THE ROLE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING OF PROJECT CULTURE FOR AN INDIVIDUALITY

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Abstract: The article describes the term “project culture” based on the viewpoints of several authors and ideas given in different sources. Based on the existing views and opinions the author tries to define the term “project culture” from the point of view of pedagogic. Moreover, the author emphasizes the advantages of reflection of project culture in the image of the individual under current conditions. The article comprises the conditions that should be followed in educational process in order to gain by the individual the project culture. The article states the role of computer technologies is essential, that is why it is important that the individual gains the project culture by using computer technologies consciously in educational process. Therefore, the article is devoted to the factors and methods of effective developing of project culture in the individual.

Keywords: project, projecting, project culture, developing the project culture.

In conditions of globalization by considering the needs, demands and offers for increasing the efficiency, developing competitive personnel and manufacturing high-quality products in the spheres of education, production and service sector, with the help of the most modern type of technologies – the computers developing individual’s creative skills and project culture becomes of the most actual issues to the present. Therefore, nowadays the performance in the spheres of education, production and service sector is carried out with the help of computer technologies. Pedagogical observations and scientific researches show that young people as future professionals have not yet mastered the skills of using these particular technologies, even though lifestyle of human beings, manufacturing and service sector is computerized.

This in turn shows that it is important to carry out changes concerning this particular issue.

The terms “project”, “projecting”, “project culture” were taken as key words when describing the essence of developing the project culture of learners at different stages of continuous education. For this reason, familiarization with their content provides a vivid view about the general process.

Usually the project (Latin “projectus” – set ahead) is described as “project documents”, the compilation of particular tasks, programs and objectives required to fulfill in order to achieve results (or aims) based on the initial data in such spheres as management, science and mechanical engineering.

In “Explanatory dictionary on pedagogic” the term projecting is defined in the following way: it is developing the content of education, also it is the planning of the general and distinct aims, identifying the compilation of taught (disciplines) materials, planning the content of each discipline, hours and others. It is important to point out the term “projecting” is used in relation to the educational process according to the author’s position only. However, under the current conditions this term is used in quite many fields. For instance, it can be commonly and equally used in industry (light and heavy industry, transportation), agriculture (irrigation, reclamation), art (architecture), domestic sphere, construction of buildings and roads, medicine and education. Nonetheless, in these spheres the content of performed activity allows to reflect the directions in the project, to plan practical actions properly, to regularize predicting process of its results, to record the existing means and intellectual capacity on regular base, to create necessary conditions, also to use the time, strength and finances effectively.

In the virtual source the term “projecting” is defined in such a way: projecting is a person’s or organization’s performance directed to the producing (or developing) the image of the offered object, situation or compilation of the documents based on the object, its use, reconstruction or the loss, also current and final decisions review or solutions processing.

According to D.V. Vasilyeva, the project culture is considered to appear at different stages of projecting, and its first stage is indicated as social rules of projecting activity, legal and technical norms, modern
demands for projecting, besides, its similarity with existing skills. The highest level of projecting is characterized by investigation skills, innovative approach, being ready to predict and taking responsibility for consequences of projecting decisions made based on the use of non-standard and constructive engineering-projecting decisions in circumstances of risky and dangerous factors and lack of initial data in projecting (Vasilyeva, 2012).

The projecting can be divided into several stages: from preparing technical tasks up to carrying out exemplary experiments.

Ahmetova M.N. reveals the essence of project culture on the example of the teacher. According to the author’s opinion, the project culture of the teacher is the main part of his/her professional pedagogical culture and the compilation of project methods used to create pedagogical reality in an innovative way based on predicting upbringing and educational cases, processes and systems, planning, projecting and modeling.

Nowadays, the projecting-practical level of teacher’s qualification is identified by his/her professional ability (Ahmetova, 2012).

**Project culture** is the highest level of skills formed in the process of organizing the project activity, and it expresses appropriateness of project activity to the demands prescribed in legal and social documents, also technical norms and modern projecting rules.

Therefore, the following component elements serve as a basis for project culture:

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**Component elements of an individual’s project culture**

Despite any sphere, the projecting process requires to follow some terms. They are:
- appropriateness of project activity to the demands prescribed in legal and social documents, also technical norms and modern projecting rules;
- theoretical ideas and views expressed with the help of schemes and signs;
identifying vivid methods of implementing the project;
considering the subjective (inner) opportunity, technical and technological means, objective conditions in order to implement the project effectively;
conscious determination of time to implement the project and achieve the main goal;
regular control over the process of implementing the project;
objective assessment and analysis of results.

During independence years the government gives consideration to implement computer technologies in all spheres of social life, in particular, producing well-qualified personnel in educational sphere, effective usage of computer technologies in manufacturing and service sector as well as creating opportunities to use not only computer technologies, but also information technologies effectively.

In this regard, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued decrees “About measures on development of computer and information technologies in 2001-2005 years and allowance of an access to Internet resources” (23 May, 2001), “About measures on implementing information communication technologies and development of computerizing” (6 July, 2001) serve as a basement for computerizing the social life, formation of skills and competence of proper use of computers in education, manufacturing and service sector.

The initial research results show that under Uzbekistan conditions at different stages of continuous education preparing future teachers, developing theoretical knowledge of such disciplines as “Bases of information science and counting techniques”, “Information science and information technologies”, skills and abilities of learners are not studies enough. There is a huge demand for developing and printing not only course books and textbooks on the disciplines mentioned above, but also dictionaries, information books, booklets and test collections as well as carrying out wide-range scientific researches. Moreover, it is important to develop the system of producing well qualified and professional pedagogical personnel who can give essential and good knowledge to learners on information bases. The positive solution of these issues allows learners of different ages to form and develop project culture effectively based on the creative use of computer technologies. Therefore, printing modern learning materials on “Bases of information science and counting techniques”, “Information science and information technologies”, also organizing the learning process by well-qualified pedagogues will lead to proper assessment of learners’ age and psychological characteristics and the their creative ability level. This in turn, gives an opportunity to form and develop learners’ project culture gradually, continuously, and systematically based on the tasks of different difficulties.

Based on the instructive use of computer technologies developing the project culture of an individual, that is learners of different age, is considered to be a definite pedagogical activity. Organization of this activity in gradual, continuous and systematic way allows achieving goals set ahead. Besides, at different stages of continuous education such disciplines as “Bases of information science and counting techniques”, “Information science and information technologies” creates an opportunity for teachers to have a creative approach toward the organizing of learning process, design set of tasks based on the psychological and individual characteristics of learners, and give methodological suggestions when necessary. Furthermore, leaner’s’ creative thinking ability, broad imagination, ability to assess the situation properly and to plan learning activity consciously will lead to designing ideal, logical, technical and technological strong projects with the help of computer technologies.

Based on the proper use of computer technologies the effectiveness of project culture development process of the individual, that is learners of different ages, occurs by complying certain terms and condition. They are:
- classes that are equipped with computer technologies;
- creative approach toward the educational process of teachers of “Bases of information science and counting techniques”, “Information science and information technologies” disciplines;
- consideration of age, psychological and individual characteristics of learners by the teachers;
- creative thinking and creative ability of the individual;
- need and interest of learners in designing and creating technical projects by means of computer technologies;
- supporting and defending own views by learners when presenting projects in contests, exhibitions, seminars and conferences done by means of computer technologies;
– encouraging learners’ projects done by means of computer technologies in front of the public;
– consideration of project culture development of learners who demonstrate certain abilities and skills
in designing various technical projects, tradition of “the master and a pupil”, creating all necessary
conveniences for participating in contests and organization of classes by well-qualified teachers.

In continuous education based on the creative use of computer technologies learners of different ages are
required to master such skills as organizing experiment works, analyzing and generalizing gained results,
coming to general conclusion by final results and discussion of the products of project activity (conception
that expresses practical and scientific experiment essence, model, presentation, printed works and others) by
well-qualified specialists or certain responsible organizations, achieving the assessment of projecting activity
in order to develop project culture, identify actual problems that have economic and cultural essence, make
decisions related to the project, assess existing resources and their opportunities for solving the problem
selected for the project, present the project to responsible organizations, support and defend ideas, carry out
practical performing activity on solving the problem.

So, in the process of globalization it is required that the specialists possess projecting culture in terms of
social and professional viewpoint. Therefore, projecting allows organizing any social and professional activity
in a proper, continuous, gradual, systematic and effective way. Furthermore, it gives an opportunity to
economize time and strength when organizing social and professional activity based on the certain project.
Usually, creative approach toward project preparing and implementing process prevents the activity to be
monotonous and boring; in turn it makes it interesting and diverse. Individual’s project culture as a future
professional allows organizing social-professional activity in accordance with requirements, technical norms
and modern projecting rules prescribed in legal documents.

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