ROLE OF INFORMATIZATION IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CULTURE OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: The article examines issues related to the process of informatization of modern technological education. Follows the place and role of culture in information technology training for teachers and students in the new information conditions to guarantee the effective educational activity.

KEY WORDS: QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFORMATIZATION, INFORMATION SOCIETY, INFORMATION CULTURE

As a result of rapid changes in the art and technology mankind is surrounded with numerous information. Is not sufficient to know only the fact that he is, and must rationally and promptly use it. This requires the introduction of the concept of informatization.

The term "informatization" is a derivative of the term information. It can be defined as an organizational socio-economic and scientific technical process by which to create optimal conditions for satisfying the information needs for the implementation normal in the society in which we live through the formation and use of information resources. In short a process that ensures people's needs for information.

Informatization in education plays an important role in contemporary understandings of learners, both in the social and professional sphere of life. By Informatization modern man gets the idea to the development of the surrounding environment.

The goal of this paper is to trace the role of Informatization in technological training as addressing informatization culture, teachers and students in the new conditions of life in the Information society.

In the National Programme for the Development of school and pre-school education is wrote "the quality education involves constant upgrading of knowledge and skills for full development of the potential of each child and an opportunity for social advancement" 9 2 National Programme for the Development of School Education and pre-school education (2006-2015).
This is directly related to information technology in the learning process. To achieve required on the one hand, education to move to two-way process and everyone involved in education as information enriched. On the other hand, the school education system should create good conditions for social advancement both professionally and on a personal level, as we live today with the full attitude of "information society".

**Information** society allows its members make extensive use of their potential to realize their goals.

**Adolescents** best prepared for implementation in the information society through technological learning.

**Technological** learning is training activeness character and it skillfully interweaves information as knowledge of the various types of technology (social and industrial) and information as skills for their implementation.

D. Ivanov says, "to understand what information is and why it plays such a huge role in the modern era, it is necessary to clearly distinguish the message (or message), interpretation (or perception) and communication" (Ivanov). This triad defines informatization. In this context, the message is conditionally accepted knowledge, seen as the product of intellectual activity of man, but only that part of it which was accepted. The interpretation may be regarded as an afterthought, i.e. processing of the product of intellectual activity and communication as transmission of this product of intellectual activity that is called "information". The relationship of these three components that characterize Informatization are shown in Figure 1 Accumulation of data, facts, opinions and so on.. Does not detect the organizing principle between them to become knowledge, so just call them information.

**Informatization** in technological training plays an important role. It is used to form a number of personal qualities such as accuracy, selectivity, precision, etc.

According to the specifics of the educational content in a technology training milestone is not only the accumulation of information and its use in various technologies. Through technological learning in students form ideas about lifestyle, culture of life and the role of functional literacy of individuals in the information society. Technological training
enables them to design, construct and model, which are the main components of Informatization.

**ON THE FIRST LEVEL**, the nature of technological education is determined his strong commitment to the reproduction of the productive forces of our society. Acquainted with the principles upon which to build and develop technology generation implies the formation of another attitude towards work culture and values of the processes in the rapidly evolving technosphere. Its mission is to create the initial conditions for the preparation of people who can easily understand, develop and control the modern technology in its complex context, rather than being controlled by it.

**ON THE SECOND LEVEL**, technological learning is characterized by aggregate information Basis of the various scientific and technological fields. It combines in its structure many scientific laws of physics, chemistry, biology, ecology, ergonomics, economics and others. No serious presence of multimedia educational products on modern information media to ensure the required volume, density and attractiveness of teaching, this propedeutics is inefficient, not to say almost impossible. Therefore it is essential that the level of information culture of the students preparing the technological training.

**EVER** increasing penetration of information technology in education is inevitable and irreversible as a process. As a powerful technological tool they gradually become one of the factors for socio-economic development and work culture in different areas, but in particular will determine the nature and specifics of the national movement and integration into a new type of education and overall changed information culture and functional literacy. Without them, our education, and this in its entirety / in general and career, as primary, secondary and tertiary / can no longer exist in modern terms.

**INFORMATIZATION** in technological learning requires the accumulation of information that prepares students for full orientation in the information environment in which they live. This triad is shown in Figure 2.

![Fig. 2](image)

**SUBJECTS** entering the structure of technological training except that enable students to understand the need for mastering technological culture, understanding and application of engineering and technology in everyday life and are subject to the tasks associated with the modern educational process:

1- To prepare young people for professional activities implemented in the information environment and
2- To form in them an information culture.

**LIVING** in the **information environment** everyone gets accumulated, processed and creates information. This information determines its culture.

**THE** notion of **information culture** should not be considered as having the ability to use new information technologies, and as the degree of satisfaction of human need for information. "Information culture should not be considered exclusively as a" charge "of
memory information. Information culture includes a sense of harmony and measure education of inhibitions” (M. Tzvetkova).

The notion of information culture should not be considered as having the ability to use new information technologies, and as the degree of satisfaction of human need for information. It is a level of education which determines the values of the material and spiritual culture acquired in surrounding information space (Dimitrova, 2007).

One is considered a high level of information culture that is able to determine their information needs and effectively use it. Is not sufficient to know only the fact that he is, and must rationally and promptly use it. According Karakozov "information culture of personality is part of the basic culture of the individual, such as system response" (Karakozov, 2000).

Information culture of students - future teachers of technological education is a set of competencies in various areas: technological, economic, legal, communication, etc. It is a level of education that allows people to freely navigate in the information space, which forms qualities like precision, selectivity, rapid orientation izmenyashtitete conditions and so on.. Level of information culture of teachers depends not so much on the quality of knowledge and skills as the psychological and professional readiness for rational and appropriate use of information as a whole.

Learning process in a technology training is characterized not so much theoretical information as a slide-shaped. This requires students – future teachers in their professional activity to use

• new methods and tools for knowledge and success and
• a variety of teaching activities to illustrate the educational content.

High level of information culture as part of their pedagogical culture enables them to optimize the learning process. This leads to the implementation of one of the tasks of governing technological training – to form a lasting interest in the students best man arguments and promote their need for information.

Formation of information culture both teachers and students is a good prerequisite for the formation of skills for lifelong learning, which is an essential need in the information society.

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Taking into account the orientation and structure of uchebnosto content technology training information culture of the teacher teaching it must combine technological, eco, legal and communicative competence. One of the main tasks of the teacher technology training is to make disciples continued interest godfather subject area and to promote their need for information. And among them will form information culture and only then they will be well prepared for information surrounding environment. Only in this way information culture will be a mechanism for regulating the relationship “person - information environment”.

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In conclusion it can be said that Informatization respectively information culture of teachers is crucial because "if the other professions consequences of the lack of advanced knowledge and skills in new technologies expressed in a loss of competitiveness, and sometimes self-esteem, in the teachers consequences can be far more alarming. It's not only the loss of authority to students, but also for risk students to gain a sense of cognitive superiority teacher - something educational system can’t afford to allow" (Egorshin). It is necessary to periodically update their knowledge for the development of professional competencies as teaching staff, as well as developing new teaching methods.

References