

**PRIORITIES OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY****Gozalkhon Mahmudovna Yakubova**

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**Abstract:** In the early 1960s, the organization of the educational process based on the programming of education began to be seen as a factor in revealing the essence of the concept of “technology”. Program education is the process of imparting specific knowledge to children in a coherent, holistic way, rather than as a separate part. This article outlines the priorities for technology in education.

**Keywords:** Education, Technology.

The proposal to organize the educational process in accordance with an integrated, acceptable program was first implemented in the United States. Promoted by the Joint Committee on Software Education and Training Machines. Curriculum education includes learning objectives, appropriate criteria for their modification and evaluation, and a clear description of the learning environment. This corresponds to the concept of a complete reorganization of the complex of changes.

The twentieth century has gone down in the history of human society as a period of revolutions in science and technology. The high pace of development of science and technology, along with the theoretical (ideological) and practical enrichment of the process of material production, provides a new content of social relations. The emergence of the service sector and a new way of life have paved the way for the growth of people's material and spiritual needs. The renewal and growth of social needs, in turn, requires the implementation of activities that ensure their short-term and high-quality satisfaction [1].

The field of technology, which is a product of social necessity, and its improvement have made it possible to produce high-quality products in a short period of time, with little physical effort. In the field of material production, processing of raw materials (agriculture, industry, transport, consumer services, etc.) there is a tradition of a technological approach to the organization of the production process. The technological approach serves to shed light on the general description of the production process. A process that involves the period from the selection of raw materials for the production of a particular product (initial stage) to the delivery of the product to the consumer (final stage) is recognized as a technological process [2]. The technological approach to the production process is an effective factor in achieving goals such as the organization of reforms in certain areas, ensuring their success, enriching the achievements.

The introduction of modern, advanced, high technologies in the field of material production is based on a number of conditions, in particular, reliance on the latest achievements of science and technology, large financial resources and the availability of highly qualified professionals guaranties.

It is also understood that the development of advanced technologies in the field of material production is the achievement of continuous improvement of their professional skills, social,

economic and cultural life develops on the principles of interdependence, interdependence and integrity. While the ideas and views that play a leading role in the social life of a society have an impact on economic production and development, in turn, economic growth leads to an improvement in the cultural lifestyle of the population.

In the lower stages of human civilization, the activities aimed at educating the individual are less organized on the basis of simple, very simple requirements, but today there are very strict and complex requirements for the organization of the educational process. In particular, the social need to train a qualified specialist who is able to fully understand the nature of the production process, able to work with complex equipment, and can positively solve problems even in emergencies, requires the organization of the educational process on the basis of a technological approach [3]. Therefore, the range of tasks of pedagogy, which is developing in close connection with social development, is expanding.

At the same time, the flow of information is rapidly entering the social life of the Republic and covering a wide range. One of the most pressing issues facing the education system is the rapid receipt, analysis, processing, theoretical generalization, summarization and delivery of information to the child [4]. The application of pedagogical technology in the educational process will help to positively address the above-mentioned problem.

The idea of technologicalization of the education system was first introduced in the early twentieth century at a time when the social movement to reform the education system in Western Europe and the United States, to increase the effectiveness of education, to create certain conditions for socialization of the individual, was revealed. The idea was based on the introduction of the concept of "pedagogical technique" ("educational technique") in the educational process in the 1930s. In the special literature created during this period, the concept of "pedagogical (educational technique)" was interpreted as "a set of methods and tools that help to organize lessons accurately and effectively" and the teaching and learning process. The introduction of laboratory equipment, their efficient and effective use, the explanation of the content of the material with the help of visual aids are considered to be the leading factors that help to increase the effectiveness of education.

To date, the use of technical means in education is recognized as a determining factor in the direction of "educational technology", the main focus is on expanding the audience of children, through the use of technical means, further improving the capabilities of technical means, issues such as expanding their information capacity, quality organization of information transmission services, individualization of education. The object of research in this area, the possibilities of technical means as a base point, the process of their improvement, as well as the study of organizational aspects of "technologicalization" of the educational process were emphasized.

Interactive teaching methods allow students to activate and use their enormous educational potential, to incorporate creative elements into the learning process and to use the features of creative systems [5].

The effective use of interactive methods in the teaching process is based on several rules. That is:

The first rule is that all students should be involved in the work to one degree or another. To this end, it provides an opportunity to involve all participants in the learning process in the discussion process the use of technology is effective.

Rule number two: make sure the participants are mentally prepared. The point here is that not everyone who comes to the training is mentally ready to get involved in one form or another. In

the process of learning, students are exposed to certain situations, stress, and traditional behavior. In this regard, simple exercises are useful to constantly encourage students to take an active part in the work, to give students the opportunity to express themselves.

Rule number three: interactive methods should not have too many students. The number of participants and the quality of teaching can be directly correlated. When using interactive methods, no more than thirty students should be involved in the learning process. Only in such conditions can effective work in small groups be possible. After all, it is important to give each student the opportunity to listen, to give each group the opportunity to speak on the problem.

Rule number four: working with interactive methods should focus on preparing the audience first. The auditorium should be prepared in such a way that students can easily be accommodated in large and small groups. In other words, students need to be physically fit. Students should be able to sit comfortably during the lesson. Therefore, it is advisable to place the tables in a “spruce” semicircle so that each student can sit in a semi-circle with the facilitator and have the opportunity to communicate in small groups. It is better to prepare the necessary materials for creative work in advance.

Rule number five: pay close attention to activities and regulations (set time). In this case, work on the task, determine the allotted time.

Rule number six: Participants are divided into small groups. Initially, it is advisable to form groups on a voluntary basis. Sometimes it is useful to work on the principle of random selection in the formation of groups. Interactive methods are used for specific purposes at different stages of the learning process. That is:

- 1) primary acquisition of knowledge;
- 2) strengthening and improving knowledge;
- 3) formation of skills.

The use of interactive methods in the educational process ensures that students master the teaching materials. Today, about 600 interactive methods are used in educational practice.

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