

The Importance Of The Informatization Process In Improving The Quality Of Education

Ilkhomidin Rustamov, Phd,
Fergana State Technical University,
Uzbekistan, Fergana city

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role of the informatization process in the modern educational system and its impact on the quality and effectiveness of Education. The implementation of information and communication technologies (ICT), the possibilities of improving the quality of the educational process through digital resources, interactive platforms and distance learning tools are considered. Also, the role of ICT in establishing effective communication between educators and students, current issues in the digitization of educational institutions, existing problems and ways to eliminate them are covered. The article concludes with scientific and practical recommendations aimed at modernizing education on an innovative basis.

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Introduction

“Information technology is the most important component of the process of using information resources of society. By now, it has passed through several evolution presets, the alternation of these stages is largely determined by the development of scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new technical means of information skating”[1, 45].

The need of life to effectively solve the tasks set before science, as well as the internal needs of science, necessitated the informatization of science. Informatization is a global process of maximizing the use of information resources. The increasing role of computers and technology is one of its main features. Informatization of education is understood as purposeful activity on the development and implementation of information and communication technologies.

Informatization of education in a broad sense is a complex of socio—pedagogical transformations associated with the saturation of educational systems with information products, tools and technology; in a narrow sense, the introduction of information tools, information products and pedagogical technologies based on these tools into educational institutions. Education in this case, without losing its traditional function – the transfer of social experience to the younger generations, should perform a fundamentally new function, namely the creation of highly adaptive pedagogy of the information society.

The achievements and disadvantages of the educational system are especially evident in the training of Engineers. As you know, engineers make up the most mass group of specialists. They are associated with almost all spheres of society's life for certain reasons. The excessive technicalization of engineering education, its low emphasis on the humanitarian aspect, is one of the serious drawbacks.

In general, “technical education directed towards the development of a person's personality, his abilities and needs cannot be considered non-institutionalized education. Technical activity is a factor in the humanization of the individual, the development of an active creative attitude to the world in it”. The influence of external factors that shape the templates of a technical specialist on the educational system led

to the non-institutionalization of engineering education, in which technocratism became excessive. Yawning at the achievements of Science and technology, aiming at practical-technical utility, over-idealization of Social Sciences caused excessive technicalization of Education.

As a result of the expansion of the process of informatization of education, the problems of the socialization of engineering education gained relevance. Developing figurative thinking, certain abilities and skills in educators is an important problem of social training. It should be taken into account that in making a certain decision, a person employs not only his scientific knowledge, but also his desire, desire, interest, surety, sympathy.

The stages of organizing a modern Information Technology Environment at an educational institution begin with the creation of a psychological information environment. The teaching of natural-mathematical and Technical Sciences has rich opportunities for the implementation of the social component of engineering education. Mastering the history of these sciences, their connection with the technical needs of production and the social environment of a particular period opens up great opportunities.

Technology is a complex of scientific and engineering knowledge implemented in labor techniques, sets of material, technical, energy, labor factors of production, ways of combining them to create a product or service that meets certain requirements. Therefore, technology is inextricably linked with the mechanization of the production or non-production, primarily management process. Management technologies are based on the use of computers and telecommunications equipment.

In practice, the computer performs only on the formal (or rather, formalized) side of education and allows the teacher to deal with only the informal, creative, psychological side of the educational process. The role of the teacher does not decrease, but increases, since he now becomes a participant in the process of students' acquisition and understanding of knowledge from a knowledgeable student. Even in the future, the car will never be able to fully take the place of the teacher.

In education, a generalized drawing of the algorithm of activities for the purpose of organizing and implementing information technology can be used. It includes several stages of teaching and training: aiming (formation of visions of educational goals); implementation (implementation in the intended sequence of teaching-training methods, methods and Means); control and Correction. Each Information Technology also uses a control algorithm, which consists of a system of rules for monitoring, controlling and correcting its functioning in order to achieve the goal set.

In order to achieve each of the established teaching and educational goals, the algorithm of managing the strictly defined educational and educational activities of educators is used. This allows not only to assess the success of the training-training process, but also to pre-design processes with a set efficiency. Sorting and rational selection of methods, methods and means of educational interaction as a specific task of Information Technology iigirok. It is they who should determine the specificity of each of them and reflect the existing conditions of pedagogical activity, the personal characteristics of the educator and his pedagogical experience.

Computer literacy does not only imply the study of information technology, that is, it is not limited to a purely technical approach. It is also important to introduce new principles of teaching and learning Informatics into the educational system. These principles should ensure the formation of new views on the role of information and Information Processes in humans in nature, they should be able to achieve moderation in the information world, help them master the rules for working with colorful information. The purpose of such work should be not computerization of education, but informatization.

At the present stage, in addition to computer literacy, it is necessary to form a computer culture. Computer culture means that a person can appropriately use the complex of information technologies in his activities. "In an information society, people have to make important decisions in conditions of uncertainty, in crisis and stressful situations"[2, 38]. Without a high social and production culture, the development of computer technology is impossible, while the effective and rational use of computers in everyday activities requires the acquisition of certain knowledge and skills in the field of computing.

Computer literacy involves how to use a computer, when and where to apply computational methods. Computer literacy can be divided into several levels. A person who knows the principles of computer operation and is able to use it in his practical activities is considered literate in the field of computing. Different disciplines have different possibilities in formalizing their knowledge. In philosophy, for example, there is very little knowledge that can be formalized. Therefore, any attempt to computerize the teaching of philosophy is in vain. Only control over the appropriation of philosophical knowledge can be computerized in a rather rough form. In the teaching of social sciences, there is a relatively wider use of computers and other means of Information Technology.

Radical improvement of educational work is one of the important tasks on the way to the formation of an information society. So, what role can information techniques play in improving the upbringing of the younger generation? True, it is impossible to computerize the educational processes, since they imply that the educator personally communicates with the student or student. But, nevertheless, information techniques can provide a certain degree of opportunity to improve the upbringing process. The process of upbringing is based not only on sensations, experiences, emotions, but also on certain knowledge of being, social and natural environment. Therefore, the educational process also performs the functions of upbringing. When teaching any subject, it is necessary to distinguish and use aspects of its special educational significance.

The problems of informatization of education are gaining a wide social meaning, they are considered one of the most important areas of informatization of society. Educational informatization programs of different countries are evidence of this. The culture of information consumption is one of the characteristic features of globalization processes, the Internet network is developing completely it is especially important in the current conditions. Therefore, the ability to choose information before a person of the current period is so high-it is clear that information that cannot satisfy his demand will instantly lose its value. From this point of view, information consumption in the current period is fundamentally different from the previous ones. Obviously, having the necessary information is a requirement of the period.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the current period, our population, especially our youth, perfectly copes with the modern techniques and technology of information transmission appropriation is important. To do this, along with the further development of the internet use system in our country, it is necessary to include in this network information of our national interests in various forms and languages. After all, the wide selection of objective, attractive information providing information about various spheres of our society's life from the pages of the Internet serves to strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the global information space.

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