



USING FOREIGN EDUCATION IN TECHNOLOGY LESSONS

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Abstract: The goal of our reforms and one of the main factors in the policy of our President is to support and educate talented young people with deep thinking and a slightly independent worldview. Consequently, enrichment of the content of education based on modern requirements, educational, methodological and scientific developments of developed European countries (Germany, England, France, Canada), Asian countries (Japan, South Korea) and the USA.

Keywords: Education, scientific, method, lesson, technology



Introduction

Widespread implementation of innovative activities, which is an important condition for the formation of a model of economic development of Uzbekistan in the 21st century, the acquisition of scientific knowledge, skills in using new technologies, direct knowledge of technologies and their application in everyday life, the formation of logical and creative thinking. Particular attention should be paid to organizing quality educational activities in the primary grades, which are a prelude to the education system, with the aim of mastering the norms of written and oral communication and teaching self-government. The changes taking place in the continuing education system are aimed at ensuring the continuity of paradigms of educational philosophy, didactic theory of education, the development of competence, creativity, independence of primary school teachers, the ability to evaluate innovations, etc. implementation, as well as a systematic approach to creating optimal conditions for the effective use of innovative educational technologies. Below we will focus on the organization of the education system in developed countries. The pursuit of all innovations and developments in the world, the use of the latest achievements and their further development has become an age—old national tradition of the Japanese people. Today, Japan is actively working in the field of open international cooperation for all countries of the world. Japan is a fast-growing country, and the policy of using science and technology to exploit its intellectual potential is largely a testament to the hard work and business acumen of the Japanese. From the analysis of psychological

literature, we know that by the age of 7, a person acquires 70% of knowledge, and the remaining 30% for the rest of his life. This theory has received a lot of attention from the Japanese, where preschool education usually begins with the family. From the point of view of our national mentality, motherhood comes first for Japanese women.

Methodology

For example, at the age of 1, in order to instill a sense of self-confidence, at the age of 2, to demonstrate applied art, at the age of 3, to develop a sense of duty, at the age of 4, to distinguish between Good and evil. Based on the Japanese experience, at the age of 5, much attention is paid to developing leadership skills, independence, planning and implementation, identifying children's areas of interest, and, most importantly, learning to express their goals to others. In high school, the khans are not permanent, they are changed every 5 months to adapt to new conditions faster. Japanese kindergartens accept children aged 3-5 years. The purpose of kindergartens is to develop children's mental and physical abilities, foster independence and internal discipline skills, and teach them to have a positive attitude towards social events. Much attention is also paid to teaching mathematical literacy, oral speech, and the correct use of words. An interest in creative personality traits such as fairy tales, books, music, sports, and drawing. In Japan, children go to school from the age of 6. 99% of 6-year-old Japanese children attend elementary school. 99% of Japan's primary schools are public, 1% are private. The curriculum includes Japanese, humanities, arithmetic, etc. The curriculum in schools varies, but is based on standards approved by the Ministry of Education. Local authorities are responsible for financing primary education, providing teachers, and creating school curricula. In elementary school, children must memorize 1,006 of the 1,945 kanji characters in government records. The primary education of segakko solves the following tasks: -education of schoolchildren in the spirit of patriotism, to teach them to respect their Homeland and their values;

- teaching students in the spirit of international cooperation;
- correct use of the native language;
- economic education;

Results and discussion

In high school, in addition to Japanese, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences and other compulsory general subjects, students are offered optional subjects that can be English or other foreign languages, as well as technical and special subjects.

The education system of the Federal Republic of Germany includes several levels: primary education: refers to the 1st stage of school education and includes preschool institutions. These are mainly kindergartens, preparatory classes and entrance groups, where the participation of children is voluntary for 3 years at the request of parents.

The purpose of primary school is to expand and deepen general knowledge, and on this basis to acquaint students with scientific methods of obtaining and processing modern information, to create the necessary conditions for successful studies in higher education. In Germany, special attention is paid to the teaching of technology in elementary schools. In the process of learning technology, students are taught to think independently and creatively. This subject is taught in specially equipped classrooms.

The Republic of South Korea attracts the attention of many researchers, as it is one of the few countries in the Asia-Pacific region that have achieved the achievements of post-industrial

civilization. Koreans believe that the main task to be accomplished is to preserve their traditional culture and strive to link political and socio—economic reforms with their cultural and political identity, traditional values and the centers of the East. The country's education system has been recognized by UNICEF experts as the most effective among industrialized countries. Many agree that South Korea's economic and technological achievements are the right investments in human resources. Today, in many developing countries, education has become the main productive force of society, not just in spending. In other words, education has turned out to be a competitive and financially viable industry. Practically, the first stage of education should be focused on the development of the state and the economy. Reading is necessary not only to gain knowledge, but also in order to effectively apply the acquired knowledge in practice. According to Korean teachers, children under the age of 3 learn subjects better than children at home. Children who attend kindergarten are more active, inquisitive, and have a higher level of skill.

After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyoyev, in the future it will be difficult to raise a harmoniously developed generation with a high level of knowledge and spirituality. (On February 14, 2018, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev from the video selector).

In addition to public elementary schools, there are a number of private schools in Korea. The curricula of these schools are somewhat similar to those of public schools, but the training is conducted at a high level. For example, attracting more teachers to a small number of students, introducing additional subjects, high standards of education in general, and so on. That's why most parents tend to send their children to a private school. But the high cost of education in such schools makes parents think. Students who graduate from elementary school move on to the next levels without exams. One of the most important achievements of Canadians is their education system. The quality of education at leading universities and colleges is very high, and Canadian degrees are recognized worldwide. In the international ranking, Canadian education is second only to the United States.

If we take the education system in developed countries, then in England the average school age of children is 5-6 years old, and children play in the classroom, engage in activities, and eat. All training sessions are conducted by one coach. Children travel more outdoors.

The content of education in French primary schools is divided into core subjects such as mother tongue and literature, as well as mathematics, history, geography, demography, natural sciences, technology, physical and aesthetic education.

Similarly, in Switzerland, classrooms are decorated at home to enhance students' creativity in teaching technology. This equipment allows students to feel at home and think independently.

Modular education system: A systematic approach to modular technology is mainly used in vocational education. A striking example is the concept of work skills modules developed by the International Labour Organization UNESCO. This concept is characterized by a holistic approach to learning.

Conclusion

In modular learning, it is possible to differentiate learning through a completely reduced and in-depth stratification of curricula, that is, individualization of learning is possible.

The effectiveness of the transition to a modular learning system depends on the following factors:

- the level of the material and technical base of the educational institution;

- the level of qualification of the teaching staff;
- the level of training of students;
- evaluation of desired results;
- production of didactic materials;
- analysis of results and optimization of modules.

Modular training programs are easily adapted to the individual needs of the student and have a free time factor, because the individual learning process prevails here. Modular learning technology based on a systematic activity-based approach ensures effective training in the specialty by creating full opportunities for individual and independent learning of educational material.

Distance education:

All or most distance learning courses are based on telecommunications and modern information technologies.

The process of distance learning includes several privileged processes for people with disabilities and those who want to study abroad, those who have a second education, and so on. Distance learning is a product of the era of scientific and technological progress, as well as a catalyst for its development.

Purpose: knowledge formed on the basis of state educational standards includes skills and abilities, as well as a system of personal qualities. It is an integrated system in which the purpose of learning, the purpose of teaching science, the educational purpose of the subject, and the basic concepts of the subject are formed from the purpose of learning.

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