

MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF HUMAN VALUES IN DIGITAL  
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY.

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The development of information and communication technologies has affected many areas of our lives. The penetration of digitization in all areas, high-speed development is important for the rapid development of the industry. After all, in the experience of the countries of the world, great attention is paid to scientific research, information technology, startup ideas, and computer literacy. This is the path before us: we can achieve high economic development only through scientific achievements and new technologies.

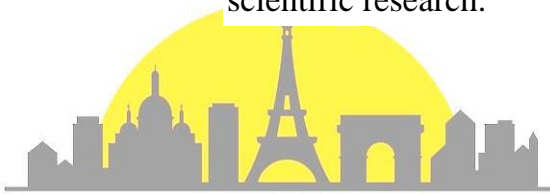
While the universal discoveries of the last century were made largely based on the intellectual potential of a person, today science is formed with the help of modern information and communication technologies.

The results achieved in all fields in our country are the basis for the development of the information technology and telecommunication system. Adoption of a number of laws on digitalization in our country became the basis for achieving certain achievements in the field. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information", "On Electronic Digital Signature", "On Electronic Document Circulation" and "On Electronic Commerce" laws can be cited as an example.

The organization of additional courses at the bachelor's level of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi ensured that the level of educational, scientific-methodical work reached a higher level. Many scientific research projects have been implemented in cooperation with local and foreign higher education institutions based on the memorandums signed on the basis of agreement.

At the university, great attention is paid to the training of personnel in the field of telecommunications and information and communication technologies, working in the political, economic, social and spiritual aspects of our country, international cooperation, ensuring information and cyber security, creating and developing the digital economy. Also, in the past, a system of training qualified personnel and qualified pedagogues in the fields of computer technology, multimedia service systems and other areas was established.

At the same time, the activities of the university expanded, and Nukus, Urganch, Karshi, Samarkand, Fergana and Nurafshan branches under the authority of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi were established. These institutes are engaged in the preparation of bachelor's, master's, doctoral students and independent researchers, support of dissertation works based on scientific research.



## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

In order to accelerate the process of training high-quality specialists in the field of telecommunications and information and communication technologies, scientific, methodological and practical work was organized for the transition to the cluster system in higher education areas and specialties. Continuous relations were developed with telecommunication operators, providers, government organizations and societies.

This system became the basis for the world development of our country on the basis of telecommunication and information -communication technologies, for occupying prestigious positions in political, economic, social, spiritual and educational directions. Among the CIS countries, Uzbekistan has moved to a new development stage in the last 6 years through the path of innovative development in all fields and sectors. The effect of these reforms was especially evident in the field of information technologies.

Advances in information technology and communication are changing everyone's way of life: how to work and do business, how to educate children, study and research, how to have fun - all this is changing under the influence of modern information technology. "Information society" is not only affecting human interaction, but also requires traditional organizational structures to be more flexible and decentralized.

"Information society" is a broad term used to describe the social, economic, technological and cultural changes in modern societies, especially after the Second World War, associated with the rapid development and widespread use of information and communication technologies. "Information society" is a society in which the creation, dissemination and manipulation of information has become the most important economic and cultural activity. The economic basis of the "information society" can be contrasted with predominantly industrial or agrarian societies. The tools of the Information Society are not lathes or plows, but computers and telecommunications.

We would not be wrong if we say that the most discussed topic in the economic, political, social and cultural life of the countries of the 21st century is the processes of globalization and its effects. After all, there is almost no country, state, society, or any field where this concept has not penetrated. Views on globalization are so diverse and conflicting that it is impossible to describe the concept as clearly positive or negative.

Globalization is an objective and legal process that leads to the gradual unification and integration of all countries and nations into a single economic, political, cultural and educational system.

One of the important features of the information age is globalization processes. The term "Globalization" was first mentioned by the American scientist T. Levitt in one of the issues of "Harvard Business Review" in 1983. At that time, the author explained the process of integration of various regional markets produced by large multinational corporations with the process of Globalization. The merger of such economic associations or economic globalization can be a guarantee of development.

However, today, when the globalization of cultures and values is taking place rapidly, what will happen to our values and national culture, which our ancestors cherished for centuries and which make up our national identity? It is natural to think about such questions.



## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

In the process of globalization, our culture, values and the Western culture of the so-called "Third World countries" collide, resulting in a process of adaptation and selection.

Although the term "information society" began to be used when computerization became widespread and information and digital technologies began to actively develop, the concept of "information society" appeared in the 1940s with the emergence of cybernetics. This concept is associated with the names of American scientists K. Shannon, N. Wiener, D. von Neumann, English thinker and cryptographer A. Turing, Russian mathematician ANKolmogorov. The Japanese version of the term "Information Society" appeared in a 1961 conversation between Kisho Kurokawa and Tadao Umesao. Later, this term was used in the works of T. Umesao and F. Machlup, which appeared almost simultaneously - in Japan and the USA.

**Information has always occupied an important place in the life of society and in the life of an individual. In the history of mankind, the process of development of the means of collecting, storing and transmitting information has not been smooth, and events of global importance called "Information Revolution" have occurred several times in the field of information.**

The first information revolution. The first information revolution is associated with the discovery of writing. Writing allowed mankind to collect knowledge and pass it down to generations. Civilizations that had their own writing are known to have reached a higher economic and cultural level than others. Examples of this are Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China. In this regard, the transition from pictographic and hieroglyphic writing to alphabetic writing became particularly important.

The second informational revolution. The second information revolution is associated with the invention of printing in the middle of the 16th century. This event created an opportunity not only to preserve information, but also to disseminate it to the public. Literacy left the sphere of individual classes and entered the mass. These accelerated the process of scientific and technical development. Books pushed the process of creation of universal civilization beyond the boundaries of knowledge of individual countries.

The third information revolution . The third information revolution is related to the development of communication tools at the end of the 19th century. The telegraph, telephone and radio made it possible to transmit and receive information over various distances. This stage of human development became the prelude to the process of "globalization". The development of the means of information transmission has led to the rapid development of science and technology, which requires fast and reliable means of communication.

The fourth information revolution . The fourth information revolution is associated with the emergence of microprocessor technology and, in particular, personal computers in the 70s of the 20th century. It should be noted that the information revolution was not caused by the emergence of computers in the middle of the 20th century, but by the widespread use of microprocessor systems. This process radically changed information storage and retrieval systems and led to the emergence and development of computer

## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

telecommunications. It was the fourth information revolution that became the basis for the development of the "Information Society". As a result, large flows of information were created. In the middle of the 20th century, this situation was also called the "Information explosion". According to experts, the accumulation and development of knowledge was very slow before 1900, after 1900 it doubled every 50 years, after 1950 it doubled every 10 years, from 1970 every 5 years, from the end of the 20th century is increasing by 2 times every year.

A number of political scientists and political economists emphasize that there are aspects that distinguish the concept of information society from post-industrialism. However, although the concept of the information society aims to replace the theory of post-industrial society, its proponents repeat and further develop a number of the most important principles of technocracy and traditional futurology. D. Bell, who formed the theory of post-industrial society, is currently acting as a supporter of the concept of information society. For Bell himself, the concept of information society became a unique new stage in the development of the theory of post-industrial society. As Bell noted, "a revolution in the organization and processing of information and knowledge, in which the computer plays a central role, is developing in the context of what I call the post-industrial society".

James Martin, the information society means the "advanced post-industrial society" that emerged primarily in the West. In his opinion, it is no coincidence that the information society was first established in the countries where the post-industrial society was formed in the 1960s and 1970s - Japan, the USA and Western Europe. James Martin tried to define and form the main characteristics of the information society according to the following criteria:

Technological criterion : information technology widely used in production, institutions, educational system and daily life is the main factor.

Social criterion : information acts as an important stimulus for changing the quality of life, forms and confirms "information consciousness" with the possibility of wide access to information.

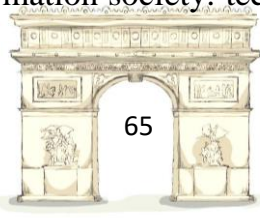
Economic criterion: information is the main factor of the economy as a resource, service, product, source of added value and employment.

Political Criterion: Freedom of information leading to a political process characterized by growing participation and consensus among different classes and social strata of the population.

Cultural criterion : recognition of the cultural value of information by helping to establish informational values in the interests of the development of the individual and society as a whole.

At the same time, Martin emphasizes the idea that communication is " a key element of the information society".

Another British sociologist, Frank Webster, also notes five main types of information that can be used to define the information society: technological, economic, professional,



MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

spatial, and cultural. According to Webster, the nature of data has changed the way we live today. How we behave is based on theoretical knowledge and information.

Also, the large-scale introduction of information and communication and Internet technologies into all spheres of society's life has increased the urgency of the issues of protecting young people from dangers in the information field, from ideological attacks coming from abroad, and from the destructive effects of their minds. Users of social networks, computer games, and consumers of video and film products are faced with information that has a negative impact on their physical and moral development.

In this regard, the experience of developed democratic countries is particularly noteworthy, where these issues are solved through the following tasks:

- development of national legislation aimed at protecting young people and children in the information space;
- improving media literacy, communication etiquette in the network;
- Creation of technical mechanisms to support safe operation on the Internet;
- ensuring broad participation and mutual cooperation of state bodies, educational institutions, family, civil society institutions, mass media, etc. in solving these issues.

Formation of young people's ability to use the Internet rationally, strengthening their ideological immunity, increasing national information resources on the global network, material and moral support for young web inventors, various contests and contests by sites in this regard. conducting, encouraging young people can be an effective solution to this problem.

The problem is whether our national character will withstand the tests of the globalization process or not. That's why, in the conditions of today's widespread globalization, ensuring the harmony of education has become an urgent task. Because if education is separated from upbringing, i.e., if we limit ourselves only to giving knowledge to young people, they can acquire this knowledge, but they are deprived of such values as patriotism, nationalism, responsibility to parents, neighborhood. will remain. The occurrence of such a situation may lead to the formation of negative conditions for the development of the country and the development of the individual in the future. Therefore, Globalization serves development in the life of individuals and society in terms of being able to quickly use the achievements of world science, creating opportunities to use modern techniques and technologies, and increasing cooperation in solving various global problems, but also causes problems. For example, alienation in nationality, loss of identity, erosion of spiritual and moral values, sharp blow to national cultures, development of economic or ideological dependence.

It follows that globalization, whether positive or negative, has a rapid impact on society and individual life, especially on the minds and worldviews of young people, as well as on lifestyles. For this reason, it is necessary to rapidly develop the skills to be able to take a reasonable and sufficiently critical approach to the process of globalization and to stand firmly against its harmful effects. It is especially dangerous that the more negative effects of globalization come in mainly under certain guises. This is called the information attack "mass we can see as an example of the harmful effects of "culture".

## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

Mass culture of the 21st century appears in a modern form - under the guise of integration into the developed cultural world, liberalization, democratization. It is the demand of the times to be able to understand the sharp difference between the negative situations behind these masks and the vices they can form and universal human values.

"Globalization, in essence, is not the process of formation of a single civilization based on universal human values, which is praised in the sky, but represents a completely different situation - the expansion of the "Western" model of civilization and the adaptation of the world to this model. The process called globalization today can be more accurately expressed as Arabization"<sup>330</sup>. This process is characterized by the fact that it threatens the national spirituality and morals and leaves the society on the ideological track.

According to American scientist Dennis Brutus, "globalization" operates on the basis of "profits before people" principle. With the spread of this process, the human dignity is disappearing in social life, and money is establishing its rule over morality.

It is necessary to carry out all forms of education in a harmonious manner in the process of bringing up a mature generation that can stand firmly against the negative effects of globalization.

In the conditions of globalization and integration, educating young people, who are the future of our country, faithful to the honorable heritage and traditions of our great ancestors is becoming more urgent than ever.

In conclusion, we can say that in today's information age, every society, state, nation, and individual should take into account its historical experience, traditions, national and universal values, and form its own position with a deep understanding of the positive and negative features of globalization. , otherwise, falling under the influence of this or that ideology, it is inevitable that he will lose his way of development. In fact, as long as there are threats in the information space, it is impossible to put a limit on our National information space. Therefore, creating a healthy information environment for young people and protecting the integrity of their spiritual world is one of our main tasks.

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MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

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