



STUDYING THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses the history of education in Uzbekistan through the study of digital technologies. In today's world, one of the main challenges is to provide modern education to young people and thus ensure the sustainable development of the country. It is true that in today's fast-paced world, learning how to access and use information has become a major goal for young people.

KEYWORDS: Digital technology, international relations, digital diplomacy, scientific research.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 50 years, the development of digital technology has brought about significant changes in human life. A variety of methods and tools are now being used to effectively organize education. Although a lot of work has been done in this direction, life itself puts on the agenda the need to do a lot of work in the field.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The subject "History of Education" is aimed at forming a systematic understanding of the

general foundations of the history of education in Uzbekistan and the world. Includes students in the formation and development of global and local education, the formation of their concept of interdependence. It should be noted that education today is unimaginable without digital means of communication. Today, most educators know little about modern technology, even though they know how to use a projector effectively in digital communication.

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This can lead to various problems in the organization of education. Speaking of digital technologies, it is worth remembering that online mailing lists, telnet, yuneset, e-pulpits, etc., are characterized by high efficiency. It is a well-known fact that in the traditional way of teaching, a teacher becomes an active student listener. This can lead to the loss of knowledge over time. The modern educational process allows students to work more on themselves. That is, the student reads the subject, masters it, independently finds new information and analyzes it. Organizing a modern educational process requires a lot of effort and potential. To do this, the use of digital technologies gives good results. Especially the internet, telnet, e-pulpit and so on. Such technologies in education:

- Activation of students' knowledge, modeling;
- Complex use of any means;
- Allows students to objectively assess the knowledge of the computer.

In addition, the use of digital technologies will lead to full coverage of the audience and a love of science. At the same time, the availability and quality of the Internet in the educational institution will help to improve the quality of education and the history of education. Digital technology is spreading rapidly in many parts of the world. In many cases, digital technology has boosted growth, expanded capabilities, and improved service delivery. To make the most of the digital revolution, countries also need to work on "analog fillers" by strengthening the rules that ensure competition between enterprises, adapting the skills of workers to the requirements of the new economy and ensuring the sustainability of institutions.

In the history of mankind, it is possible to distinguish several stages in the development of human society. These stages differ in the main ways in which they ensure the existence of society and the type of resources that

human beings use and play a major role in its implementation. These stages include: harvesting and hunting, agricultural and industrial stages. Our era is in the last stage of the industrial stage of social development of the most developed countries of the world. They make the transition to the next stage, which is called "information". Community infrastructure is shaped by the ways and means of collecting, processing, storing and disseminating information. Information becomes a strategic resource. Therefore, from the second half of the twentieth century onwards, the main determining factor in the socio-economic development of a society in a civilized world was the transition from the "economy of things" to the "economy of knowledge"; increasing the importance and role of information in solving almost all the problems of the world community. This is convincing evidence that the scientific and technological revolution is gradually becoming intellectual and information, information is becoming not only an object of communication, but also an indispensable and effective modern tool for organizing and managing useful goods, social production, science, culture. Modern advances in computer science, computer technology, fast printing and telecommunications have created new types of high technology, i.e. information technology.

The results of scientific and applied research in the field of informatics, computer technology and communications have laid a solid foundation for the emergence of a new field of knowledge and production - the information industry. As a technology of automated information processing, the world of information services, computer production and computerization is successfully developing; the telecommunications industry and technology has made an unprecedented scale and quality leap - from the simplest communication line to space, covering

millions of consumers and representing a wide range of opportunities to transport information and connect their consumers to each other. This whole complex (with its functions of the consumer, informatics, all technical means of information supply, information technology and information services, etc.) forms the infrastructure and information space for the implementation of infrastructure of society.

Thus, digitalization is a complex process of informing socio-economic development on the basis of modern society through digital technologies and appropriate technical means. One of the main goals of e-diplomacy is to create a positive international image of the country and increase its prestige.

Despite the fact that social networks strive to adhere to the principles of democracy, today the states play a key role as innovators for the Internet audience. Incumbent presidents, prime ministers, heads of parliaments and other government officials have more than a thousand private profiles on Twitter and more than 700 on Facebook, disseminates information to an audience of more than one billion members. Constructivism, in turn, provides new opportunities for researchers in the study of digital diplomacy, and the analysis of users' moods, reactions, and tone of comment provides a basis for understanding the identities, values, and changing preferences of community groups on specific political issues in a particular country. In addition, the use of constructivist methods allows us to draw conclusions about the impact of individual posts of political power or information campaigns on the value orientations of the target audience.

Multimedia, overhead projectors, computers, laptops, Internet-connected TVs, telephone lines, smart boards, and projectors play the role of digital education system tools. Today, equipping the education system with

them ensures the quality of lessons for students. Under the conditions of the pandemic, the use of digital technologies in the education system has proven to be effective. Online television lessons can be seen as a prelude to the transition to digital education. This process proved that it is possible for a student to learn without leaving home. If we think about other advantages of the transition to digital education, it is appropriate to include the following.

- Textbooks are transferred to electronic screens;
- Students will have the opportunity to study anywhere and at any time;
- Students will have the opportunity to choose subjects and study at home, even in remote villages where there is a shortage of specialists;
- A culture of receiving and using information on the Internet is formed;
- raises the education system to a new level, sharply reduces the cost of time and money;
- In the "digital world" will have the advantage of not getting lost and finding a good job.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in today's highly complex and rapidly changing international relations, information and communication technologies, especially digital technologies, have a strong position in the country's foreign policy and foreign economic development, also plays an important role in the effective implementation of priorities in the field of activity.

Widespread use of digital technologies and ensuring that professionals in this field have modern knowledge and skills has become an integral part of the country's foreign policy.

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