Педагогические науки/ 2.Проблемы подготовки специалистов

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The paradigm of education development in Kazakhstan in the light of smart technologies

The emerging paradigm of the 21st century development puts the quality of human capital at the forefront. The main source of development is people, their skills, abilities and competencies. The education system is aimed at improving the quality of training for the modernization of the economy of Kazakhstan. At all levels, it is necessary to create digital educational content for interactive and distance learning, the transition to which is especially acute at the present time due to the pandemic around the world.

The formation of a modern educational space is inextricably linked with a change in the paradigm of education in society and human life. Knowledge today is a commodity, the consumer value of which is increasing every day. In the era of the information society, the introduction of new technologies is a key factor in the delivery of relevant knowledge to students [1].

Communication and study in online social groups fully compensate for traditional forms of education. The most important issue is the training of qualified personnel with creative potential, able to work and think in the new world.

The constantly increasing role of the Internet in the global educational space has a significant impact on the active implementation of Smart-technologies into the practice of the educational process. These are computer programs and information technologies based on smart technologies, smart technologies and intelligent educational applications, smart technologies based on multimedia, mobile smart technologies. One of the main paradigms of the modern education system is lifelong learning. The new school must ensure the formation of communicative and

informational competencies, since the student must be able to find information himself and work with it, and for this he must be able to communicate (including on the Internet). It is important that the student has mastered the skills and abilities, means of communication, and also that he knows how to rely on these skills and knowledge in his professional activities. It is on the basis of this knowledge and skills that professional values are formed, the ability to make an informed choice among alternative solutions and directions of the teacher's activity develops, and the most important quality of thinking is also formed, which is called consistency. The high quality of educational services can be achieved only with the presence of teachers who are constantly improving pedagogical thinking, their skills and the level of professionalism, responsive to the changes taking place in the educational space. Students feel the need for new special knowledge, skills, the need to learn new techniques and technologies that will significantly enrich the educational process. The main direction of the introduction of smart-learning is the formation of information, communication and technological competence of teachers in the electronic environment.

Digital technologies are able to provide the highest level of education that corresponds to the tasks and opportunities of today's world, which will allow students to adapt in a rapidly changing educational environment, will provide a transition from book content to interactive. Learning through interaction (interactive forms) helps to more effectively overcome difficulties in mastering program material. With interactive technology, teaching is built on the interaction of the learner with the learning environment, which serves as an area of mastered experience. When conducting training sessions using smart technologies, interactive methods of interaction are used in the mode of conversation, dialogue not only according to the teacher-student scheme, but also student-student.

Along with the advances in mobile devices and applications (phones, tablets, cameras, mobile sensors) and the ability to connect to Internet data, dialogue is emerging that is possible at a distance and in real world. A dialogue that involves a free exchange of views on ways to resolve a particular problem (conversation, debate,

thematic seminar, business game, training) is able to combine different points of view, cultures and languages.

Existing distance learning systems contain tools for preparing training courses, presenting them to students, means of monitoring and licensing trained specialists.

One of the critical tasks today is the development of people with digital competencies. These are both specialists and managers in the field of information and communication technologies, and all citizens who use digital products and solutions in their daily life. To do this, it is necessary to teach IT-skills in all industries and spheres of life, to stimulate the use of digital technologies by citizens. Particular attention needs to be paid to improving digital literacy of the population, providing sectors of the economy with specialized personnel in the field of ICT.

The main goal of the new smart-learning model is to create an environment that ensures the implementation of the main thesis of the entire educational policy - the highest level of competitive education due to the development of students' knowledge and skills that are in demand in the modern information society of the 21st century. The new development model of Kazakhstan is designed to ensure high competitiveness of specialists, requires a high level of professional training and motivation of people.

References:

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