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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article describes that it is impossible the development of society without the development of science, in this sense our state pay attention to in the field of science in the context of science and social-political reform, spiritual renewal as in all countries of the world. Scientifically and practically defined the role of information technology in the development of science and technology, as well as the creation of effective mechanisms for stimulating research and innovation, the introduction of science and innovation achievements. Moreover, the role and significance of information technology in the development of scientific research in the field of technology was stated.

Key words: science, information technology, internet technology, information, information threats, popular culture, information security, security system.

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ФАН ВА ТЕХНИКАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ СОҲАСИДА АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИНГ ЎРНИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада жамият тараққиётини илм-фан ривожисиз тасаввур этиб бўлмайди, шу маънода дунёнинг барча мамлакатларида илм-фанга ва ижтимоий-сиёсий ислоҳотлар,

маънавий янгиланишлар шароитида давлатимизнинг бу соҳага эътибори келтирилган. Ахборот технологияларининг фан ва техникани ривожлантириш соҳасидаги ўрни илмий-амалий жиҳатдан белгилаб берилган,ҳамда илмий-тадқиқот ва инновация фаолиятини рағбатлантириш, илмий ва инновация ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этишнинг самарали механизмларини яратиш масалалари қамраб олинган.Бугунги кундаги ахборий таҳдидларнинг асосий кўринишлари таҳлил қилинган.Ундан ташқари фан ва техника соҳасида олиб борилаётган илмий тадқиқотлар суръатининг кескин ўсиши жараёнида ахборот технологияларининг ўрни ва аҳамияти атрофлича ёритиб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: илм-фан, ахборот технологиялари, интернет технологиялари, ахборотлаштириш, ахборий таҳдидлар, оммавий маданият, ахборот хавфсизлиги, хавфсизлик тизими.

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РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБЛАСТИ НАУКИ И РАЗВИТИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье описывается развитие общества без развития науки, в этом смысле внимание нашего государства к данной сфере в контексте научных и общественно-политических реформ, духовного обновления во всех странах мира. Научно и практически определена роль информационных технологий в развитии науки и технологий, а также создание эффективных механизмов для стимулирования исследований и инноваций, внедрение научных и инновационных достижений. И роль и значение информационных технологий в стремительный рост научных исследований в области технологий.

Ключевые слова: наука, информационные технологии, интернет технологии, информация, информационные угрозы, популярная культура, информационная безопасность, система безопасности.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE.

Advances in science and technology and innovative ideas have laid the foundation for the development of society in any period. We live in an age of science and innovative technologies.The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 covers the issues of stimulating research and innovation, creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements. The future development of the country is determined on the basis of scientific achievements. Great results will be achieved in the implementation of scientific and technological developments if scientific research is focused on solving real problems in the socio-economic sphere and provides mutual integration between science and industry. In particular, in order to further strengthen the research infrastructure, a number of research institutions were established within the Academy of Sciences, and a number of institutions were returned to the Academy. All this allows to ensure the conduction of large-scale fundamental research by the Academy of Sciences, to consolidate the existing scientific potential in various fields of science and to address current problems in the socio-economic sphere. The development of science and innovation serves as the main pillars of our national idea.[1]

RESEARCH METHODS.

Today, tools that serve to influence people through information have become a means to achieve strategic superiority. Nowadays, scientists use information to influence people's minds and hearts through information tools (previously transmitted, processed, created and received information). activities such as the creation and dissemination of specific information aimed at influencing people's behavior, identity, morals and psyche, the spiritual environment in society, the development of public opinion in a positive or negative way[2].

The historical development of mankind has led to the emergence of various effective means and methods of influence through the media. As a result, in addition to the leading role of the information factor, it has also created information contradictions, and this field has also become an object of research for some scientists.

The diversity of information exchange in the XXI century, the sharpening of ideological polygons, in short, remains in history as a period of struggle for dominance in the human mind. In this period, the preservation of national security, culture and spirituality is considered a key factor for any nation that thinks about its future. [3]. Information literally destroys it, makes the world connected and integrated. [4] Lags behind in the development of technologies and in turn has a negative impact on the development of all sectors of the economy. Low-level information communication can have a negative impact on trade and foreign economic relations of countries. The lack of reliable information on the Internet about the country's cultural, historical, national, literary, artistic and other riches leads to "cultural isolation" from the outside world. Any state can lose a valuable item of budget revenue - the information-intellectual sphere (sales of goods and services).

According to observers, by the XXI century, the role and importance of information technology and information resources in the economy, science, in general, is growing. Indeed, the development of science and technology is an important factor in the spread of the global information system, ensuring the development of globalization as a process. The creation of the Internet has revolutionized the field of science and technology and provided information of a global nature. At the same time, the potential of each country is measured not by its geographical location, size and population, but by its economic power, military and communication capabilities. These opportunities are entering the lives of the youth of our country in various forms. Many literatures, publications and media reports say that young people are exposed to various threats due to their interests and aspirations. Websites on the Internet, various groups, religious movements, the threat of "popular culture", drug addiction, the name of which can be further enhanced. Efforts are being made to ensure that they are not exposed to these influences. According to Madrahimova, in the information age, if there is no security for the inflow of information that negatively affects the development of the country, other ideological threats under the guise of "popular culture" will increase. This is one of the threats to the national development of the nation. "[5]. According to the researcher A.Tashanov: "... further deepening of the information revolution, creation of technical means and psychological mechanisms affecting the person will allow to form the worldview of the individual in a different context from traditional culture. This creates the conditions for the emergence of radically new forms of ideology that go beyond traditional political, religious or other concepts. " Therefore, in today's conditions of geopolitical competition, it is necessary to prevent attempts to negatively affect the information policy of the state, to awaken a strong ideological immunity in the minds of members of society against such alien propaganda[6].

In today's world, unprecedented scientific discoveries, huge technical capabilities, universal technologies, the globalization of information dissemination, that is, the process of their global coverage is in full swing [7]. Science has been able to process a very large set of information at great speed. The internationalization of scientific activity is taking place through information systems around the world, including the Internet. Personal computers provide an opportunity to overcome the limitations of scientific activity. Methods of formalizing knowledge are being introduced into science in order to process it logically. At the same time, the information expands the field of their emotional perception by displaying the objects under study in the form of diagrams, graphs, tables on the display screen. It connects these images with information abstract views, which is a peculiar form of ascension from the abstract to a certain.

The development of society is inconceivable without the development of science, in this sense, in all countries of the world, special attention is paid to science. It is important to note that whether science is carried out on a social basis or in the structural units of the state, it has a state significance.

In the past, the activities of scientists and creative people have been supported by state leaders. In our time, it has become an integral part of the national economy in most countries, and it is funded by the state and its implementation is controlled. It is known that science is a type of activity that includes in-depth research and methods of achieving it, a set of knowledge aimed at discovering different ideas, concepts, theories, hard work carried out by individual scientists and associations of scientists and organizations. Science encompasses the laws of man and his thinking, nature, technology, and the animal kingdom. Most importantly, it serves the person. First of all, it should be noted that the sharp increase in the pace of scientific research in science and technology is leading to changes in the organization of the process of scientific activity. In this sense, it can be said that science is becoming an institution of social governance in the context of international globalization. Therefore, it is natural that there is a need to manage the scientific activity, to determine the internal laws of the scientific cognitive process on which it is based.

Many countries around the world are trying to secure their future through the consistent development of information technology [8].The development of the world economy in the near future will be determined by two fundamental processes. These are:

1. Development of information technologies.
2. Increased competition in the financial market due to the increase in intellectual services.

The development of information technology creates a new world, the information society. In an informed society, new forms of mass communication are emerging, new paradigms are emerging in social relations, lifestyles, economics, politics, governance, and it is necessary to prepare for this. [9]. As humanity moves towards an informed society, we are witnessing the rise of the information factor at the same time. As information plays a key role in socio-political activity and daily life, along with the production of information, the rational management of information is also important in ensuring the realization of certain goals. "In an informed society, along with commercial and government organizations, information management plays a leading role in the management of society, and the ability to manage information, along with the production, exchange and consumption of information, becomes a key aspect of society's activities[10]. E. Toffler considers the growing role of information in the concept of the "Third Wave" as a key feature of today's reality. It is the agrarian revolution in its concept[11],along with the industrial revolution, the information revolution is taking place[12]. In this regard, the following views of A. Muminov are noteworthy: it is determined primarily by the information resources, i.e. the knowledge possessed by the state and to what extent they are used in production[13].

In addition to the positive aspects of the informatization process, such as the creation of a comprehensive information system on a global scale, there is a risk that the achievements in the field of information will be used for malicious purposes. Therefore, in the context of globalization of the information space, the problem of information security has a socio-political significance. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" states: to ensure the information security of society and the state ”[14].

The second is related to intellectual processes. Intellect is a person's ability to think. Artificial intelligence, on the other hand, is a feature of automated systems that incorporate some of the most difficult tasks of human intelligence and decision-making problems. Artificial intelligence represents a person’s relatively stable mental ability, such as the ability to receive information and use it to solve problems and issues of varying difficulty, through modern technical means, including computers or cell phones. It is also relevant to describe the higher form of mental activity of monkeys, including relevant cases.

The advent of computers and problem solving using software has led to the emergence of new types of knowledge. One such type is the intellectual system. The basic principle of an intelligent system is that when solving a problem, it uses a person's logical way of thinking. Often the optimal options for solving problems are selected on the computer. When a person is faced with such problems, he does not seek to find any unique solution or effective method, but tries to use different methods and ways, sources of information in the process of solving the problem. He seeks to reason on the laws of logic, mathematical relationships, ways to divide a complex problem into smaller

problems, or to think like a problem he has encountered before. This is where the flexibility and versatility of human thinking comes into play. Therefore, in solving complex problems, a person seeks to know certain laws and seeks solutions. In such a situation, a person tries to use mathematical theorems or rules derived from experience, to divide complex problems into simple problems, and to apply other methods. Basically, the main task of intelligent systems is to apply the accumulated knowledge base and find and find optimal ways to solve complex problems using it [15].

RESEARCH RESULTS.

Today, many programs have been created that solve intellectual tasks. Improving each program to be clear enough and error-free, is one of the key issues in the future. Talented people can use the computer to get the information they need from the Internet, create their own e-virtual library by e-mail, implement remote learning methods, automate e-commerce or banking systems, develop e-learning manuals and multimedia textbooks. The possibilities of artificial intelligence in output, even in the electronic management of our society, telemedicine and the solution of new technological problems are endless. With the help of artificial intelligence, human beings are being mobilized to easily solve computer-generated, unseen processes within cells, underwater and atmospheric phenomena with the help of computers. According to the state education standard and the national training law, each specialist must have a thorough knowledge of their field as well as a sufficient mastery of computer technology. Based on the above, in all higher and secondary special educational institutions, more attention is paid to the lessons of "Computer Science and Information Technology", and the topics are enriched with new information. The transition to multimedia with the use of information technology in all disciplines as much as possible for students to master their subject subjects has become a requirement of the period. The lesson will be interesting, understandable and memorable if it is repeated several times with the help of multimedia and covered with pedagogical methods designed for this topic. But there is still much to be done in the field. As the President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized: “In order to radically improve the quality of education, first of all, it is necessary to adapt curricula, methodical manuals for teachers and lecturers to advanced international standards..” [16].

Accordingly, multimedia on science topics is being prepared. Today, the vast possibilities of virtual communication are attracting more and more people day by day. Some are attracted by the need to create and express themselves in Internet communications. For others, Internet communication is a necessary condition for the formation of the image of "I". Still others see salvation from loneliness in it. The Internet opens up opportunities for one person to communicate directly with anyone else in social roles and functions that limit a person’s freedom of self-expression and communicative self-expression. [17].

There is a growing need for the achievements of modern science, scientific discoveries and the results of scientific thinking on a global scale. Therefore, epistemology, along with the introduction of new methods in science, explores its new side, analyzes current problems. Another important aspect is that in the context of socio-political reforms, spiritual renewal, our state pays more attention to this area. After all, the formation of a new way of thinking in our country, the education of highly spiritual, active scientific and creative thinkers is an urgent issue. This is of great importance today, when the concept of democratization and renewal of our society, as well as overcoming the spiritual crisis, modernization and reform of our country is being actively implemented. This concept is “... to follow the path of strengthening democratic values in the minds of the people, not to deviate from it, but to follow it consistently and resolutely”[18], also implies the principle that In this regard, the views and comments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, aimed at further enhancing the scientific potential of our country, increasing the efficiency of all areas and directions of science, place a great responsibility on scientists and specialists in this field. First of all, it should be noted that the sharp increase in the pace of scientific research in science and technology is leading to changes in the organization of the process of scientific activity. In this sense, it can be said that science is becoming an institution of social governance in the context of international globalization. Therefore, it is natural that there is a need to manage the scientific activity, to determine the internal laws of the scientific cognitive process on which it is based.

In the twentieth century, in Toffler's words, a "third wave" emerged. This period brought with it new institutions, attitudes, values. According to Toffler, in the 50s of the twentieth century, industrial production took on new features and new types of technology began to emerge. All this required the specialization of labor, and the organizational form of management began to expand. The volume of publishing, research and article publishing has expanded. As a result, the number of people involved in scientific research has increased. One of the main trends of modern civilization is the unprecedented development and improvement of science and technology [19]. The development of science and technology has two different social consequences. On the one hand, the rapid penetration of scientific and technological advances and the internationalization of all aspects of life are increasing the importance of universal values in human activities, on the other hand, they pose a terrible threat to man. Science and technology as a powerful force can be leading to negative consequences, to the destruction of the world, to tragic aftermath.

The unprecedented development of science and technology has led to the penetration of the computer industry in all its facets, and even the tendency of humanity today to worship the computer is increasing. 60 percent of Japanese admit to talking to their computer from time to time; 10 percent of Japanese women have a name on their computers; 42% of Japanese people like to decorate their computer with different things. Interestingly, the same is true with the cell phone. The development of the computer has led to a growing demand for the internet. The pace of change in the current period is very well demonstrated by the speed of technological processes. Historian David Landis writes: “Modern technology would not only produce more and faster products, but would also create such objects, making them impossible with simple craftsmanship and the capabilities of the past in craft workshops. Even the best Indian spinner in the past has been making modern muul (spinning) machines”[20].

More importantly, modern technology has created a whole range of electronic devices, from cameras, cars, airplanes, to radios to high-speed computers and nuclear power plants, and is still making almost endless new inventions. People, it seems, would not have been able to imagine or understand such creativity. As a result, the volume of goods and services has grown exponentially and gained diversity. Only this alone has changed the way people live so much that it can be equated with the discovery of fire in the past.

The twentieth century was the age of science and technology, the period of formation of industrial civilization. As a result, the role of science and technology, its social significance has changed radically. It has also become a crucial area for the future of humanity. Science and technology of our time have reached such a level that with its help man can realize all his desires. For a person with technology, the activity, the job opportunities are increasing. All this is exacerbating the effects of technical progress. Humanity is entering the foundations of nature with his technical activity. This process is manifested as an integral part of the evolution of being. And man is a participant in this evolutionary process. So we are responsible for it as a participant in this process.

In the 21st century, is science and technology serving man or is man serving science and technology? Understanding this issue is becoming increasingly difficult. One does not even know to what extent one has been influenced by science and technology. Science and technology are entering and improving in all spheres of life. This process connects people's lives with technology. In turn, human freedom and dignity are being restricted on the basis of technology. It is difficult to imagine the future of mankind without addressing issues such as pollution of the environment with industrial waste, depletion of natural resources, demographic imbalances, the growth of the urbanization process, the extreme danger of radioactive tragedy. All of this requires a deep and comprehensive reflection on how and for what purposes science and technology should be used.

Science is an integral part of human culture, dealing specifically with the creation of new knowledge of objective significance about the universe and man. Science is "objectively" focused on the study of real being, real reality, and is free from subjective assessment. The object should be displayed as it is. Science came mainly from practice, developed as a separate branch of it. He has the ability to explore all areas and engage in both theory and practice.

Science and its achievements play an important role in society. Man uses it in his work, his intellectual potential is growing. But it is useless to evaluate the role and place of science in a one-sided, narrow framework, to compare it with other narrow parts of human spirituality (spirit).

Science is focused on preserving the human race and ensuring its eternity. It is the task of world science to preserve human life and to continue its history. The spirit of humanism is growing in science, and any truth must serve for human happiness. In the existing literature, science does not always move in a straight line: the universe exists in "order" and "disorder", the causes of which are different, which may be related to space, biosphere, social life. Science is also based on this law, i.e. it does not develop along a straight line. It is well known that understanding the universe on a synergistic basis is a fundamental concept. This concept is derived from the science of mathematics in one way or another, including in solving social problems, there can be only one way and only one probability. On the contrary, they can often contradict each other.

At the point of instability of development (bifurcation - "spark", flame) occurs on the basis of aggravation, tension of the situation - belongs to the treasury of the gneoclassical paradigm of science. On a synergetic basis, many events are mutated (mutation-lot.change: a natural artificial change in sudden inheritance). In our century, science has penetrated the distant galaxy, space, elementary particles and quantum, the living organism, the mental state of man, and the spheres of social life. Advances in science provide an opportunity to continue the history of the human race, despite a number of shortcomings. Science has become a direct productive force. Science, as a social force, is also increasing its influence on the changes taking place in human society. This includes the scientific and technical spheres: fundamental and practical, natural and socio-humanitarian, technical and organizational aspects.

In today's globalization process, information is becoming a strategic resource of society. While the Internet, the only network that fully embodies pluralistic ideas in human thinking, is an activity that seeks to advance, advance, expand worldly awareness, on the one hand, the immanent development of information and, on the other hand, the consequences of modernizing society are still unknown. the danger of producing results is obvious. In such cases, the process of scientific knowledge allows you to select important information from a large collection of information, to understand it, to find effective solutions to complex problems, to make useful generalizations from the data, to organize the set of knowledge.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we are building an information society, and we have to go one by one to solve the political, scientific, technical, spiritual, educational and economic problems in this area. These problems cannot be divided into trivial or insignificant. Because they are closely intertwined with each other. Indeed, the development of science and technology is an important factor in the spread of the global information system, ensuring the development of globalization as a process. The creation of the Internet has revolutionized the scientific and technological sphere and ensured the globalization of information. The Internet has strengthened the position of the English language as a means of information exchange in the global system. It is necessary to more effectively implement the tasks set in the Concept of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and develop a strategy and "roadmaps" for technological development in each area. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the importance of cooperation on the basis of the scheme "education - production - science". Particular attention should be paid to the fact that universities are an integral part of the state innovation structure in the implementation of innovative development programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It would be expedient to create favorable conditions for the emergence of clusters in the regions, consisting of representatives of production, scientific and academic circles, and interconnected by the technological chain.

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