of software in solving economic problems, and to develop skills in their practical application.

The task of the lecture is to highlight the functional capabilities of modern operating systems, text and tabular information processing programs, the theoretical foundations of using personal computers in management processes and methods of their implementation in various sectors and spheres of the national economy, skills in working with the Internet and network technologies, trends, directions and characteristics of the development of e-government, e-commerce, mobile commerce, and the practical significance of implementing digital economy technologies in information systems.

Currently, lectures on the subject include the following topics:

Log in. The role and tasks of information and communication technologies in the economy.

Information technology infrastructure;

Software and trends in its development;

Contemporary text editors;

Using table editors to solve economic problems;

Instrumental tools for presentation development;

The use of network technologies in various sectors of the economy;

Databases and technologies for working with large volumes of data;

The fundamentals of algorithmization and programming;

The concept of information systems;

Electronic Government.

Features of cloud technology use;

Blockchain technology and ways to use it;

Electronic Business and Mobile Commerce;

Methods for ensuring information security.

In economics, information technology is necessary for efficient data processing, sorting, and selection, implementing the most efficient process of interaction between humans and computers, meeting information needs, as well as for operational interaction.

ICT or information and communication technologies (or technology) are infrastructure and components that enable modern computing. The role of ICT in society includes improving the ways in which people create, process, and exchange data or data with each other, among the goals of its tools and systems. Functions include, first and foremost, the search, processing, and storage of this information. It should be noted separately that the list of IT goals includes not only working with old data, but also constantly creating new ones. This is necessary for making managerial decisions. ICT tools include software, technical means, and modern technical devices designed for the exchange, collection, storage, processing, and transmission of various types of information. Current achievements in the field of information and computer technologies require a review of teaching methods in educational institutions. Often, teachers use the following information

125

technologies in the learning process:

electronic textbooks, manuals that can be displayed using a laptop, computer, or multimedia projector;

simulators and programs that allow testing;

electronic reference books and encyclopedias;

Educational resources on the Internet;

audio and video equipment;

interactive board (a touchscreen panel that the teacher connects to a computer);

Images and discs for storing images.

In higher education, the curriculum should have a clear and rigorous structure. Historically, a lecture usually consists of three parts: introduction, exposition, and conclusion.

| Enter | exposition | Conclusion |

The introduction defines the topic, plan, and purpose of the lecture. It is designed to engage and tune students, inform them about the topic of the lecture and its relevance, its main idea (problem, central question), its connection to previous and subsequent lessons, and to ask its main questions. The introduction should be concise and focused.

The presentation is the main part of the lecture, in which the scientific content of the topic is realized, all the main questions are asked, and all the system of evidence is presented using the most correct methodological methods. During the presentation, all forms and methods of judgment, evidence, and evidence are used. Each theoretical position must be justified and proven, the formulas and definitions given must be clear and deeply meaningful; All arguments and explanations are aimed at achieving the stated goal, revealing the main idea, content, and scientific conclusions. Each educational question ends with brief conclusions that logically lead students to the next question of the lecture.

The conclusion summarizes the main ideas of the lecture in a brief formulation, logically concluding it as a whole. They can independently make recommendations on the procedure for further study of the main issues of the report using the specified literature. All of this is a topic that will be considered in the development process. At the same time, some types of traditional lectures (introductory, final, introductory) have their own characteristics in terms of content and structure, which should be taken into account when developing the lecture plan.

The disadvantages of the lectures include: the lack of feedback, the moderate complexity of the lecture content, and the ability to engage participants at different levels. Although lectures have been heavily criticized as teaching methods, universities are still struggling to find practical alternative teaching methods for most of their subjects. Practical work on this topic remains a pressing issue.

REFERENCES:

1. Gulbaev N.A. "Ta'limni innovatsion boshqarish jarayonida axborot - kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining ahamiyati". TATU Respublika amaliy ilmiy konferensiya. Toshkent 2019 y.

2. Gulbaev N.A., Marsinkovskaya A. V. «Kahoot - o'quv platformasi haqida». Pedagogical Cluster – Journal of Pedagogical Developments. PCJPO: Volume 2 Lssue 3, Marsh 2024.

3. Gulbaev N.A., Kuralbaeva A.T., Xodjayev O.M. «Raqamlashtirishning ta'limdagi o'rni». Western european journal of modern exreriments and scientific methods. Volume 2, Issue4, 30.05.2024. Berlin 10785, Germany.

4. Ne'matulla Abdukarimovich Gulbayev, & Alina Viktorovna Martsinkovskaya. (2024). THE ROLE AND TASKS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. *Web of Technology: Multidimensional Research Journal*, *2*(11), 193–196.

5. Nematulla Abdukarimovich Gulbayev, Aygul Tolgatovna Kuralbayeva, & Arifjon Maxsudovich Khodjayev. (2024). THE ROLE OF DIGITALIZATION IN EDUCATION. *European Science Methodical Journal*, *2*(6), 108–112.

6. Nematulla Abdukarimovich Gulbayev, & Marziya Xushboqovna Qarshieva. (2024). THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS. *Web of Technology: Multidimensional Research Journal*, *2*(4), 33–36.

Web of Humanities: Journal of Social Science and Humanitarian Research