Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 2, Issue 6, June, 2024
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed

NEW MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IS A FACTOR IN RAISING AWARENESS, TALENT AND MORALE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Keywords: Information Communication, Information Technology, informatization, spirituality, science and technology, enlightenment, computer, telecommunications, personality, intellectual, objectivity, materialization, marketing, business technology, extensiveness, investment, informatization, distance education.

Annotation
The article will show that the improvement of learning technologies depends on the proper use of modern information and communication networks in their place in the educational process.

Introduction

Subsequently, as a result of the development of Science and Technology, Information and communication, advanced countries have made significant progress in various aspects of the development of society.

These changes and updates have also penetrated into all areas of education and production in Uzbekistan during the years of independence. In some areas of use of modern information technologies in the higher education system, our country has become one of the leading countries in the world. At the moment, a number of conferences dedicated to the implementation and development of new information technologies are regularly held in educational standards in the countries of the world.

The main conclusion made as a result of the conferences and exhibitions is that due to the application of new information technologies to higher education and production, it accelerates the quality of education, its individualization and the transition of society to the stage of informatization. This article deals with the issue that three main technological directions are currently prioritizing in education:

– development and creation of a fundamentally new methodology of teaching, which allows you to use the technical capabilities of the SD-ROM of educational materials, computer resources (text, graphics, color 3D-image, animation, vidoclips, sound, music and musical management);

– on the basis of new information technologies, a new form of independent management and part-time education of students, the introduction of distance education into the educational process;

– serious attention to the use of modern telecommunications and Information Network Technology in the field of education.

Researcher Ithiel de Sol Tulle explains the essence of these directions: “This is valuable not only because it has the character of high-speed information processing (computerization), but also because it is able to instantly reach the right place at critical moments in every point of the globe.” [1]

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Such a powerful information function creates network-based intersectoral systems in education. These three main components, noted above, are of particular importance in the management of higher education, causing positive changes in the educational process, influencing its participants in terms of developing their potential to gain independent knowledge. It should be noted separately that information is a concept that represents an important part of objective reality, manifested in material systems designed to use the results (traces) of self–preservation, processing and impact.[2] objectivity, materialization and the possibility of transmission are important characteristics of information.

“The study of information is inextricably linked to the analysis of the information management process, since information exists in it as a functional property.” [3]

The main part

As you know, there is another important area of (information) information technology that affects a person, which is inextricably linked directly to the educational process. E.Zhukov, a researcher of technologies with the power of reverse influence in an informed society, comments: "Information technologies affecting the socio-cultural sphere (ne Teeh), new high humanitarian technologies (Nidh-Hume), as well as political technologies are RR technologies, marketing, business technologies and new technologies affecting social the sphere." independent socio-cultural phenomena" [4]. along with the positive side of these technologies, there is also a certain risk. The danger lies in the fact that as the process of intense pressure and influence on people's consciousness from the outside increases, information and knowledge management also occurs in connection with changes in people's consciousness.

In this sense, we can say that changes in socio-economic relations will certainly affect the education system, including higher education. Accordingly, S.H. Can fully agree with the following theses of Karpenkov. "Education and upbringing, which determine the moral abilities of a person and society, are important in order to direct changes in human consciousness in a positive direction.[5] Of course, it's not just like that. Because "the intellectual and innovative revolution has further increased the role of education not only in the traditional education system, but also in improving the internal education system.

The student needs to learn using a sharp intellect, with a very short opportunity. Because education has become the main "technology" in human life. Higher education, in particular, today is a complex conflict, the following problems are difficult to solve:

- excessive flow of knowledge and limited study time in higher education institutions;
- the unity of science and knowledge and at the same time their division into fundamental and practical types;
- intensification of the process of integration of education, but its low efficiency.

The following results were obtained when they conducted a survey of 1,300 Reuters specialists in order to determine the impact of information and communication problems on the knowledge gained in the learning process by Russian scientists, suggesting the cause of these processes.

25% of employees doubt the reliability of the information;
38% believe that it takes a long time to get important information;
41% believe that the working conditions are too difficult;
47% believe that searching for data separates them from their main job;
48% fear that the Internet will turn into an information "cellular network";
49% say that the possibilities of processing the information received are limited;

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94% reported that they are confident that the situation will improve in this regard.

Such plausible data were also noted in a Unesco report for 2002, according to which 74% of the European public "diagnosed" these aspects of informatization as "infophobia and information disorders syndrome".

In addition to defects in the mechanism of information exchange, there is also a great influence of processes associated with an increase in the period between the spiritual obsolescence of sound knowledge (at first 1-2 years, and now 10-15 years).

Consequently, the content of the management of educational processes in the higher education system also includes such norms as reliability, scientific nature of the information received in the first place. In other words, it is important to effectively use information and communication technologies based on the results of science. Therefore, it is necessary that there should also be harmony between education and the management of scientific activities.

The organization of scientific activity in our country, the laws of its implementation, inclinations in this regard, the fact that various forms of stimulation have been poorly studied, slightly complicate the effective management of educational and scientific activities. During the transition period, "... as the reforms deepened, the old-fashioned approaches preserved in the organization of scientific and technical activities had a negative impact on the technological progress of the country, reducing the efficiency of using profits from scientific and technical potential. This is manifested in the ongoing attempts to plan science, in the inability of science and consumers to find mechanisms of mutual interest required by modern market relations in relation to scientific results, in the absence of an unbiased and independent examination of scientific programs and technological developments." As a result of this."..The inconsistency of the organizational structure of scientific and technical activities with modern conditions, the inability of intellectual and material resources to direct the implementation of major scientific programs and technological innovations, the lack of an alternative to the proposed scientific programs, thus inhibit the scientific and technical development of the country, slowing down the pace of its implementation. it hinders the development of national potential.

Without detracting from the importance of achievements in accelerating the development of science and technology in the Republic, in addition to the above, it should be noted that the following problems are observed in the development of some areas of scientific research, in particular, negative aspects, trends, the promotion of scientific activity is unsatisfactory, the current state of the material and technical base of scientific institutions is of concern to the scientific community such a situation lies in the formation of a mechanism aimed at alienating science from itself in the production system, which arose during the period when the brine government was in charge of the economy. There are grounds for the emergence of this thesis. For many years, there have been two parallel realities in manufacturing: first, manufacturing had cheap labor and relied on it; Secondly, since most of the goods produced were in short supply, there was a demand for any products prepared at enterprises, the work of highly qualified specialists, scientists who needed their production, the results of their fundamental research continued to remain unused on the shelves of the Committee on Science and Technology.

The extravagant economy and scientific and technological progress were in an irreconcilable position with each other. At that time, a strange situation developed: a holistic, centrally controlled science was divided into fragments: academic science, asphalt science, research conducted in higher educational institutions, and chains of unity and continuity were

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broken between them. In the second half of the 80s in the early 90s (the first years of the transition period), the state did not pursue a holistic scientific, technical and investment policy. As a result, the country fell into such a state that it became known that slightly more than 90% of its products are uncompetitive on the world market.

For many years, science in our country has developed according to the model of extensive reproduction, the development of new areas of scientific research was carried out due to the growth of the number of scientific personnel, the rotation of personnel was largely determined by the retirement of employees who could not prove themselves in science. The negative role of this situation was manifested in a decrease in the growth rate of the number of scientific personnel, in the fact that a number of fields of science ceased to be mastered, in a sharp decrease in the proportion of young scientific personnel.

The flag is still in the United States, and Japan is in second place in the creation of high technologies on a global scale, their widespread use. Among these countries, the countries of the European Union are also approaching.In the following years, countries such as South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan joined the competition in the high-tech market.Over the past 20 years, these countries have increased their share of global high-tech exports from 1% to 9%.

Based on the above, it should be said that the one who owns information, controls the world, will achieve effective results in all areas, especially in higher education.[6]

To become an enlightened person in the 21st century, it is certainly necessary to have a good command of information technology. Human activity is still more dependent on the level of his access to information, on his ability to use this information effectively. In order for a modern specialist in the field of volunteering to easily navigate the information flow, which increases over time, he must be able to receive, process and use up-to-date information using computers, telecommunications and other means of communication.

Taking into account the growing needs of our society for fast pictures with the introduction of information technologies into the educational process, the problems of theoretical and methodological improvement of electronic manuals, virtual stands, distance learning and the use of Internet opportunities in higher education institutions in addition to the audience and listeners are relevant..

Informatization of the educational process includes:

-the development of intellectual and creative abilities of the individual; - the opportunity for each member of society to improve their skills and change the field of activity;

-allows you to create conditions for fast learning and improve the effectiveness of distance learning.

Distance education did not arise immediately and not completely. The development process was slow. With the advent of new knowledge transfer technologies, this began to be applied to the distance education system, and its various manifestations progressed. However, by now it has taken the form of a model of distance learning technologies based on different generations and fully multimedia materials, including multimedia. All this is the result of the fact that technologies do not replace each other, but complement each other.

If we turn to the history of the development of distance education, it manifested itself back in the 19th century with the distribution of written and printed materials by mail. This system was called "mail-in courses", and students were provided with a manual, textbooks, and a list of additional literature. These are courses in which the student gives written answers to

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questions and through which they are checked and evaluated by the teacher remotely. With the advent of radio (in the 1920s) and television (in the 1950s), these "new" information and communication technologies brought a new form to distance education.

Distance learning (DOT) is a process that connects a teacher and a student located in different geographical regions, interaction is carried out using special technologies. Various methods are used in the implementation of interaction: exchange of typographic printed materials by mail and fax, audio conferences, video conferences, virtual conference using a computer. Naturally, there is an increased demand for distance learning and education among those who live far from the educational institution, who do not have the conditions to attend, those who do not want to improve their skills, people with disabilities and others who, for various other reasons, cannot access distance education. knowledge directly in higher education institutions. Distance education is a very convenient tool, especially for older people who are employed, those who want to get an education in a second specialty.

Distance learning can be described as a descriptive education with five main situations:

-the presence of a teacher and a student and mutual agreement between them;

- the fact that the educational institution and the teacher are at a certain distance from each other and from the student;
- teacher-student interaction in two ways;
- availability of special materials intended for distance learning;
- the fact that both sides are provided with computers and other technical means and means of communication.

The process of distance learning has introduced into the field of education not only new pedagogical and information technologies, but also a number of new concepts and terms:

- virtual classroom (group);
- organization of training;
- educational telecommunication projects;
- feedback;
- dialog technologies;
- computer communication;
- teleconference;
- coordinator, moderator, presenter of the teleconference, tutor.

A virtual classroom (group) is a generalization of students' actions into a single whole when performing tasks via computer networks.

Providing learning is the provision of distance learning assistance by a teacher to a student through various educational materials and information in distance learning.

An educational telecommunications project is a joint (collective) activity of students aimed at achieving one goal. In this case, the student is not given an educational goal, but a goal that models scientific or industrial activities. Due to this, students develop skills such as teamwork, division of labor. Important features of an educational telecommunications project:

- its terms and limitations (duration from several weeks to 2-3 months).;
- all participants of the virtual class creating a mutual information project in almapsh use computer telecommunication networks and software tools;
- the need for a clear organization of student activities by the project coordinator.

In distance learning, feedback is a stream of information sent to a student by a teacher in accordance with the result of an assessment of the activity of a remote student by a teacher. In

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this process, the teacher expresses his attitude to the student's assimilation of the material and evaluates his activities. Timely and rationally organized feedback leads to the formation of a stable stimulating posture of educational activity. In traditional teaching, feedback can be easily assimilated by the teacher using the intonation of the voice, various facial movements. Remote Feedback communication is also important in the organization and planning of distance learning, even due to the limitations of many verbal capabilities of the teacher and student in the learning process.

Conclusion

Thus, with the advent of computers, a new stage in the development of mass media began. With the help of technical means, a person tries to overcome the psychological limitations of his body, assigning some abstract thinking functions of mental labor, information processing and correspondence to information technology. The emergence of modern information technology tools is based on advanced achievements in the development of science and technology - the electronic industry, technical means of communication, audiovisual technology. Computer science embodies a new relationship between science and production.

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