# The Role Of Interactive Communication Between Students And Teachers

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the role and importance of modern information and communication technologies, in particular computer technologies and interactive platforms, in the primary educational process. In particular, the possibilities of using ICT tools in primary classes of secondary schools to improve the quality of education, increase students' interest in the lesson and achieve effective acquisition of knowledge are highlighted. The role of interactive communication tools in improving communication between students and teachers, the convenience of managing the educational process using modern platforms and their impact on pedagogical efficiency are also substantiated. The article reveals the prospects and practical aspects of introducing ICT as one of the urgent issues of digital transformation in the primary education system.
**Keywords:** computer, skills, competence, technology, culture, learning skills, communication, information culture, formation and development of new information skills.

The 21st century is the century of high computer technologies. Information technologies play an important role in the lives of today's youth. The role of the teacher in the information culture is also changing - he must become a coordinator of the flow of information. Therefore, the teacher must master modern methods and new educational technologies in order to communicate with the child in the same language.
The rapid development of new information technologies and their introduction in our country has left its mark on the development of the personality of a modern child. Today, a new link is being introduced into the traditional scheme of "Teacher - student - textbook" - a computer, and computer education is being introduced into the school consciousness. One of the main components of the informatization of education is the use of information technologies in academic subjects.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF6079 dated October 5, 2020 "On approval of the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy and measures for its effective implementation", a comprehensive set of measures is being implemented in our country to actively develop the digital economy, widely introduce modern communication technologies in all sectors and areas, primarily in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture. In order to ensure the rapid development of the digital industry in the republic, increase the competitiveness of national economic sectors, as well as the implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as set out in the State Program for the implementation of the "Year of Science, Education and Development of the Digital Economy", all ministries jointly implement the creation of IT infrastructure in districts, the digitalization of preschool and secondary schools and healthcare institutions, including equipping them with computer equipment It is emphasized that measures to complete the process, as well as the introduction of information systems and the training of responsible personnel, were organized.

Modern information technologies of education are not the student's, but, first of all, the teacher's technology. The student does not learn modern information technologies, but uses their products as a technical means of teaching. The teacher prepares for the lesson using

modern technologies, organizes the lesson, controls the knowledge of students, and his task is to introduce information technologies into the educational process to the highest level of computerization in order to improve the content of education.

Currently, there is a need to organize the educational process using modern information and communication technologies as a factor in the self-realization of a young student, where electronic means are increasingly used as sources of information.

For primary school, this means changing priorities in setting educational goals: one of the results of education and upbringing in the first stage of school is the development of children's modern must have the readiness to master computer technologies and the ability to update information. obtained with their help for further self-education. To achieve these goals, it is necessary for the primary school teacher to use various strategies for teaching younger students in his work practice, and first of all, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process.

The school is obliged to prepare children for life in modern society, therefore, the informatization of the educational process is one of the priority areas of education. To solve this problem, families and schools should familiarize children with the theoretical foundations of computer science and the practical use of computers, and this should be done not at the level of excursions and games, but in the form of regular classes.

The introduction of information technologies for teaching in primary school prepares students for their use as a means of increasing the effectiveness of cognitive and practical activities within the framework of all academic subjects.

The use of computers in teaching younger students should become an element that enriches and transforms the developing subject environment. After all, it is at this age that the child's mental abilities are intensively developed, and the foundation for his further intellectual development is laid.

The use of information and communication technologies in various lessons in primary school allows students to develop their ability to navigate in the information flows of the surrounding world; master practical methods of working with information; formation of skills that allow the exchange of information using modern technical means.

Lessons using information and communication technologies are especially relevant in primary school. Students in grades 1-4 have visual-figurative thinking, therefore it is very important to use high-quality visual materials in their education, involving not only vision, but also hearing, feelings and imagination.

The use of information and communication technologies in various lessons in primary grades allows you to move from an explanatory-descriptive method of teaching to an active one, in which the child becomes an active subject of educational activity.

One of the most important tasks of the school is to teach schoolchildren not only science, but also to educate a well-rounded person who can realize his positive potential, reveal his inclinations and abilities. At the current stage of development, one of the most important directions of education is its informatization, therefore, it is important and necessary to carry out targeted work on the introduction and use of information and communication technologies in the educational process. In the process of this work, students learn practical methods of searching for new information and working with it, master computer literacy, as a result of which the motivation for mastering knowledge increases in the educational process, the child becomes an active subject. There is a great opportunity for educational activity and self-realization of their abilities.

It is necessary to change the priorities in setting educational goals: one of the results of education and upbringing at the first stage of school should be the readiness of children to master modern computer technologies and the ability to update the information obtained with their help.

Future physics teachers need to improve their methodological preparation in teaching their specialty, organize the educational process in a purposeful manner, understand the goals and objectives of this process, and thoroughly master innovative education, information and communication technologies and digital technologies.

In the modern information society, media education is considered as a means of using media in the educational process, forming the skills of a modern teacher to work with mass media, understanding the essence of education with the help of mass media, increasing pedagogical potential and understanding the conditions for using various mass media, and forming pedagogical models and readiness for their use in the educational process (information technologies, the Internet, social networks, screen art, television, advertising, interactive games, computer animation, etc.).

In psychology, there are objective (external) and subjective (self-) observation types of this method. To observe changes in the human psyche, the following is done:
1. The purpose and task of the observation are determined;
2. The object to be observed is selected;
3. The age, gender, and profession of the subject are determined;
4. The time for conducting the study is planned;
5. The duration of the observation is determined;
6. It is recommended in which activity of the person (play, study, work, and sports) the observation will be carried out;
7. The form of observation (individual, group, team) is determined;
8. The means of recording the observations (diary, interview notebook, observation sheet, tape recorder, video recorder, video camera, camera, etc.) are selected.

In conclusion, if a teacher uses information technologies correctly and effectively, students' interest in the lesson, their desire to learn and their self-confidence will increase, and their independent thinking will develop. And the teacher will easily achieve the goal he set for himself in the lesson. Only in the educational process, information technologies should be considered not only as the main support of the lesson, but also as a tool that helps the child easily deliver new information and concepts and remember them. The teacher is the main manager of the lesson. Information technologies can be used not only in the educational process, but also in information work that provides teachers working in the continuous education system with scientific, technical and special information, in managing the education system, and in the system of improving the skills of personnel and their retraining.

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