

EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS A WHOLE SYSTEM

Turayev Utkirbek Yaxshilikovich,
senior teacher, Jizzakh polytechnic institute

Abstract: In this article, the educational process is considered as the transformation of a student from a passive listener into an active participant in the educational process by acquiring theoretical knowledge through independent familiarization with recommended educational resources in accordance with the instructions of the teacher, the formation of practical skills and competencies under the supervision of the teacher.

Keywords: student, teacher, teaching process, independent learning, theoretical knowledge.

One of the laws of social development based on market relations is the emergence of social competition. Modest operation in the conditions of social competition, formation of business immunity to competition creates an opportunity to "survive" in the conflict of interests, to gain a high position. That's why citizens have not developed a conscious approach to education, theoretical and practical knowledge acquisition.

This does not create an incentive for them to study. Now it is becoming a vital need to get an education, to acquire certain professional or specialized information, to form certain skills and qualifications in this regard. The incentive to study and its content can be a guarantee of the success of the educational process.

The motivation to learn is also important in the formation of the basis of learning activities with the participation of the student and the teacher. In the recent past, the student's participation in the educational process was limited to the role of a subject who receives theoretical knowledge and demonstrates acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, but according to the requirements of educational technology, the student appears as the leading subject, the main performer of the educational process. Now the student does not accept the information (knowledge) transmitted by the teacher. Perhaps, by independently familiarizing with the educational resources recommended in accordance with the

instruction of the teacher, he acquires theoretical knowledge, develops practical skills and competencies under the supervision of the teacher. It is required that the student should be able to develop the ability to work independently, develop his/her own opinion based on mastering theoretical knowledge, provide arguments, defend his/her own opinion, self-criticism, and self-evaluation qualities. The demand of the times demands to transform the student from being a passive listener to an active participant in the educational process.

The student's leadership role in the educational process allows solving the following pedagogical tasks:

- determining the student's internal need (incentive) to acquire knowledge;
- formation of a conscious approach to acquiring knowledge;
- formation of independent activity skills in them;
- ensuring their activity;
- creating and improving students' skills to think independently, analyze the essence of theoretical and practical knowledge, draw conclusions about them, generalize and apply them to their practical activities;
- formation of self-control, evaluation qualities.

The form, methods and tools of education are of great importance in the full coverage of the content of the student's activity. After all, they create favorable conditions for revealing the possibilities of the student, for illuminating his knowledge, skills and qualifications at their original level. In turn, students' age, psychological and physiological characteristics, level of knowledge, scope of worldview and their activity are the motivation for choosing effective, advanced, non-traditional educational forms, methods and tools, and their appropriate use.

The purpose of the educational process is based on the state educational standards, curriculum program, as well as specific aspects of a specific topic and subject (or course) specified in textbooks, manuals, existing pedagogical conditions, the age and psychological characteristics of students, their vital needs and interests, the teacher's. It is determined based on factors such as the level of

knowledge and skills, worldview, creativity, the ability to assess the situation and act quickly in accordance with it.

The goal of the educational process should be defined clearly and clearly. Such determination of the educational goal creates the possibility to draw a conclusion about the organization of the didactic process and the level of its implementation when it is known and implemented.

The diagnostic determination of the target is characterized by the following conditions:

- the moral and ethical qualities and mental potential formed in a person are described so clearly and clearly that as a result it is possible to easily distinguish them from the qualities of a person formed in any desired period of time before this situation;
- there will be a clear method aimed at the true control of the level of formation of the diagnosed spiritual, moral and mental qualities of a person;
- it will be possible to determine the effectiveness of the person based on the results of the control carried out to determine the diagnosed qualities;
- there will be indicators of the quality of certain knowledge, skills and qualifications based on measurement criteria.

The goal of the educational process is based on the content of the social order and the compatibility of models of the learner's personality.

Formation of educational goals at the level of the actual level is divided according to the specific stages of educational preparation. Due to the fact that the educational system is oriented towards the profession as a whole, the model of the student's personality remains its object. In the course of education, a person's age indicators are naturally graded according to the stages of his formation based on the main goal.

The content of the formation of the goal of education at the accelerated level consists in the study of separate subjects that make up the educational process.

The content of the educational process creates an opportunity to realize the general goal of education and to achieve individual goals step by step.

The educational content is developed based on the requirements of educational regulatory documents, content of educational resources (curriculum of state educational standards, program, textbooks and manuals), ideas presented in them.

The content of the educational process serves to provide a positive solution to tasks such as education, upbringing and development of a person.

The form, methods and tools of education are determined based on the content of the educational process.

The solution of the tasks facing the educational institutions will depend on the content of the training (educational process), the form of education, the methods and the effectiveness of the tools. The form, methods and tools of education serve to educate students in a moral and ethical manner, to create deep knowledge and worldview in them.

The form of education is an external expression of the activities of the teacher and the student, organized in a certain order, according to a certain purpose, in a certain mode.

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