

Volume 2, Issue 2, February 2024 ISSN (E): 2810-6466 Website: https://academiaone.org/index.php/8



Student The Importance of Using Computer Technologies in Mental Education of Young People

Zholmurodov Oybek

JDP U Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology Teacher

Abstract. This article is devoted to the issues of the content of the use of computer technologies in the mental education of students. It is also desirable to use the achievements of computerization of educational processes. The importance of effective use of modern computers in the educational process has been studied.

Key words: intellectual education , computer technology, technocratic, information, methodological-didactic, mind, consciousness, science, knowledge, perception, thought, scientific thought, new thought, thinking, creation, creativity.

Today, computerization of education is the demand of the time, it is difficult to find a field that does not use the achievements of computer science, and they are also finding their place as a reliable universal didactic tool and basis in various aspects of our life.

It is possible to achieve high results in the creation and application of computer technology in the education of the young generation, encouraging them to creative activities. The process of education is a continuous process, which is formed in the family, neighborhood, school, university.

Focusing on a clearly defined goal in educational technology, establishing regular interaction with the student, and using computer technologies it is desirable to organize and ensure full coverage of the educational process.

Realizing this need, the leadership of our republic is paying more attention to this area. For example, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 23, 2001 "On the measures to organize the development of the program for the development of computer and information technologies in 2001-2005, to ensure the widespread penetration of the Internet into international information systems" or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 200 of June 6, 2002 "On measures for further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies" is proof of the strong attention to this field in our country.

The rapid development of information technologies has opened up new perspectives in the field of education, along with the significant reduction of time and space barriers in the dissemination of information.

It is safe to say that in the modern world there is a tendency to combine education and information technologies and on this basis, in particular, to form new integrated educational technologies based on computer technologies. With the use of computer technologies, it became possible to increase educational information in an unlimited and very cheap way, and to deliver it quickly and purposefully.

In this case, education becomes interactive, the importance of students' independent work increases, the intensity of the learning process increases significantly, etc. These advantages have led to the activation of the work of many higher educational institutions, technical institutes and colleges. Conversion of computer technologies to the traditional model of the educational process.





Volume 2, Issue 2, February 2024 ISSN (E): 2810-6466 Website: https://academiaone.org/index.php/8

The use of information technologies should be considered in the integral unity of all components of the educational process, including organizational, didactic, methodological, theoretical-methodical and economic activities.

Understanding and creative approach to technologies in the organization of the educational process, effective use of organizational forms, tools and methods of education and its management depend on the teacher's methodological preparation. This requires the introduction of the technology of the educational process.

The task of educational activities outside the classroom is not only to keep young people busy, but it is much more complex, that is, to strengthen their knowledge acquired in lessons, to lose interest in our national values, and to make their life fun and exciting. The task of the class teacher is responsible and important in the organization of educational work, as in the course of the lesson.

If we pay attention to the information used in the mental education of students, we need to collect a very large amount of information in this regard, that is, it will be necessary to have a database for each of them.

So, now the task is to correctly understand the content of the above information, use the mind, create databases based on them and divide them into systems suitable for the planned goals and tasks, create optimal options for using them in the educational process, method, consists of developing means and ways.

Of course, this is a large-scale work, and its solution requires a high intellectual capacity of the researcher. Because the use of scientific and technical achievements in the development of society greatly accelerates the level of development. In this regard, the following opinion of D. Ashurova and Z. Yuldoshev is noteworthy: "According to the confessions of sociologists, humanity is moving into a technocratic space in its development."

The basis of the principles of development in this space is the rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology into all aspects of society's life based on computer technologies. Globalization of economic relations, relativization of international borders under the influence of financial and information flows, as well as the rapid introduction of the latest achievements in the field of science into production and the creation of high-performance technologies are the cause of critical situations in relation to the individual: the informational transformation of the individual society. renewal is happening faster than the biological renewal of some individuals, i.e. generational change [69].

There is a need to separate databases and their systems into information views for practical use. Of course, this requires the educator to remember a large amount of information and use it effectively in the right places. Not every teacher can handle such a large amount of work. For this reason, it is appropriate to use the achievements of computerization of educational processes in such processes. In order to effectively use modern computers in the educational process, it is necessary to scientifically base the algorithmic system of that process [36,] and on this basis it is possible to move to the optimal control of the process.

Here is a sequence of algorithmic stages of improving students' mental education in raising their scientific worldview:

1. Information related to the direction (mind, consciousness, science, knowledge, perception, thought, scientific thought, new thought, thinking, creation, creativity) and their types are determined;

2. Identifying the problem related to the direction (sharpening the mind, providing mental education, forming a worldview, developing a scientific worldview) and dividing them into systems, taking into account the information to be studied (data system);





3. To select the separate systems suitable for the studied subject and to develop an appropriate algorithm for it, to make the selected, i.e. systematized data suitable for the blocks of the studied subject, and to make them look like useful information;

4. Creation of a database on the subject being studied and the technology of how to use them in which part of the subject;

5. Development of a management algorithm for their use, taking into account the studied subject (department, chapter, course, science) databases and the corresponding information bank;

6. Scientific-theoretical substantiation of the control algorithm's complete representation of the research object and its functional task;

7. Scientifically and methodologically analyze the developed theoretical foundations and create the technology for using them in the improvement and development of the educational process;8. Development of recommendations to achieve the selection of options that have a positive pedagogical effect;

9. To develop a criterion for evaluating students based on the obtained results in order to rate the expansion of the scientific worldview formed by students;

10. Analyzing the results of the technology of expanding students' scientific outlook and preparing a system of recommendations for the use of this technology in practical activities based on them;

11. Elucidating the advantages of students with a broad scientific outlook in entering creative activities and preparing guidelines and instructions for attracting students to this direction based on these;

12. Preparing future teachers to teach their students to think creatively.

Now, based on the above sequences, we will give a brief description of the functional task of each stage. Of course, it is necessary to pay attention to the direction of the specialty being prepared when giving mental training to future specialists and expanding their scientific worldview, otherwise we may go astray in expanding the scientific worldview of future specialists.

It is known that the Higher Technical Educational Institutions or the Higher Pedagogical Educational Institutions and the socio-humanitarian, natural scientific and other such fields within them are trained. It is better to carry out the scientific research conducted in them in accordance with the requirements for the professional training of the future specialist and the requirements of the state educational standards.

In expressing this algorithmic sequence, the instructional information of KhaToragulov on the topic "Algorithmic stages of conducting scientific research" was used [26]. So, we will determine the tasks in the directions mentioned above.

So, the task of the first stage consists of the following: information and definitions of human intellectual potential are collected. In this, a sequence corresponding to human intellectual maturity is formed, that is, intelligence, consciousness, perception, science, knowledge, thought, new thought, scientific thought, thinking, creativity, creativity, creative process, creative activity, desire. Along with the definition of each of the skills, ability, talent, etc., their importance in expanding the spiritual and scientific outlook of a person is prepared by dividing into systems.

The purpose of this is to prepare information bases that are convenient for use in education in the process of expanding the scientific worldview of students. Also, the use of these information bases in providing intellectual education to students was taken into consideration. The task of the second stage is to determine the problem related to the direction and to determine the mechanism of using the databases of the first stage in the direction of solving this problem. At this stage, work can be done in the following sequence:





1. Finding effective means of mental training.

2. The development of the scientific outlook is carried out mainly on the basis of scientific values and their monitoring. There is no doubt that explaining the transformation of scientific values into material or spiritual values as a result of their widespread use will have positive pedagogical effects in this area. In this process, the use of mental operations, such as choosing the most optimal among new ideas, scientific ideas, problems and their solutions, also gives positive results.

List of references

- 1. Muhammedov I., Torakulov XA Scientific-theoretical foundations of modern pedagogical research. Tashkent: Science, 2004. 200 p.
- 2. Torakulov XA Methodology of scientific creativity. Tashkent: Science, 2006. 252 p.
- 3. Bogoyavlenskaya, D. B. Intellectual activity kak problema tvorchestva. [Text] / D. B. Bogoyavlenskaya Rostov n/d., 1983.
- 4. Adult and pedagogical psychology. / Pod ed. A. V. Petrovsky. M., 1979.
- 5. Kalinina, E. S. Umstvennoe vospitanie mlashikh shkolnikov s trudnostyami and obuchenii sredstami narodnoy pedagogiki: Dis.... kand. ped. science [Text] / E. S. Kalinina Belgorod, 2006.
- Kurevina, O. A., Peterson, L. G. The concept of education: modern education. [Text] / O. A. Kurevina, L. G. Peterson - M., 1999.