



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

According to the fact that the formation of certain skills and competencies in higher education requires a new approach to the educational process, the need for a technological approach, important conditions, important directions, the intended result of the development of the educational system - the development of the thinking ability of the young generation, the need to focus on increasing the intellectual potential, every issues of educating a learner taking into account his social needs, coordinating with the interests of society, preparing him for independent life and ensuring that he acquires the qualities of professional competence; Issues such as the need to be able to ensure the organization of effective practical actions on the way to development and the formation of the individual by the education system as an integral unit of education and upbringing were interpreted.

KEYWORDS

Education, upbringing, system, innovation, technology, technologicalization, process, approach, direction, search, interest, motivation, creativity, ability, formation, result.

INTRODUCTION

One of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort. Formation of certain activity skills and competencies based on the delivery

of certain theoretical knowledge to students in a short period of time, control of their activities, assessment of the level of theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by them requires high pedagogical skills from



the teacher, a new approach to the educational process.

The intended result of the development of the education system is not only the development of the thinking ability of the young generation, the increase of their intellectual potential. After all, continuous education positively solves the issues of educating each learner taking into account his social needs, in coordination with the interests of society, preparing him for independent life and ensuring that he has the qualities of professional competence. In this case, the educational system should be able to ensure that the learner is self-demanding, has a need for education, and organizes effective practical actions on the way to comprehensive self-development. As an integral unit of education and training, the continuous education system is considered an important factor in the process of personality formation.

Education is recognized as a factor that affects all aspects of the material and spiritual life of society and can fundamentally change the lifestyle of millions of learners. Education helps learners to define their life values, make future plans, consistently enrich their knowledge and form positive attitudes towards achieving high quality indicators in this regard. The most important tasks facing the continuous education system are to create the necessary pedagogical conditions for each specialist to develop professionally, to be aware of modern knowledge in the specialty, to improve the quality of education, and to be able to consistently apply them to the teaching practice based on awareness of foreign experiences that help to increase efficiency.

Main part. It is significant that in the process of large-scale, deep educational reforms implemented in higher education, special attention is paid to the creation and development of the educational system in a

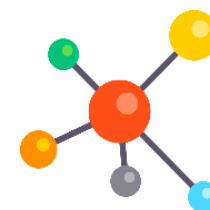
completely new way and to the consistent improvement based on the latest achievements in the fields of science, technology, and innovative foreign and local experiences.

In traditional education, information is naturally the basis of conversation. But the main source of information transfer is the teacher's experience, in this process he takes the lead, that is, he strives to convey knowledge to students verbally during the main lesson. Activity is reserved for the teacher, and students become passive listeners in this situation. Their main task is to listen to the teacher, write in the necessary places, answer questions, and speak only when allowed in rare cases [1].

One-sidedness in traditional education takes precedence not only in lectures, but also in seminar classes in the higher education system. According to him, the role of the "supplier" is no longer the teacher, but the student. The student demonstrates the knowledge he has mastered, and the teacher listens to his thoughts and asks questions where necessary.

The student group becomes a passive participant, a listener in this situation. At first glance, the reception of information transmitted by a student or teacher creates the impression that it creates an opportunity for a group of students to acquire knowledge. However, according to the results of psychological research, knowledge and information received in this way are quickly forgotten [5-6].

The technological approach to education is extremely important in the development of the educational system, and the technological approach is the general content of the process of achieving the educational goal, i.e., the step-by-step implementation of the previously planned educational process on the basis of an integrated system, the development of a specific system of methods, methods and tools in order to



achieve a specific goal, includes their effective, productive use and high-level management of the educational process [7-8].

Emphasizing that the problem of formation and improvement of a unified system in education has the ability to express the general nature of educational subjects, he highlights its four main interconnected directions. They are:

The first direction covers the traditional components of the education system (preschool education, general secondary education, secondary special vocational education, higher education, post-higher education, extracurricular education) [9].

The second direction reflects the process of rapid development of public forms of education and independent education in educational and informational resource centers, various courses, seminars and clubs for study, work and residence.

The third direction is the necessity of forming and improving the students of a unified state and society in order to fully and comprehensively determine the personal abilities, interests, and inclinations of each learner, to direct them to the profession aimed at creating the necessary conditions for their development in certain forms of activity.

The fourth direction is one of the most important directions in terms of its importance, it is related to the unified system of continuous pedagogical education and independent education, and it is aimed primarily at providing the education system with qualified, potential, competitive personnel, both in terms of quantity and quality.

The concept of education is a multi-meaning term, which includes the doctrines of the development of the individual at all stages of the learner's life as a preliminary basis. A student of a certain age has one or

another form of psychological and physical development of a social nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The concept of education, its idea defines the prospective directions that express the essence of the existence and self-organization of a person. Naturally, this situation requires that a person has an internal need and desire for self-development.

Each person has his own concept of "I" (a set of ideas about himself) and organizes social activities in accordance with it. At the same time, a person has both an "Ideal Me" and a "Dynamic Me". In essence, they are extremely important in terms of what a person would like to be, according to their subjective approaches, and if they had more opportunities. In modern conditions, the educational system must be able to create the necessary psychological and pedagogical conditions that allow a person to have a positive "self-concept" [10].

Technological approach to education, innovative activity, learning-knowledge in scientific research conducted by scientists such as N.A.Muslimov, Z.K.Ismoilova, A.R.Khodzhaboev and scientists from the Commonwealth of Nations such as M.V.Pats and V.A.Medvedev the content of practical actions regarding innovative approach to activity, substantiation of new ideas and active application of innovations in practice, effective use is highlighted.

According to the well-known scientist N.A. Muslimov [3]: if they are convinced of the possibilities of creating the necessary situation and creating the future based on it, the uncertainty of the future and the anxieties and fears it brings with it will be removed. At the same time, there is a growing need for professionals with a high level of creativity, maximum flexibility, ability to work in a team and make independent decisions, ready to work in a multicultural space and in a different



technological environment. Thus, the requirements for higher education and the personal characteristics of a specialist are changing.

Pedagogical scientist Z.K. Ismoilova [2] stated that the need for continuous education is implemented by providing continuous training and personal development in accordance with changing tasks, continuous skill improvement, and involvement in innovative activities.

According to A.R. Khodjaboev [17]: taking into account the nature of human activity, it implies not only the actions of one person, but also their actions in the conditions of collective activity, that is, it implies some joint activity. In addition, among the leading qualities of an employee, along with competence, business acumen, initiative and readiness for technological changes are equally important.

As M.V. Pats and V.A. Medvedev [4] rightly noted, "the global trends of the development of the modern world, their impact on society and the subject (person) in terms of the subject of education (person) and its necessary direction, not only from the outside, but also determines from within".

In our opinion: taking into account the technological approach to the process of higher professional education, we can characterize them according to the following parameters: according to the subject of changes, the depth of changes (the degree of radicality of changes envisaged by innovations), the level of novelty, the scale of distribution, etc, are considered rapid innovative activities.

Another important document that fully illuminates the essence of the educational system envisages the improvement of the educational process, arming it with advanced pedagogical technologies, and achieving high results in improving the professional competence of teachers [11].

It is known that the concept of personal development, unlike the idea of human capital, does not see and evaluate the educational system as a tool that ensures the increase of labor productivity of the labor force (employee, employee) and its contribution to the economic growth of the society. The main goal of the idea of human capital is to achieve economic growth in society or within certain companies, and human production capabilities should serve as a factor that helps to achieve this goal. In other words, according to this idea, the human factor is only a means of achieving the goal and "the most important indicator of wealth creation in the country" [12-13].

At the heart of the concept of personal development lies the desire to create the necessary conditions for a person to use the resources that ensure his comprehensive development. In this case, economic growth is only a means to achieve goals [19].

Mental and spiritual activity has always been an important part of the lifestyle of social subjects. Without them, human life will not be meaningful and effective. These two aspects of human activity help to develop the abilities of individuals. For this reason, education that serves to develop such capabilities of a person is the foundation of the culture of all nations [18].

A person's spiritual needs and mental capabilities have a strong influence on the formation of their abilities. In determining the strength of this influence, a view of the educational system from the point of view of the state, society and the individual was formed. Accordingly, taking into account the factors that serve to ensure the comprehensive development of the individual helps to determine the perspective and strategic directions of the educational system development [14-15-16].



It is possible to determine the following prospective directions in terms of content enrichment, ideological and methodical improvement of the educational system:

1. Democratization of education. This progressive trend covers developed countries, moreover, with ambitious goals in the field of education. According to him, the issues of unifying the increasingly developing higher education system, increasing the share of persons with higher education are raised. The ideas of effective organization of primary, secondary and vocational education are being effectively implemented.
2. Formation and rapid development of the continuous education system. The experience of the world community is consistently, gradually moving from the principle of "learning for life" to the principle of "learning for life". Accordingly, in today's conditions, it is noted that the value of education is of special importance for the state, society and every citizen.
3. Understanding education not only as a means of training specialists, but also as an important factor that helps to increase their capabilities. In fact, today, education is not only a means of training qualified specialists, but also as a means of raising the general intellectual, technological and cultural level of society, supporting the desire for innovation and development, instilling in the minds of citizens the ideas that it is an important factor in the formation of a modern lifestyle in society, and introducing it into the state policy. is being considered.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be said that the continuous education system is a decisive factor and condition of economic and scientific-technical development, formation of the social structure of the society, and the mechanism of distribution of social statuses in it. In the conditions of globalization, when the innovative development

potential of the society has become one of the decisive factors of competitiveness, the high level of education of the population becomes a factor of viability and economic security, socio-political independence, and not a reputation that allows the country to consider itself as the "best" society. Further improvement of the education system in the conditions of Uzbekistan will help citizens, especially young people, to develop and mature in all aspects of the society.

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