Influence Of ICT On The Development Of Intellectual Potential Of Students

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a general concept of the influence of ICT on the development of the intellectual potential of students. The description of computer technologies used in the classroom, positive and negative aspects of using ICT is given.

KEYWORDS

Information and communication technologies (ICT), intellectual potential, "computer technologies", intellect.

INTRODUCTION

Intellectual potential (IP) is the ability of a person to quickly and correctly perform complex mental tasks. A high level of individual entrepreneurship contributes to the acquisition of new intellectual competences, fast and high-quality training. For the student, the main priority in the learning process is the development of intelligence, this allows you to increase your intellectual potential.

Intelligence (from Lat. Intellectus - understanding, cognition) is the general ability to cognize and solve problems. Intelligence

unites all cognitive abilities such as: sensation, perception, memory, representation, thinking, imagination.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The modern interest in IP is due to the fact that now in the world the intellectual principle is increasingly dominating in various areas of human life and activities.

Many spheres of activity of a modern person are based on scientific knowledge and more and more often information and communication technologies (ICT) are used to obtain new knowledge and skills, in particular, widely used in the educational environment.

Computer technologies in the educational process can act as both an object and a means of teaching, upbringing, development, control of the assimilation of the teaching content.

When considering ICT as an object of learning, students are developing new competencies, this leads to an awareness of the possibilities of computer technologies, to the formation of skills in their use in solving various problems. When ICT acts as a means of teaching, it greatly increases the effectiveness of the organization of the educational process. Now it is possible to single out such functions of computer technologies as a developing environment, as a tool in managing the educational process and as a means of communication.

There are several types of computer tools used in teaching based on their functional purpose: electronic encyclopedias, presentations, didactic materials, examples of abstracts and term papers presented in electronic form, training programs, software knowledge control systems, which include questionnaires

and tests, electronic textbooks and training courses, educational games and developmental programs, videoconferences.

In our work, we use the following forms of conducting classes on the method of using information technologies:

- These are classes when the computer is used in demo mode: one personal computer or laptop on the teacher's table, a projector, a screen or an interactive whiteboard;
- These are classes when the computer is used individually: a lesson in a computer class without access to a local network;
- These are classes when the computer is used in an individual remote mode: a lesson in a computer class with access to a local network.

Modern information and communication technologies, providing access to global networks, sometimes do not always contribute to the development of the personality, its creative principle, do not become a means of its intellectual enrichment.

The disadvantages of computer training include:

- Deprives the educational process of the educational component, impoverishes it with human motivation, the lack of human communication and the psychology of the teacher's perception.
- In the professional development of future teachers, social factors, behavior in a group also play an important role, there is a lack of a group effect of material perception.
- When monitoring students' knowledge on computer programs, as a rule, excludes the

assessment of the characteristics of the individuality of each.

- Not always in computer programs, it is possible to recreate practical examples from professional activities, polemical methods of motivation and persuasion.
- Excessive work with the computer is a health hazard.

In our work, we highlight the following advantages of computer training programs:

- Computer programs allow you to see and understand the structure of the course, the consistent deepening of the material, the construction of the concept.
- In teaching with the help of computer programs, we use various modes of work: classroom lessons, distance learning, knowledge control.
- The use of computer programs increases the efficiency and objectivity of monitoring the assimilation of educational material by students. For this we use test programs, some of which are developed by students with high intellectual potential.
- Computer training programs develop computer skills, they can have game elements that arouse additional interest in the material presented.

CONCLUSION

The use of information technologies in the educational process most effectively implements such didactic principles as accessibility, scientific nature, visibility, student activity, an individual approach to learning, the strength of mastering knowledge, skills and abilities, and socialization of the student.

High-quality higher education of students increases both their own potential and the intellectual potential of society. The richer the intellectual potential that a society has, the more efficiently it will solve the various problems that it will have to face. At the same time, the effectiveness of capacity building will be higher if students perceive it as personally significant, and not simply imposed from the outside.

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