

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ЗАҲИРИДДИН МУҲАММАД БОБУР НОМЛИ  
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**«ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИГА АХБОРОТ  
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ТАДБИҚ ҚИЛИШ МУАММОЛАРИ»  
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ИЛМИЙ ВА ИЛМИЙ-ТЕХНИК АНЖУМАНИ  
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$\Omega$  - телесный угол.

Исходя из паспортных данных светоизлучающего диода и линейного участка энергетической характеристики АФН-пленки, определяем максимальное расстояние  $L$  при котором в отсутствии рулонного материала световой поток, падающий на АФН-пленку имеет значение находящегося на границе линейного участка. Отношение  $\frac{L}{l_1}$  с использованием выражения позволяет рассчитать  $H_{\text{max}} - \Delta H_{\text{max}}$ . При недостаточной мощности одного светоизлучающего диода можно использовать несколько из них или удлинить ширину используемой АФН-пленки.

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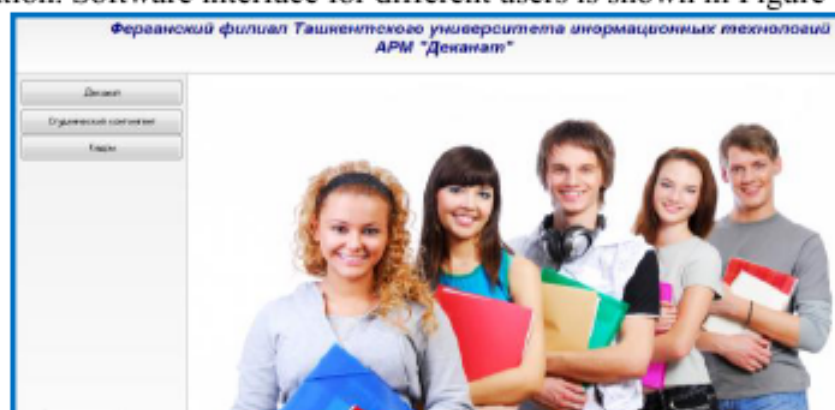
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### SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT CENTRE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AS A COMMON INFORMATION SPACE OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Development of information and communication technology (ICT) is an important factor in raising the welfare and economic growth, becoming one of the main priorities of the state policy in Uzbekistan. One of the important factors of the adoption of ICT in universities plays centers of information technology. This article is aimed at the research and development software environment information technology center as a common information space of higher education. Software interface for different users is shown in Figure 1.[1]



(Figure 1)

In the course of the study subjects were selected basic research as well as additional methods for the establishment and operation of CIT.

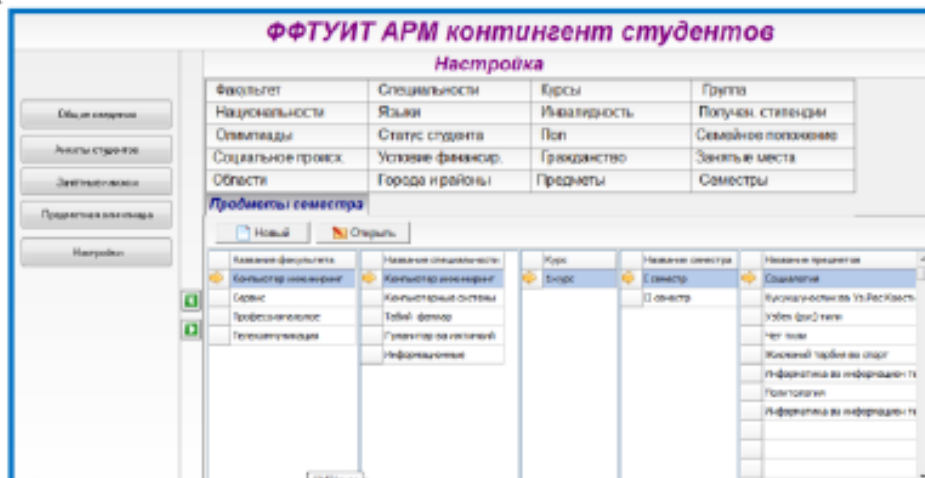
In the systematization of data obtained experimental research has shown the need to create automated work place of each participant, member of CIT, including the number of students in these schools. Compiled software product FF TITU ARM contingent of students (Figure 2).

The problem of creating and rational work, modern CIT is an urgent task in universities.

Analysis of the current state of the research topic has shown the need to create CIT, in which there are elements of the solution as an educational-methodical and scientific and practical issues.

When you create a CIT are four forms of presentation of educational and methodical, scientific and practical material, corresponding to different levels of abstraction in the description:

- ✓ **The phenomenological (descriptive) level** - using conventional natural level data only describe the facts, personal, shared data to classify them.
- ✓ **Analytic synthetic level** - on the natural logic level creates the conditions for representations of the original materials and information on the qualitative level.
- ✓ **The mathematical level** - on a mathematical level have the opportunity to use mathematical models that allow search, predict materials quantitatively.
- ✓ **Axiomatic level** - formulate patterns of communication, different levels of representation of different materials.



(Figure 2)

Among the submissions, in addition to statistical and common data also developed a new software module CIT created and introduced a special system of presentation of educational material. Level of Learning depends on the quality of the student learning material possessions. This classification allows to articulate teaching goals when designing a training module and a training program and on their basis to determine its composition. [2]

Since distinguish five levels of Learning:

1. **Zero Level (Understanding)** - is the level at which the student is able to understand, that meaningful for him to perceive new information.
2. **The first level (Recognition)** - a recognition of the studied objects and processes in repeated perception of previously learned information.
3. **The second level (Playback)** - is the reproduction of previously learned knowledge from the literal copies to use in typical situations.
4. **The third level (Application)** - is the level of assimilation of information, in which the student is able to independently reproduce and transform the learned information.
5. **The fourth level (creative activity)** - is a level of training material topics in which the student is able to create new information, previously unknown to anyone.

When compared with existing data analysis, which shows the product developed is more practical and convenient built-in interface for input-output data.

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#### **TAKRORLANUVCHI ALGORITMLARNI O'RGATISHDA PEDAGOGIK DASTURIY VOSITALARNING O'RNI**

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Hozirgi vaqtga kelib ta'lim jarayonida axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalangan holda o'quv jarayonlarini tashkillashtirish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanmoqda. Xususan, informatika va informatikaga aloqador fanlarni o'qitishda xorijiy va mahalliy kompaniyalar tomonidan hozirgi kunda yaratayotgan pedagogik dasturiy vositalarining turlari kundan-kunga ko'payib bormoqda.

Xususan yoshlarning psixologik holatidan kelib chiqib, ularning yoshlarini, qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan holda dunyodagi mashhur olimlar, professorlar, psixologlar, informatik-dasturchilar bilan birgalikda yig'ilishgan holda ma'lum bir dastur yaratishgan. Bu dastur shunday bo'lishi kerak ediki, endi dasturlash tilini o'rganayotgan yosh iqtidorli talabalarda dasturlash tillariga qiziqish uyg'ota olish talab qilinar edi. Hammamizga ma'lumki, o'quv jarayonida talabalarni dasturlash tillariga qiziqitirish juda qiyin masala hisoblanadi. Aynan shu nuqtai-nazardan pedagogik kuzatishlar natijasida shu narsa ma'lum bo'ldiki, yoshlarda eng qiziquvchan yosh davriga to'g'ri kelganganligi sababli, ularda o'yinqaroqlik, raqsga tushish kayfiyati yuqori bo'ladi. Shu nuqtai-nazardan xorijdagi psixolog

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