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DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATICS IN UZBEKISTAN

Eshonkulova Feruza Abdurazzoq qizi
Lecturer at the Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy
feruzaeshonqulova2019@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

The article describes that, after gaining independence, Uzbekistan has opened wide avenues for economic and social development, cultural and spiritual renewal, the need to solve existing problems independently and the rapid development of informatics and computer science.

Key words: Electronic calculator, Law on Education, National Training Program, MS DOS operating system, computer, local area network devices, information process.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, we will focus on the development of cybernetics and computer science in independent Uzbekistan and the prospects for the development of these sciences. In 1956, in order to conduct research in the field of cybernetics and informatics and its introduction into the national economy, At the initiative of academician Urozbaev, a department of computer science was opened at the Institute of Mathematics named after Romanovsky within the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Kobulov was appointed its head, and in 1958 the first Ural-1 computer was installed in the Republic. In 1966, the Institute of Cybernetics was established in the Central Asian region as a computing center within the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in 1978, the Cybernetics Scientific Production Association was established on its basis.

It should be noted that in the period of renewal and innovative development of Uzbekistan, one of the most pressing issues is the technical re-equipment of all sectors of the country, the provision of modern equipment and technology and the development of telecommunications and computer communications. In 1991-1994, Uzbekistan was one of the first CIS countries to establish a unified state information policy. The Law on Informatization, the Law on Legal Protection of Computer Programs and Databases, and the Law on Communications have created a normative legal framework for the development of the National Program of Informatization and Reconstruction of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2010 and economic development of information resources and organizational conditions and guarantees were provided.

The number of users of the Internet in the international information network and e-mail services in educational institutions, including academic lyceums and professional colleges, is growing. The next most pressing tasks are the advanced and modern ones that exist in the world study of information and pedagogical technologies, their application in the educational process, the creation of a single information network between universities, academic lyceums and professional colleges, the development of software products for use in the educational process, the creation of virtual libraries and their continuous enrichment with electronic textbooks available in the world and prepared in educational institutions of the republic.

During the transition to private and mixed forms of ownership, the efficient use of energy and raw materials, the use of computer technology in the management of the national economy is becoming increasingly important for Uzbekistan. In 1993-1995, the main attention was paid to the computerization of information systems of public administration and banking institutions. In addition, the Tax Committee has created a single system of data collection and analysis, a computer system for the admission of applicants on the basis of tests. Analysis of statistics and statistics in accordance with the international system and statistics is creating a computer network in government agencies at a new technical level. The Cabinet of Ministers has created an automated service system, information on privatization and allocation processes, and telecommunications fund systems. The provision of tax benefits to banks on the basis of the Presidential Decree has made it possible to equip the banking system of Uzbekistan with computers. Almost all commercial banks are connected to the national electronic system. Improvement of business has created conditions for the use of computer technology in the field of computing raw materials and products. An automated system for selling and booking tickets has been introduced at Uzbekistan Airways and Uzbekistan Railways.

Technologies of computer control of production and technological processes have been used in leading industrial enterprises launched with foreign funds. In particular, modern computer control methods have been developed at the Zarafshan-Newmont Association, SamKochAuto and UzDaewoo Automobile Plants, UzDaewoo Electronics Plant, Bukhara Oil Refinery Association.Automated daiotelephone and paging communication systems are used in Tashkent and some regions. For the last 3 years, the computer industry has been working on international indicators. The per capita computerization rate in Uzbekistan is higher than in India and China and is approaching Russia.

According to the standards of continuing education of Uzbekistan, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 16, 2000, the knowledge and skills to be acquired by graduates in computer science for secondary special, vocational education are as follows:

- knowledge of information, units, features, development of computer science in our country, the concept of algorithms, software, its types, the general structure of the computer;
- knowledge of MS DOS operating system, Norton Commander (NC) operating shell and Norton Utilities (NU) programs, file concept, file types and names, actions performed on the file in NC, functional keys and their use, applications and their main types ;
- knowing what Windovs is, the advantages and disadvantages of the Windovs program;
- the concept of computer graphics, graphic editors and image generation from them, to know the differences and similarities of graphic editors from text editors;
- knowledge of text editors and their types, methods of input and storage of texts, leakage from memory, methods of editing them, methods of text formation, printing;
- knowing the concept of spreadsheets, their types, the order of starting and exiting spreadsheets, the rules of operations on spreadsheet cells;
- having an understanding of databases, their types and methods of creation, the order of launch and use of databases, database management systems;

● the concept of the information society, the content of information in our country, knowledge of local and international networks.

After all, computer science is currently one of the most widely used sciences in various spheres of human activity, which recently emerged in the second half of the twentieth century. Informatics organizes the methods of collecting and processing information. Informatics as a science organizes the laws of information processes. The information process is a broad concept that encompasses the processes from data collection, transmission, storage, collection, retrieval, and delivery to the consumer. Although the term informatics began to be used in the 1960s, its separation as a separate science dates back to the 4050s. During this period, much of the research was inextricably linked to information retrieval problems. During this period, information retrieval systems and methods were created.

It is known that the role of computer technology and other technical means in the emergence and development of computer science is invaluable, because information is processed directly in the light of computer technology, and this science has its own special, new, non-standard methods and techniques. The information is in the form of a message. A message is a set of information, text, images, tables, numeric data, and so on. Those who are interested in the content of the messages are called information consumers. Reference types can be biological, social, and elementary. Information in human society is called social, information in the plant and animal world is called biological, and other information in nature is called elemental data. There are three main properties of a reference: attributive, programmatic, and dynamic. The attributive property of a data is that without it there is no information, the pragmatic property determines the level of application of the data for practice, the dynamic property determines the process of its change over time. The development of computer science is directly related to the birth of computers that have the ability to collect and process data. Because a significant part of data processing is loaded into automated devices that are capable of processing data several times faster over a long period of time without human intervention. Nowadays, the demand for computers is growing. This is leading to the development of the computer. Local area network devices provide real communication between subscribers. The choice of devices is very important at the network design stage, as the cost of the devices makes up a large portion of the total network cost. Replacing communication devices not only requires additional funds, but also increases the workload. In today's world, as the era of technology approaches, technology is becoming more sophisticated. We need computer technology so much that we can't even imagine our lives without it.

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