

CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD INFORMATION CULTURE IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: *In this article, Opinions about a gradual transition from an education system focused on the acquisition of current theoretical knowledge to an education system focused on the formation of practical skills and Introducing the best practices of European Universities in the system of Higher Education of Uzbekistan will be discussed. Most importantly, an attempt was made to reveal the nature of the measures aimed at including at least 10 higher education institutions in Uzbekistan in the list of the top 1,000 higher education institutions in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities).*

INTRODUCTION

Bold reforms are being carried out in all spheres in our country. Implementing the modernization of the education sector on the basis of modern requirements, in the adoption of documents aimed at improving the quality of students to carry out university activities until the new academic year.

Development of an information society provokes to analyze role of information as a culture-forming factor in wider context of audiovisual culture and the role of information and communication technologies. The concept is discussed referring to other important ones in the LIS development (like cultures of orality, print, or book), as well as in a modern society (information and network society, audiovisual culture). ([2], p. 20).

It is known from international experience that it is aimed at the formation of practical skills in the educational process in order to ensure the harmony of science, education and industry. To this end, it is planned to introduce advanced standards of higher education, including a gradual transition from education aimed at the acquisition of theoretical knowledge in the curriculum to the formation of practical skills. ([1], p. 2).

Information culture is a set of skills and abilities of competent interaction with the latest information technologies and databases, as well as the ability to use the necessary resources and the latest technical means to obtain information, process it and systematize.

In the literal sense, this category refers to the quality of information communication of people, the level of development of the information sphere of society. ([13], p. 4) Information culture includes the knowledge of sciences that allow to achieve the

development of the information component, improve and adapt it to a certain sphere of life. ([4], p. 22)

For the effective use of daily information flows, it is vital for a modern student of a secondary special institution to master the information culture of the XXI century in depth. For a more in-depth understanding of the issue, consider examples of information culture.

In particular, it can manifest itself in:

in certain skills of competent use of technical devices;

in the ability to use computer information technology in their work, as well as the programs available on the computer;

in the ability to receive information from a variety of sources (for example, from printed publications), to provide them in an understandable form, to use them effectively;

in possession of information processing analysis skills;

One of the target indicators of the concept is to expand the coverage of higher education, to improve the quality of

training of highly educated professionals. By 2030, university enrollment of graduates will exceed 50 percent. The number of higher education institutions will be increased to 35 on the basis of non-governmental, including public-private partnerships. The number of universities and institutes where the credit module system will be introduced will also increase from the current 2 to 85.

Today, curricula and programs in universities and institutes of the country are not flexible to the interests of students. In practice, the average length of study in the curriculum is 3,800 hours. Of these, 3,400 hours of subjects are taught by basic higher education universities, and 400 hours of elective subjects are taught by higher education institutions and are compulsory for all students.

In the system of completely new credit module it is planned to increase the share of elective subjects by 1/3, ie up to 1250 hours (12 subjects) through variable curricula and programs, and to use the mechanism of voluntary mastering of subjects by students within these hours. At the same time, the higher education institution offers several elective subjects. Subjects are selected and studied in accordance with the hours allocated by students.

It is also planned to implement 5 initiatives, including a set of measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of students. If the requirements of the concept of development of the higher education system are met in a timely manner, the quality of education and the prestige of universities will increase, and Uzbekistan's reputation in the international arena will grow. Of course, achieving the set targets is not easy. To do this, all of us - higher education staff, the general public - must work together. After all, the fate and development of the country is decided by educated and qualified personnel.

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