



## THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

*Abdurazzakov Ilkhom Rustamovich*

*Termiz State Pedagogical Institute*

*Teacher of the Department of Informatics and its Teaching Methodology,*

*Hasanov Javokhir Tohir o'g'li*

*Student of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute,*

*Toshmukhamadov Jasurbek Rustamovich*

*Student of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute,*

**Annotation :** In this article, the information of the society in the modern world, the importance of information today and the work to be done in this area were discussed.

**Keywords:** Concept of information , information, information resources, information society, information process, information culture, system .

**Enter.** In the new 21st century, the national economy of countries is becoming globalized and becoming an information economy. That is, the role of information and knowledge in the national economy is increasing and they have become a strategic resource. 90% of the accumulated information and knowledge in the world was created during the last 30 years . The daily increase in the amount of information and knowledge requires effective use of information and communication technologies in all spheres of the national economy, including education.

Information has become a resource that can be searched and distributed just like traditional resources. There is a strong reason to say that the total volume of this resource will determine the strategic capabilities of the states in the future, as well as their defense capabilities.



Information, computerization, computer technology, modern information technology, modeling, data source, programming, personal computers, program provision and other similar scientific concepts represent the most important features of information society.

Information is the set of knowledge and information, the result of the development of social, economic and natural sciences, the science of thought, and the experience gathered by people during their practical activities. When a person lives in the flow of information, he turns to more and more evidence and numbers in order to analyze, observe and think about the relationship between various events, events and processes. Thanks to information, theoretical knowledge is combined with practice.

#### **Main part:**

Modern science and technology development has led to a great expansion of the flow of information. The fact that by the mid-70s of the last century, the development of production forces had reached such a level that in order to use them rationally and accelerate social production, it is necessary to perform 10<sup>16</sup> arithmetic operations per year. . Naturally, such a complex calculation cannot be done in a hurry. 10 billion people can solve this number of arithmetic operations only if they work tirelessly for a year.

Academician VK Qabulov noted that "Economic cybernetics, based on the political-economic analysis of social production, sees information and materials as part of the economic system of radical transformation."

Management errors related to lack of information are very expensive. Meanwhile, the system with the most information on management and production efficiency, development and use of advanced technologies is winning.

Experts consider, first of all, the free access of economists to information as one of the main conditions for the efficiency of the market economy in the context of industrial development. The main areas of their activities and society's production



are related to information in one way or another, and they make up 40-60% of the employed. Information services make up 10% of the world gross social product and national income. Therefore, 90% is contributed by USA, Japan and Western Europe.

Information is an important product of intellectual activity. In all industrialized countries, the development and introduction of "methods and means" of delivering these products to their users is being carried out at a rapid pace, which is reflected in the creation of the information systems and technologies industry.

In order to solve the tasks of computerization of society and the development of information technologies, the implementation of the measures specified in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies" on May 30, 2002 it provides conditions for the establishment of national systems, the mass introduction of computer equipment and information technologies into the economy and the life of every member of society, and increases the competitiveness of our country's economy in the world market.

The practical implementation of the program measures specified in the decree and the government decision concerns all branch and regional bodies of management, all spheres of economy and culture, and society in general. To implement these tasks, a special "Coordinating Council for the Development of Computerization and Information and Communication Technologies" was established. This year, the Council was asked to develop the national network of telecommunications and data transmission until 2010; introduction of electronic technologies in public administration; The preparation of programs for the development of eletron commerce was commissioned.

The Cabinet of Ministers made a decision on the implementation of the Presidential Decree and approved the program for the development of computerization and information and communication technologies in 2002-2010,



which includes the development of telecommunications and data transmission, the use of information resources, and the creation of websites on the Internet. marked.

In the rational organization and use of information resources, they appear as the equivalent of labor, material and energy resources. At the moment, information is the only type of resource that helps to use all other resources wisely and efficiently and to preserve them.

By the 21st century, for the first time in the history of mankind, information has become a working tool in the production of industrialized countries. The trend of moving labor resources from the material production sector to the information sector is becoming more and more evident. The main reason for this is that the volume of information necessary for decision-making and management is increasing during the growth and development of production. This growth is manifested primarily in economic, technical, scientific, technological and social systems and processes.

**Informatization process** means complex measures taken for effective use of acquired knowledge in important areas of human activity.

In order to find modern and effective solutions, many structurally complex information systems are being created, as a result, the number of participants in the information process is increasing day by day. This leads to attract a lot of funds of the society and material production industries to this field. This, in turn, forces people to search for ways of rational use of information resources. In modern conditions, as the flow of new information increases, at the same time, their aging periods are also accelerating, which, in turn, causes difficulties in choosing information and obtaining it.

Every engineer, employee, leader has to analyze the information written on many papers during his career. This has a negative impact on the productivity of the organization of work by having to spend a lot of time to get information. The



effective solution of such problems makes the issue of informing the society transverse.

**Information society** is a society in which most of the workers are engaged in the production, storage, processing and implementation of information, especially its highest form, knowledge.

The specific aspects of the information society are shown in the following:

- development of the information economy;
- elimination of information tension;
- achieving globalization of information technology;
- free access to various information resources;
- ensuring superiority of information resources;
- wide use of new information techniques and technologies;
- effective use of information in management activities.

In an information society, a person must have a certain level of information culture for working with information. For this, it is necessary to train a person to quickly receive information and process a large amount of it, to use modern tools, methods and technologies.

**Information culture** means that the members of the society have the skills of purposeful use of information, information processing and transmission, and the use of modern technical and organizational tools and methods.

The information society is manifested in the following aspects:

- to have the skills to use technical devices;
- use of computer and information technologies in their activities;
- know how to get information from different sources and use it effectively;
- acquiring the basics of analytical processing of information;
- to know the information related to one's activity and to be able to work with it.



Scientific works [30,31,49,50] of foreign and domestic scientists dedicated to the problems of formation and improvement of the information society are not insignificant.

The concept of "informed society" was among the first to be introduced into the scientific field by the American economist F. Makhlop. He studied the position of the patenting system in monopoly competition based on statistical methods and considered the quantitative description of information in the US gross domestic product. Based on the concept of accepting information as a commodity, the scientist put forward the idea that the main condition for the development of society in America in the future would be the "informed economy".

there are two most popular scientific views based on the principles of economic accounting on determining the place of the information sector in the national economy , and they belong to F. Makhlop and M. Porat.

Economist F. Makhlop was one of the first to discuss the issue of determining what part of the national wealth is created due to the production, processing and distribution of information products and services, as well as knowledge and the related part of the gross national product. He thoroughly researched the US national economy and identified 30 sectors that create knowledge and divided them into 5 groups: education; scientific research and production; communication and mass media; information machines and tools; information services.

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