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materiallar to‘plami

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF USE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

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Annotation: The word "ICT" now covers a wide range of cultural phenomena associated with the aforementioned areas of activity as well as the legal and unofficial laws that control them. the goal of a material production approach is to produce information for human analysis and adoption based on, it serves the goal of information technology, which is to meet the demands of an individual or system. the choice of what to do.

Keywords: *information technology, a phenomenon, common knowledge, communication technologies, a variety of activities, information and communication technology*

Аннотация: Слово «ИТ» теперь охватывает широкий спектр культурных явлений, связанных с вышеупомянутыми сферами деятельности, а также легальными и неофициальными законами, которые их контролируют. Целью подхода к материальному производству является производство информации для человеческого анализа и принятия на основе, он служит цели информационных технологий, которая заключается в удовлетворении потребностей человека или системы. выбор, что делать.

Ключевые слова*: информационные технологии, явление, общеизвестные знания, коммуникационные технологии, разнообразие деятельности, информационно-коммуникационные технологии*

Annotatsiya: Endilikda “AKT” so‘zi yuqorida qayd etilgan faoliyat sohalari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan madaniy hodisalarning keng doirasini hamda ularni nazorat qiluvchi huquqiy va norasmiy qonunlarni qamrab oladi. moddiy ishlab chiqarish yondashuvining maqsadi inson tomonidan tahlil qilish va qabul qilish uchun ma'lumot ishlab chiqarishdan iborat bo'lib, u axborot texnologiyalarining maqsadiga xizmat qiladi, bu shaxs yoki tizimning talablarini qondirishdir. nima qilish kerakligini tanlash.

Kalit so'zlar: *axborot texnologiyalari, hodisa, umumiy bilim, aloqa texnologiyalari, turli xil faoliyat turlari, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari*

The word "technology" can be translated from Greek to mean "art," "skill," or "to do things," which refers to an action, a process, or a sequence of acts, with the intention of reaching a specific goal. The process is carried out using a wide range of instruments and methods. The word "technology" is used to refer to a collection of methods and processes for manufacturing, processing, and altering the condition, properties, or shape of raw materials or other materials when used only in the context

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of material production. To create the final material, technology continuously transforms the nature or initial state of the matter.

The term "information technology" (IT) evolved to define the process of using a range of means and ways of gathering, data transfer, gathering, processing, storing, displaying, and using information since, as was previously mentioned, producing information has become the predominant form of human activity.

Obtaining recent, high-quality data about an object's condition, a phenomenon, or a process is known as gathering primary information. This means that if the goal of a material production approach is to produce information for human analysis and adoption based on it, it serves the goal of information technology, which is to meet the demands of an individual or system the choice of what to do. The same is true of information processing technologies, including books and films based on it. Speaking, writing, radio, telegraph, and other communication technologies have existed for a very long time. As the most effective information processing methods and ways to employ the aforementioned strategies and techniques in regard to data from the application of current technology, such as computers, the phrase itself only became well-known with the introduction of computers.

Therefore, a variety of activities based on the integrated use of various information processes inside a single technical complex driven by computer technology are provided by modern information technologies. At the moment, the words "modern" and "computer" are synonyms and employed in a specific context. The activities listed above include the transfer and communication of information. link for ultimate message delivery, information, and link). As a result, an improvement in information communications was associated with the advancement of information and communication technologies (and the concept of ICT).

Information gathering, storing, processing, presenting, and transmitting methods fall under the umbrella of "information and communication technology" (ICT), which covers a wide range of methods, procedures, and algorithms. Recognize the wide range of components, practices, and legal frameworks governing the collection, handling, and dissemination of information in industrial, public, and interpersonal communication as well as all technological and commercial domains that directly or indirectly support the processes mentioned above.

The word "ICT" now covers a wide range of cultural phenomena associated with the aforementioned areas of activity as well as the legal and unofficial laws that control them. It also encompasses microelectronics, the creation and manufacture of computers and software, communications (radio, television, and telephony), mobile services, providing Internet access, offering Internet information resources, and microelectronics. The terms information technology and computer technology are frequently used interchangeably since all current information technologies are somehow connected to the use of computers.

The more general term "information technology" includes computer technology. At the same time, "modern information technologies" denotes information technologies that leverage current computer and networking resources. technology development in information and communication If we select tools as a trait that

facilitates the processing of information, we may identify the subsequent stages of ICT development.

The earliest period in human history was the longest and can be said to have begun roughly 100,000 ears ago, when human language first emerged as a form of communication. Its major turning points were the invention of writing (around 5,000–6,000 ears ago), the development of information carriers (like stone, clay tablets, papyrus, parchment, and paper), the emergence of libraries (which served as information hubs), and the invention of printing (around the fifteenth century AD).

The second stage spans the period from the middle of the 19th century to the 1950s. The telegraph (1832), the telephone (1876), the radio (1895), the cinema (1895), and wireless picture transmission (1911), among other new technologies and communications, television for industry (late 20th century). Numerous things set it apart. The mechanisms of information transfer in mechanical and electrical engineering are increasingly advanced. The tools at this level are mechanical typewriters. telephone, voice recorder, etc. These ICTs made it easier for people to understand how the worldwide system of high-speed transmission, storage, and concentration facts was created. As a result, information emerged as the catalyst for technological, social, and economic progress. All of mankind has become the consumer of information, making it one of the most valuable categories of mass-produced items. The emphasis on information technology is shifting from how information is presented to how it is produced.

"Electronic" technologies, whose tools are large computers, automated control systems (ACS) built on them, and information retrieval systems outfitted with a wide variety of fundamental and specialized software systems, are becoming more and more widespread between the early 1970s and the middle of the 1980s. The focus of these technologies is gradually changing to the administration of the content side of information for eleven environments of many facets of public life, especially in the management of analytical work. Beginning to appear were the first educational shows with teachers on board.

The sixth stage, sometimes known as the "computer technology stage," has just begun. It is categorized as the era of network technology. Many places are only getting started. extensively utilized local and international computer networks. They are expected to expand quickly in the foreseeable future.

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