

**PEDAGOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF USE OF INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION OF STUDENTS
WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS**

The article is about the fact that the process of teaching students with special educational needs has certain features that can be partially implemented within the framework of the creation and use of electronic means of education: possible irregularity of attending educational classes, which is associated with restrictions in movement; reducing the number of hours of study load; reducing the educational load; limiting the possibility of developing creative abilities. The use of electronic means of educational purposes is one of the means of special educational and correctional rehabilitation technologies, which are a set of organizational structures and measures, system means and methods, optimally ensure the implementation and assimilation of educational programs aimed at eliminating or as fully as possible compensating for life limitations, caused by health disorders.

Modern information and communication technologies can be used as: a means of learning (application of multimedia training courses, distance education); a technical means of automating the process of cognitive and creative activity of an individual, which allows mobile work with text, graphic, sound or video documents, make complex calculations, provide high-quality information, process it, communicate with peers from different countries of the world; a sample of innovative technologies that develops the skills of mastering them, provides knowledge about the functional purpose of the constituent elements and the communication system, the principles of operation of hardware and software; an effective simulator that develops the cognitive and creative activity of an individual, encourages him to make his own original decisions, see their results and check their legitimacy, etc.

Information and computer technologies contribute to the solution of important tasks of education and upbringing of persons with life-related limitations, in

particular: conducting psychological and diagnostic studies; development of cognitive processes (perception, attention, memory, thinking); increasing motivation and cognitive interests; formation of positive personality traits; performance of corrective and developmental tasks for persons with visual, hearing, and musculoskeletal disorders; development and systematization of knowledge, abilities and skills in various educational subjects.

Formulation of the problem. Information and communication technologies (ICT) are a powerful factor in the development of modern society. In Ukraine, in order to promote the process of informatization of the state, the development of science, culture, education, and the provision of meaningful leisure time, information technologies have been introduced into all spheres of public life. Computer skills, the ability to use information technologies are an integral part of a person's educational, cultural, social and career development.

Analysis of research and publications. There is no single generally accepted interpretation of information and communication technologies in the scientific and psychological and pedagogical literature.

N. V. Morse defines information technology as a set of methods, means and techniques used by people to implement a specific complex process by dividing it into a system of consecutive interconnected procedures and operations that are performed more or less unambiguously and are aimed at achieving high efficiency in the search, accumulation, processing, storage, presentation, transmission of data with the help of computer technology and communication, as well as means of their rational combination with data processing processes without the use of machines [7, p. 93].

M. I. Zhaldak points out that information technologies are a set of means, methods and techniques for collecting, storing, processing, presenting and transmitting messages, which expands people's knowledge and develops their capabilities for managing technical and social processes [1, p. 4] .

In literary sources, information and communication technologies are defined as a set of methods, means and methods of information processing using computers and

computer networks, which expands people's knowledge and develops their capabilities in managing technical and social processes.

Today, it is already impossible to imagine the educational process without the use of information and communication technologies. The traditional school blackboard is replaced by an electronic interactive one, the ordinary book library is transformed into an electronic one, the classroom needs multimedia equipment, etc. The use of ICT in the educational process is a powerful factor in enriching the student's intellectual, moral, and aesthetic development.

The works of B. S. Gershunskiy, V. M. Glushkov, A. P. Gurzhii, R. S. Gurevich, M. I. Zhaldak, V. M. Kuharenko, V. M. Monakhov, N.V. Morse, S. Papert, Yu.S. Ramsky, O. V. Spivakovskiy, A. G. Shevtsov and others.

The use of ICT, according to M. I. Zhaldak, provides an opportunity to "...significantly increase the efficiency of assimilation of messages and data circulating in the educational process due to their timeliness, usefulness, appropriate dosage, accessibility (understandability), noise minimization, operative interconnection of the source of educational information and the student, adaptation of the pace of presentation of educational material to the speed of its assimilation, taking into account the individual characteristics of students, effective combination of individual and collective activities, methods and means of education, organizational forms of the educational process, which significantly contributes to solving the problems of its humanization" [2, p. 8].