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*materiallar to‘plami*

# Formation of information culture as the goal of training, education, and development of Students

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***Annotation:*** *It is most important characteristics are acknowledged as "a deep, conscious, and respectful attitude towards the heritage of the past, the ability to creatively perceive and transform reality in one or another sphere of life. The information culture of most people is formed within the educational sphere of the information society, the foundation of which is the general average education, the components of which are the training, education, and development of the student.*
***Keywords:*** *major challenge, information culture, information society, general culture, modern technologies, Personality development*
***Аннотация:*** *Важнейшими характеристиками признаются «глубокое, осознанное и уважительное отношение к наследию прошлого, способность творчески воспринимать и преобразовывать реальность в той или иной сфере жизни». Информационная культура большинства людей формируется в условиях образовательной сферы информационного общества, основой которой является всеобщее среднее образование, компонентами которого являются обучение, воспитание и развитие учащегося.*
***Ключевые слова****: главный вызов, информационная культура, информационное общество, общая культура, современные технологии, развитие личности*
***Annotatsiya:*** *Eng muhim xususiyatlar "o'tmish merosiga chuqur, ongli va hurmatli munosabat, hayotning u yoki bu sohasida voqelikni ijodiy idrok etish va o'zgartirish qobiliyati" deb e'tirof etiladi. Aksariyat odamlarning axborot madaniyati axborot jamiyatining ta'lim sohasida shakllanadi, uning asosini umumiy o'rta ta'lim tashkil etadi, uning tarkibiy qismlari o'quvchini tayyorlash, tarbiyalash va rivojlantirishdir.*
***Kalit so'zlar:*** *asosiy muammo, axborot madaniyati, axborot jamiyati, umumiy madaniyat, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, Shaxsni rivojlantirish*

A major challenge for education is to lay the groundwork for the future specialist's information culture as a result of modern society's shift to the information era of its development. There is little doubt that one aspect of general culture is information culture. Its most important characteristics are acknowledged as "a deep, conscious, and respectful attitude towards the heritage of the past, the ability to creatively perceive and transform reality in one or another sphere of life." The personal development of a teacher is straightforward within the context of such a cultural understanding. This opens the door for him and his students to accomplish one of the primary goals of education: from the dialogue of people and cultures through the identification and development of the individual's creative potential to the mutual enrichment and



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productive interaction of human communities. It is necessary to introduce him to information and communication opportunities offered by modern technologies, as well as to information culture. As a result, the information culture of a person who belongs to the modern information society can be described as a part of their professional and general culture, linked to them by common categories (culture of thinking, behavior, communication, and activity), and consisting primarily of the following:

1) acceptance of the humanistic value of information-related human activity on a personal level;

2) a culture of communication and cooperation in the field of computer science and IR technologies;

3) competence and free orientation in the field of IC technologies; and 4) flexibility and adaptability of thinking;

4) anticipating information-related outcomes, and adjusting professionally and socially to continually changing information environments;

5) Apply ICT's advantages to business tasks in the most efficient way possible;

6) understanding of accountability for activities taken when using ICT technologies, knowledge of and adherence to fundamental legal standards governing information relationships;

7) Use of scientific concepts in labor organization, informational activities, and professional activities.

The majority of individuals create their information cultures as a result of the information society's educational system, which has as its cornerstone the general average education and as its constituent parts the student's training, education, and development. Therefore, without the application of IR technology in all facets of school life, current general secondary education is unimaginable. The growth of the information society and the digitalization of education are strongly related. In all areas of educational activity, the development of the information society has a significant impact. On the other hand, the informatization of education, which shapes the information culture of its participants, contributes to the informatization of society.

**Goals dictate the objectives.**

Three main teaching objectives are noted in the pedagogical literature:

1) Strengthening the educational process at all levels.

2) Personality development of the pupil.

3) The establishment of societal order.

Introducing ICT into school has one common goal: developing students. ICT competence, which is divided into three categories of tasks based on the general The educational process is oriented as follows:

1) **Educational goals**:
   • forming in students particular knowledge systems that develop by teaching interdisciplinary classes (studying numerous subjects at once); disciplines)
   • the mastery of reproductive abilities among pupils (resulting from calculations, systematization, classification, and result verification, processing, analysis, and synthesis ability to organize an experiment);

• creation of a foundational knowledge and skill system and ongoing replenishment of these resources; development; • broadening the variety of after-school activities for students (clubs, sections, elective classes, school science societies, and electives); • strengthening links between disciplines;
• creating a more deliberate and in-depth approach to learning (which results in a deeper comprehension of the subject matter); • enabling and systematizing the administrative and teaching professions' professional operations; enhancing the efficiency and objectivity of tracking and assessing learning outcomes;
• Instructions on techniques for friendly dialogue and understanding.

**2) Educational assignments**

• improving the effectiveness of students' extracurricular activities;
• fostering informal and interpersonal communication skills between students and teachers;
• planning enjoyable leisure activities for kids and teenagers;
• setting up efficient and effective communication between parents, instructors, and students;
• fostering a mindset that views ICT as a tool for self-expression, learning, and creativity;
• enhancing all types of extracurricular activities' educational value.

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# ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPES.

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Abbreviations in medical prescriptions serve several vital purposes. They streamline documentation, ensuring efficiency and clarity in communication between healthcare providers. In a field where time can be the difference between life and death, concise abbreviations aid in quick comprehension, minimizing the chances of misinterpretation.However, despite their conveniences, abbreviations can also be a double-edged sword. Misinterpretation of an abbreviation can lead to medication errors, contributing to adverse patient outcomes. The potential for confusion or misreading of abbreviations remains a substantial concern in the medical community.

To mitigate risks associated with misinterpretation, health organizations and regulatory bodies have developed standard lists of approved medical abbreviations. These lists aim to reduce ambiguity and errors in prescription writing. Such standardization ensures a common language among healthcare professionals, minimizing the probability of miscommunication and enhancing patient safety.

Moreover, healthcare professionals are encouraged to adopt strategies to prevent abbreviation-related errors. These may include double-checking abbreviations, avoiding ambiguous shorthand, and utilizing electronic prescription systems that often auto-expand abbreviations or highlight potential errors. In the context of prescription writing, specific abbreviations are prevalent. For instance, "qd" (once daily), "BID" (twice a day), and "TID" (three times a day) denote the frequency of medication administration. "PO" signifies oral administration, "PRN" indicates "as needed," and "QHS" refers to a medication to be taken at bedtime. These abbreviations, while commonly used and generally understood, can also pose risks if misinterpreted. The field of medicine is dynamic, and new abbreviations and terminologies emerge regularly. As a result, healthcare professionals must remain vigilant, staying updated on approved abbreviations and employing a standardized approach to prescription writing. Continuous education, training, and effective communication among healthcare teams are vital to ensuring patient safety and reducing the potential for errors related to prescription abbreviations. Furthermore, patient education is equally crucial. Encouraging patients to familiarize themselves with their prescribed medications, including both full names and any abbreviations, empowers them to take an active role in their own healthcare, thereby reducing the risk of medication errors. In conclusion, while abbreviations in medical prescriptions serve as efficient tools for communication, they carry inherent risks if not used carefully. The standardization of abbreviations and the promotion of clear, effective communication among healthcare professionals and patients are imperative in ensuring patient safety and reducing the likelihood of medication errors. In the ever-evolving landscape of medicine, a cautious and standardized approach to abbreviation usage remains a cornerstone of safe and effective healthcare practices. Prescribing medications is a critical aspect of medical practice. Physicians, nurses, and pharmacists rely on clear and precise instructions to ensure the safe and effective treatment of patients. To streamline the prescription