

Impact of Educational Space in Modern Information Age on Formation of the Intellectual Potential of Future Medical Workers

Turakulova Nigina

Student 301 group direction clinical psychology, Samarkand State Medical University

Razikova Lola Tuychiyevna

Ph.D. Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology Samarkand State Medical University

Annotation: The paper conducts a study of the current state, the latest trends and problems in the field of education. A new concept of lifelong education, its prerequisites, definitions, basic principles and trends for further development are considered.

The concept of intellectual potential and capital is considered, the factors influencing their development are given statistics on research and development. The most urgent modern problems in the field of education are highlighted.

Keywords: educational space, intellectual capital, intellectual potential, intellectual resources, educational space, digitalization, intellectualization, globalization, integration.

Modern processes of globalization and integration, new ways of communication and information transfer, the role of information and knowledge in production, digitalization processes of intellectualization significantly change the way people live and think, the structure of the economy and society, and also have a significant impact on the education system. At present, the education sector is becoming an increasingly developed and significant tool for development and a force for increasing the competitiveness of the country, one of the most important factors in the quality of life and well-being.

Society needs highly educated, comprehensively developed, socially active, as well as intellectually, spiritually and morally developed people who are able to independently make decisions, capable of cooperation, characterized by initiative, enterprise, mobility, etc.

The emerging new modern type of society is identified as an information and knowledge society, where the main economic, political and social resource is a person who is comprehensively developed professionally, intellectually, morally and physically, with a high level of mobility.

The need for such personnel, in turn, dictates the need to form a new quality of education and new requirements for the teaching staff, corresponding to the new system of social relationships and values. The general intellectualization of education contributes to the improvement of its quality and the formation of the intellectual potential of modern society.

In the process of modern changes in the socio-economic system, the development of human and intellectual capital and investment in them becomes important. The new information society above all characterized by new trends in the development of education associated with new information technologies and communications, among them are:

1. The mass nature of higher education - in Uzbekistan at the moment there is 81% demand for higher education.

2. Wide coverage of the population of almost all ages, taking into account the improvement of qualifications and the development of systems of additional, second higher and subsequent forms of education.
3. Continuity of education - the opportunity to receive education throughout life, as well as to engage in self-education.
4. Individualization of education, i.e. providing each person with the opportunity to individually form the types and forms of training, focusing on their own needs and requirements of employers, increasing interest and demand for career guidance training.
5. Intellectualization of education, which has become widespread in the socio-cultural space. The intellectualization of education makes it possible to speak about the possibility of forming the general intellectual potential of society, growing highly qualified intellectual resources and forming intellectual capital.

According to M. Castells, in the new information society and knowledge-based economy, information and knowledge are a new and most important production resource, factors of production and objects of monopoly power, on the basis of which they become the most important elements of any development. Knowledge becomes indispensable a means and resource for the development of the modern economy and society and the formation of a new quality of existing products, processes, systems, etc.

The most important means of transforming information into knowledge in the minds of people is education, which is represented by the educational space and the sphere of education, relevant organizations, the relationship between them and the educational infrastructure.

The most important goals of the educational process are not only the transfer of knowledge, but also, in general, improving the quality of intellectual resources, the formation of a new quality of the intellectual potential of society and, in the future, intellectual capital.

With the beginning of the formation of the information society and the knowledge society in the 21st century, a new paradigm of education has emerged that implies continuity of education, as well as self-education, new learning technologies, the transition from a qualification model of a specialist to competence, etc. There are several reasons for this development:

1. Scientific and technological progress gradually leads to more and more rapid obsolescence of knowledge. Today, according to scientists, knowledge is updated every 6 years, and in the most knowledge-intensive industries even faster - every 2-3 years, traditional basic education is constantly becoming outdated. IN

Therefore, additional training, advanced training, retraining or simply constant self-education are required. For comparison: at the beginning of the XX century. updating of knowledge took place not earlier than in 20–30 years, i.e. speed increased almost 10 times.

3. The modern development of a person, economy and society also requires not only basic and vocational education, but also the acquisition of super professional skills (knowledge of languages, innovative and project thinking, multiculturalism, environmental friendliness, resistance to stress, flexibility of thinking, skills of self-presentation and performances, ability to work in a team, modern sociability and mobility, etc.), which are generally not taught in educational institutions, but which can be obtained in special courses and classes.

4. Improving the standard of living and modern processes of intellectualization and digitalization also require new knowledge and training, including for everyday life, and for new activities, activities, hobbies (driving, briefings, instructions, work programs, action plans, training).

5. Modern human development has led to an expansion of interest towards psychology, correcting one's life mistakes, reaching one's destiny and spiritual development, which also requires new knowledge, classes with psychologists, mentors, coaches, work in groups, etc.

6. Since the 20s of the twentieth century. interest in the social development of a person has increased everywhere, such social institutions of civil society as volunteering, volunteering, the Soviet-era institution of cooperation have revived and begun to actively develop, and modern institutions of social and community design and social entrepreneurship. Participation in the latter also requires, in addition to the basic one, additional training and building up new social and communication skills.

7. The progressive development of means of communication and the new role of knowledge and information has led to the transformation of human communication itself.

The advent of social networks, instant messengers, cellular communications and the Internet has led to the instant transfer of information, the widespread introduction of distance education and remote work, which requires mastering new skills modern communications and information technologies and to the constant updating of knowledge, skills and competencies.

A special and intensively developing area of continuous education is business education. For its effective development, it is necessary to actively implement it in firms in cooperation and interaction between the state, educational institutions, business, students and listeners. Applied research and new developments play a significant role in business education.

So, modern universal intellectualization contributes to improving the quality of not only intellectual resources, but also education itself, thanks to which the intellectual potential and capital of modern society is being formed.

In the latest information age, the comprehensive development of human and intellectual potential is becoming increasingly important.

A necessary development factor is the expansion of opportunities for unlocking the human and intellectual potential of the population, especially youth.

On the level of intellectual and human potential have influence of factors of the social environment, one of which is education.

For the full-fledged formation of a strong intellectual potential of the population, it is necessary to improve the quality of education, competently carry out reforms in it, and revise the planned results in the direction of increasing intellectual competencies.

In the educational sphere, development is mainly taking place intellectual resources and intellectual potential, which will then turn into intellectual capital.

The development of intellectual capital takes place on the basis of its functioning in industrial relations, as well as in the scientific field by building a scientific and teaching career.

Currently, for well-known financial and institutional reasons related to the need to reform the education system, scientific development in Uzbekistan is in a somewhat stagnant state. But at the same time, the scientific interests of scientists, applicants and graduate students do not subside and require further research in the area of interest.

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