

THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Akhmedbekova Makhpuzakhon,
Lecturer, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana City

Abstract

Today, it is widely developed all over the world (Information Technology). it is necessary to introduce new information technologies into the educational process. Modern society is characterized by the active use of the World Information Network, which is not limited in size and speed of information transmission.

This article explores the importance of Information Technology in improving educational effectiveness.

Keywords: Informatization, information technology, educational effectiveness, educational quality, information culture.

Introduction

In the application of Information Technology in the educational process, students will be able to work with technology, create visual objects and information learns the use of database information technologies, spreadsheets. Students learn new ways of collecting information, their use, their worldview expands. In the lessons, the motivation of Information Technology for reading, students increases curiosity, efficiency of independent work. In the field of education in conjunction with Computer Information Technology, provides new opportunities in students' reading and creativity. For the first time, a situation arises when educational information technology becomes the main instrument of the future profession of a person.

Education, in fact, will continue to enter our lives throughout our life activities. When applying information technology in the process of training, it is necessary to try to realize all the abilities of the individual – curiosity, decency, creativity, communication and aesthetic abilities. In the field of training of an educator so that these abilities come to a high level of satisfaction knowledge is necessary.

MAIN PART

“Each person must create conditions that contribute to his intellectual and creative growth. Such conditions are due to information enrichment can be created in a developing educational environment that provides maximum individualization. This environment gives each student the opportunity to independently form an individual educational trajectory”[1].

The largescale reforms carried out over the years of independence have laid a solid foundation for national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in



society, created decent living conditions for the population and the realization of creative potential citizens.

The concept of innovation is quite diverse and depends mainly on its application. In short, innovation is the successful use of new ideas. Today, the predominant areas of innovation are developments in the areas of energy efficiency, safety, ecology, information technology, and innovation in construction. There are also several main profiles: information and communication technologies, innovative technologies and equipment for the oil and gas and petrochemical industries, industrial automation and intelligent systems, biotechnology, nanotechnology, etc. The introduction of innovative technologies in education requires new approaches to teaching based on modern educational technologies. Modern educational technologies, first of all, should work for creative education, contributing to the creative development of the personality of each student.

The structure of educational technology includes such components as goal-setting, monitoring and evaluation, while the basis of the modern education system is information technology. At the same time, it is essential that innovative technologies in education require not only development, but also the creation of an appropriate information and educational environment. The information-rich living space through the media and the Internet can have both a positive and a negative impact on human consciousness. Various manipulative methods of influence can have a negative impact on the personal and social strategy of harmonious development. Their influence on the minds of young people is especially dangerous, who, due to their age, are often gullible, naive in a certain sense and are more suggestible. In the modern world, the media are increasingly becoming not just a source of information, but a channel of ideological influence on the consciousness of people. In the arsenal of means of manipulative influence for the purpose of indoctrination and reorientation, there is a huge number of techniques, both well-known and innovative. The targets of such an impact can be: the social activity of the individual, the style of her thinking and activity, the psychological mood and emotional background of life, worldview foundations.

“The content of informatization can be a set of measures that provide the education and Information System with access to the main zone of sustainable development and efficiency. As a result of informatization, it is possible to start mechanisms for providing reliable, timely and high-quality information, expand the range of educational and Information Services, individual an educational and information environment will be created, which will give the opportunity to choose an educational trajectory and improve the quality of Education”[2].

In the application of Information Communication Technologies to the educational process, it is necessary to follow the results:

- it is necessary to create additional electronic reserves, data and libraries, develop a special software that provides for the search for information from the network;
- improve the educational and methodological work of teachers, use of the internet, establish cooperation with a specialist in the fields of Information Technology and psychology;
- use of information on the latest achievements of science and technology in the application of advanced pedagogical technologies and active methods in teaching in a computer medium;
- focus on the activity and independence of students in the evaluation. A distinctive feature of the model of democratization, which is being implemented in Uzbekistan, which has chosen its own path of development and reform of all aspects of the life of society, is that the transition to democracy is carried out under the influence of already mature enough internal prerequisites for



this - industrialization, a large middle class, a comparatively high educational level of citizens and an information culture that is forming in them.

Today, institutions of Higher Education have an Information Culture, make independent decisions, evaluate and draw relevant conclusions it is required to form the personality of a creator capable of release. To do this, it is necessary that each Specialist, regardless of which field he works in, has the skills to know and work with the tools related to the formation of an Information Culture and the order in which he works, in order to fulfill his task at the level of the demand for time.

The existence of a person in the information society turns into existence in a super symbolic reality. The orientation of the individual is hampered by the dramatically increased volume of information circulating in society and influencing the individual, and by the pluralism of the value system of the information society.

On the other hand, the infrastructure of the information society gives a person the richest opportunities for harmonious creative development in connection with access to all the diversity of knowledge and values that have ever existed. However, these opportunities can only be used by a person with well-formed information skills and operations, which are included in the concept of information culture.

The information culture of a person can be defined as a subsystem of a person that ensures the proper level of the following processes of her life:

- 1) generation of mature personal meanings and the formation of an adequate and dynamic picture of the world of the individual;
- 2) effective information exchange, ensured by the formation of a number of information skills: evaluating the usefulness and truth of the information received; selection of personally significant information, search for the necessary information, including the methods of its processing; communication and language skills (perception and transmission); informational and psychological self-defense;
- 3) constantly high level of information demand;
- 4) development and improvement of individually effective ways of preserving and assimilating information;
- 5) informational psychohygiene (ecology) - selfregulation of informational processes in relation to the actual state of the body; and finally
- 6) informational morality, which regulates the issues of access to someone else's information, the use of information for selfish purposes or the purposes of pressure on a person, restricting the access of others to useful information.

Obviously, the content of the concept of information culture can also include such necessary processes and skills as the ability to concentrate on an object, the ability to process information logically and in value, the ability to see new combinations of properties in reflected phenomena, i.e. - the ability of creative perception and processing of information, and, of course, critical thinking.

The process of forming an information culture can be regarded as continuous throughout a person's life. A special period for the formation of information culture, obviously, is the period of study at school and university. Work on the formation of information culture is impossible without ideas about the various aspects of information culture in human life.



CONCLUSION

Innovation and information culture is a necessary and important part of a common culture: a common culture is designed to provide a person with the ability to perceive and transform comprehensively the world around him and himself. General culture forms and realizes the essential meanings of a person striving for harmonious development, and information culture serves as a condition for ensuring this perception, a prerequisite for de-objectifying all the wealth of material and spiritual culture, without which the all-round development of a personality is rather problematic.

References:

1. Нишонов, Ф. (2024). АХБОРОТ БИЛАН БОЙИТИЛГАН ТАЪЛИМ МУҲИТИДА ШАХСИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТРАЕКТОРИЯЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ ВА МАТЕМАТИКАНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ВИЗУАЛ МОДЕЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ. *Молодые ученые*, 2(26), 19-25.
2. Е.Т.Амангелдиевич. Ахборот технологиялари тарихни ўқитишнинг самарадорлигини орттириш омили. Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар (2022 йил №12), 109-б.
3. Kadirov M.M. “Axborot texnologiyalari” fanidan o‘quv qo‘llanma. 1-qism. – T.: “Sano-standart” nashriyoti, 2018.
4. S.S. Qosimov. Axborot texnologiyalari. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent: Aloqachi, 2006.
5. Karimov, U., Karimova, G., & Makhamadaliyev, L. (2022). The role and significance of spiritual values in youth education. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(2), 181-185.
6. Gulnoza, K. (2023). INFORMATION SECURITY AND MORAL THREAT. In *Interdiscipline Innovation And Scientific Research Conference* (Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 53-57).
7. Mahpuza, A., & Rahmatjonzoda, A. (2022). THE USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(11), 213-217.
8. Ahmedbekova, M. (2022). The Importance And Significance Of The Developed Artistic And Aesthetic Creativity Of The Young Generation And Fine Arts In Society. *Science and Innovation*, 1(8), 112-119.
9. Boboyeva, Z. A., & Axmedbekova, M. (2023). SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(5), 864-874.
10. Sanjarbek, A. (2023). The role of information technology in the treatment of cancer. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, 12(4), 32-34.

