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## USING MODERN COMPUTER PROGRAMS IN TEACHING

**Abstract.** The integration of modern computer programs into educational processes has significantly transformed teaching and learning practices. Digital tools such as learning management systems, multimedia programs, subject-specific software, and online assessment platforms contribute to more interactive, flexible, and student-centered instruction. This article explores the role, advantages, and challenges of using computer programs in teaching. It discusses how these tools increase student engagement, enable personalized learning, improve classroom management, and foster communication and collaboration. At the same time, digital inequality, insufficient teacher digital literacy, technical issues, and financial costs remain major obstacles. The study concludes that effective implementation requires proper training, access to technological resources, and balanced integration with traditional teaching methods. With continued technological advancement, the use of computer programs will remain essential for building an innovative and effective educational environment.

**Keywords:** computer programs, digital learning, educational technology, teaching, LMS, multimedia, online assessment.

**Annotatsiya.** Zamoniaviy kompyuter dasturlarining ta’lim jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi o‘qitish va o‘rganish amaliyotlarini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirdi. O‘quv jarayonida qo’llaniladigan raqamli vositalar — o‘quv boshqaruv tizimlari (LMS), multimedia dasturlari, fanlarga moslashtirilgan maxsus dasturlar hamda onlayn baholash platformalari — darslarni yanada interaktiv, moslashuvchan va talaba markazlashgan tarzda tashkil etishga yordam bermoqda. Ushbu maqolada kompyuter dasturlarining ta’limdagi roli, ustunliklari va ulardan foydalanish

jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklar tahlil etiladi. Xususan, bu vositalar talabalarning o‘quv jarayoniga jalg etilishini oshirishi, individual yondashuv imkonini berishi, dars jarayonini samarali boshqarish va o‘qituvchi-talaba o‘rtasida muloqot hamda hamkorlikni kuchaytirishi qayd etilgan. Shu bilan birga, raqamli tengsizlik, o‘qituvchilarning yetarli raqamli savodxonlikka ega emasligi, texnik muammolar hamda moliyaviy xarajatlar kabi masalalar asosiy to‘siqlar bo‘lib qolmoqda. Tadqiqot xulosalariga ko‘ra, samarali joriy etish uchun maxsus o‘qitish, texnologik resurslarga kirish imkoniyati va an‘anaviy ta’lim usullari bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan integratsiya zarur. Texnologik taraqqiyot davom etayotgan bir paytda kompyuter dasturlari ta’lim tizimini innovatsion va samarali shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** kompyuter dasturlari, raqamli ta’lim, ta’lim texnologiyalari, o‘qitish, LMS, multimedia, onlayn baholash.

Introduction. The rapid digital transformation occurring worldwide has reshaped various sectors, including education. Modern computer programs have become a crucial component of teaching at all levels—schools, colleges, and universities. Through their integration, learning is becoming more interactive, student-centered, and efficient. These tools support teachers in classroom management, lesson delivery, content creation, assessment, and tracking academic progress. In addition, modern software encourages independent learning and enhances collaboration among students.

This paper discusses the role of modern computer programs in teaching, highlights their advantages and challenges, and offers recommendations for effective use.

## 1. The Role of Computer Programs in Modern Education

Computer programs have diversified teaching methods by incorporating digital tools into traditional classroom environments. Contemporary teaching is no longer confined to textbooks and lectures; instead, it involves multimedia presentations, simulations, interactive platforms, and virtual learning environments.

Computer programs contribute to:

Student engagement through interactive content, Easy access to educational materials, Personalized learning experiences, Better assessment and feedback systems, Distance and blended learning implementation.

As the digital competence of students grows, schools must adapt teaching practices to modern expectations. This makes computer programs indispensable tools in education.

## 2. Types of Computer Programs Used in Teaching

Modern teaching incorporates several categories of computer programs:

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Learning Management Systems platforms allow teachers to upload materials, manage homework, create quizzes, communicate with students, and track their progress. Examples:

- Moodle
- Google Classroom
- Blackboard
- Canvas

These systems are widely used in higher education and increasingly in secondary schools.

Visual aids help teachers explain complex topics clearly. Programs such as Microsoft PowerPoint, Prezi, and Canva allow educators to create well-structured and engaging presentations. Using multimedia elements like images, video clips, and animations enhances memory retention and improves understanding.

Subject-based programs help develop deeper understanding by offering simulations and practical applications. Examples: GeoGebra for mathematics, Anatomy Learning for biology, Che Sketch for chemistry, MATLAB for engineering

These applications encourage experimentation and support problem-solving.

Digital testing platforms offer automatic grading, time management, and feedback. Popular examples include:

- Kahoot!
- Quizizz
- Google Forms
- Socrative

Such tools save time for teachers and increase motivation among students. Computer programs used for communication help students and teachers stay connected beyond school hours. Examples: Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Slack

These tools became especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic, when remote learning became common.

3. Advantages of Using Computer Programs in Teaching. Interactive features, gamification, and multimedia make lessons more interesting. Students become active participants rather than passive listeners. Computer programs can adapt to individual learning pace. Students who struggle can review materials repeatedly, and advanced students can move ahead.

Teachers save time on administrative tasks, allowing greater focus on teaching. Digital grading, automatic attendance tracking, and organized lesson materials create smoother workflow. Students can work in teams online, share files, and discuss ideas.

Teachers can communicate with students and parents easily. Digital tools provide equal access to knowledge regardless of location. Home environments can now support formal learning through the internet.

#### 4. Challenges of Using Computer Programs in Teaching

Despite many advantages, several challenges remain: Not all students have access to computers or stable internet. This limits fair participation. Some teachers may lack technological skills. Professional training is needed to effectively integrate software in teaching. Students may use computers for non-educational purposes, such as gaming or social media. Software bugs, connectivity issues, and equipment malfunctions can interrupt the learning process. Some computer programs require paid licenses, which can be expensive for educational institutions

#### 5. Recommendations for Effective Use to maximize the benefits, schools should:

1. Provide teachers with ongoing digital skills training.
2. Ensure equal access to digital devices and internet for all students.
3. Integrate computer programs gradually, based on curriculum needs.
4. Apply strong digital safety policies.
5. Use a combination of traditional and digital teaching methods.
6. Encourage students to learn computer literacy along with academic subjects.

Effective integration requires both technical resources and pedagogical innovation.

#### Conclusion

Modern computer programs have transformed teaching by making learning more interactive, accessible, and adaptable. They support teachers in delivering quality education and offer students opportunities to develop independent learning skills. Although challenges exist, such as lack of access and limited digital literacy, these can be overcome through proper planning, investment, and training.

The future of education lies in blending traditional methods with digital tools, enabling a dynamic and student-centered learning environment. As technology continues to advance, its role in education will only grow, making computer programs essential instruments for effective teaching.

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## IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA XORIJY INVESTITSIYALARINI JALB QILISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda xorijiy investitsiyalarning roli va ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Xorijiy investitsiyalar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga nafaqat moliyaviy resurslar, balki ilg‘or texnologiyalar, boshqaruv tajribasi va xalqaro bozorga chiqish imkoniyatlarini ham olib kiradi. Maqolada O‘zbekistonning investitsiyalarni jalb qilishdagi mavjud salohiyati, ularning iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta’siri hamda xorijiy sarmoyadorlarni jalb qilish uchun yaratilgan huquqiy va iqtisodiy sharoitlar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini oshirishga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha takliflar ham keltiriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror va innovatsion rivojlanish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so’zlar:** Iqtisodiy rivojlanish, xorijiy investitsiyalar, investitsiya siyosati, sarmoya jalb qilish, tashqi investitsiyalar, investitsion muhit, huquqiy kafolatlar, iqtisodiy o‘sish, sarmoyadorlar, xalqaro moliya, innovatsiyalar, barqaror rivojlanish, investitsiya risklari, davlat siyosati, investitsion loyihalar

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role and significance of foreign investments in economic development. Foreign investments bring not only financial resources to the national economy but also introduce advanced technologies, management expertise, and access to international markets. The article examines Uzbekistan’s current potential for attracting investments, their impact on economic growth, and the legal and economic conditions created to attract foreign investors. In addition, the article highlights the challenges preventing the increase of foreign investment inflow and offers recommendations for overcoming them. The findings of the study carry