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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the emergence of a new environment for the accumulation of information on typewritten media, the development of means of communication that ensure the delivery of information to any point of the earth without significant restrictions in time, a wide coverage of the population by means of communication and the possibility of automated processing of information using a computer according to specified algorithms.

KEYWORDS

Development, foundations, information, technology, theory, external environment, exchanging information, computer science.

INTRODUCTION

The transition to the new millennium coincides with the change of eras in the development of society. The era of industrial society should be replaced by the era of information technology, when humanity is moving

to a new stage of information development. In the 21st century the level of development of the state will be determined rather than by the volume of industrial output, but by the state of science and education,



which characterizes the quality of knowledge produced.

Indeed, in the modern world it is impossible to take any progressive step, to solve any universal or particular problems without appropriate information support, i.e. obtaining information from the external environment, its appropriate analysis and prompt decision-making. Information has become a strategic resource of society, and the body of knowledge has become a decisive factor in the development of any country. [1]

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

For the first time in the history of the development of civilization, a person has opportunities that enhance his intellectual abilities: a computer and a computer network. The creation of a computer and means of processing and exchanging information at a new level is due to a new natural science - informatics, which arose in the middle of the 20th century. on the achievements of mathematics, physics, cybernetics, information theory.

From the theoretical foundations of computer technology, computer science in our time has become a science that studies the laws and methods of accumulation, processing, transmission and assimilation of information using computers and communications. In the bowels of informatics, more and more new information technologies are being born, allowing a person to successfully operate with an increasing information flow.

Informatics has become necessary for any specialist who wants to improve their intellectual activity.

At present, it is difficult, if not impossible, to manage a modern enterprise without knowledge of information systems and the methods by which information

systems make the activities of any organization more competent and efficient. Only with the help of information systems, firms and global corporations successfully operate, producing useful products and providing the necessary service to society. [2]

The technical basis of information processing and transmission systems is information technology, the study of which at the user level is devoted to this book. Let's define right away that by information technology we will understand the methods, systems and tools used to store, process, perceive and transmit information in all possible forms and use it in all aspects of our multifaceted life.

It is impossible to name any other technology that could be compared with information technology in its impact on society. Information technologies integrate the fruits of the human mind and skill: computer databases, computer networks and telecommunications systems in networks, radio broadcasting, television, information support of society through satellite repeaters, electronic commerce and electronic business, artificial intelligence systems that help a person make decisions in a complex information environment.

Thanks to the global Internet network, our planet is turning into a system of global communication between people and the collective use of society's information resources. A technical platform is being created for an even more progressive development of human intelligence. As academician N.N. Moiseev, "the rate of development of knowledge is growing not only with the growth of the number of people involved in the creative process, but even more so with the intensity of information exchanges", which is facilitated by the development of global computer networks.

Information technologies significantly increase the efficiency of human activity by automating the processing of information and calculations.

Information technology has an integrating property in relation to all other technologies. So, in information systems in which the processes of real relations are modeled (an industrial enterprise, a transport company, a bank, a sports association, an insurance company, etc.), a kind of synthesis of various knowledge in a particular subject area takes place on a computer base. Due to the preliminary formalization of this knowledge, it is possible to manipulate and analyze situations. Databases, and then knowledge bases, allow some automation of scientific activity.

It can be said without exaggeration that information technologies form the cutting edge of scientific and technological progress, create an information foundation for the development of science and other technologies.

The emergence of speech marked the beginning of human history. It was speech that allowed a person to rise above other biological objects. Speech is a fundamental difference between a person and all living organisms. In essence, language is a method of encoding a message that a person reproduces. Although messages are formed by other living beings, and even plants, the message of a person is distinguished by the complexity of the code used and its very high arbitrariness.

The transmission of information through speech not only gave rise to the possibility of a rapid exchange of knowledge, but also played a decisive role in the transformation of people into human civilization. Ever since man became a source and consumer of information, knowledge has become the main result of his life activity. No wonder four centuries ago, the

English philosopher Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, said: "knowledge is power." The power of information and knowledge lies in the fact that with their help new opportunities for a person are revealed.

Lednev V.S claims that throughout the development of civilization, there have been several information revolutions, mainly related to the ways of presenting and processing information. With each such revolution, humanity moved to a new stage of development. [5]

CONCLUSION

Perhaps, historically, writing should be called the first stage of information technology, the next stage - invented in the 15th century. typography. The development of the sciences, stimulated by printing, accelerated the rate of accumulation of professional knowledge. Knowledge, realized through the labor process in machine tools, machines, structures, research, etc., became a source of new ideas and scientific directions.

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