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NEW APPROACHES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract
As in every field, working with the reforms taking place in education requires studying the existing problems and trying to find solutions. From a pedagogical point of view, scientific approaches are also envisaged to be implemented within the framework of their work.

Keywords: scientific approach, pedagogical view, individual approach, pedagogical technology, pedagogical skills.

We all know that the foundation of progress is The stone also makes the country powerful and the nation great.This is the power that makes it possible - science, education, a Education is our tomorrow, our homeland. Bright prospects, first of all, the education system and the education we give to our children closely related to.

Shavkat MIRZIYOYEV

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, the main attention is paid to the issue of organizing higher pedagogical education based on various approaches. [1] The goal is to achieve quality education based on the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy. In this regard, the technology of an individual approach is one of the important forms of such various approaches. Education cannot be separated from upbringing, and upbringing from education.

In the world, special attention is paid to the widespread use of pedagogical approaches in the processes of improving the quality and efficiency of education, supporting students' learning. Rapid changes in the socio-economic sphere, eliminating the problems of improving the education system require special attention. In this regard, issues of ensuring the integration of students in natural

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sciences, general and specialized disciplines, the formation of competencies such as designing, constructing, researching phenomena and processes through innovative technologies, and improving the methodology for preparing them for professional activity are of great importance.

In pedagogical theory, conditions are usually considered as a set of measures, factors and conditions that determine the successful functioning of the pedagogical system.

Scientific research is the process of developing new knowledge, one of the types of cognitive activity. Scientific research is a creative and systematic work aimed at increasing existing knowledge[1]. It is characterized by objectivity, reliability, and accuracy. Scientific research, when repeated under all conditions, must always give the same result, proving the issue under discussion. Scientific research consists of two interconnected parts - experiment and theory. The main components of scientific research are: defining the topic, preliminary analysis of existing information, conditions and methods in the field of research, scientific hypotheses, conducting experiments, analyzing and summarizing the results obtained, testing the hypotheses based on the evidence obtained, expressing new facts and laws, and making scientific predictions. The division of scientific research into fundamental and applied, quantitative and qualitative, unique and complex research is widespread. The methods and experiments of scientific research are widely used not only in science itself, but also in solving many economic and social problems[2].

Scientific research (research) consists of three components: purposeful human activity, the subject of scientific work and the means of scientific work. Purposeful scientific activity of a person is based on the use of specific methods of cognition and scientific equipment (measuring, computing techniques) as means of labor in achieving new knowledge about the object of research or supplementing existing knowledge about the object. The subject of scientific work is the object of research on which the activity is directed and the (previous) knowledge about it. The object of research includes any material of the material world (electrical equipment, electrified devices, machines and mechanisms), processes (technological, energy, agrotechnical, electromagnetic, elements of material materials, etc.) [3].

The general criterion for the technological view of education is its orientation towards a clearly and precisely defined goal. In this case, the existence of a separate

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regularity, process, sequence and a set of actions corresponding to it is taken as the basis for the implementation of each goal. The basis of the technologization of education is the idea of complete management of the educational process, its effectiveness, and the ability of learners to achieve the intended learning outcomes in the given conditions and within the allotted time.

The essence of this approach is to systematize the educational process by dividing it into clearly formalized and detailed elements to its maximum formation.

There are requirements and principles for its methodology, which arise from the specific nature of pedagogical technology. Some researchers interpret the principles of pedagogical technology as a guaranteed final result, the productivity of education, the presence of feedback, the clear formulation of the goal of education, etc.

As our President noted: “The more educated our children are when they leave school, the faster the economic sectors based on high technologies will develop, and the opportunity to solve many social problems will arise. Therefore, when I say that the threshold of a New Uzbekistan begins with school, I think that our entire people will support this idea.”

The main part of the reforms being implemented in the field of education, of course, are reforms in the higher education system. In particular, the Concept of the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the decree of the Head of State dated October 8, 2019, in order to determine the priority areas of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, serves as a prelude to new reforms in the field.

It is no coincidence that the President of our country began his activities as a leader with meetings with academicians, leading scientists, and scientists in general, and focused on harmonizing the development of science with the development of production in our country.

Education is the process of imparting knowledge, developing skills and abilities, and is the main means of preparing for life and work. In the process of education, information is received and upbringing is carried out. We understand education as a small-scale education. But it does not only refer to the process of education in

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various types of educational institutions, but also to the process of providing information in the family, production and other areas. At the same time, there are a number of laws on education, which guarantee equal rights to education to everyone, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status.

Today, all spheres of education, social, economic, in general, are gradually being transferred to the digital economy. The most important of these is the education sector. Because the education system must be updated every day. The reason is that lessons built on the basis of modern approaches will not go unnoticed by any student. Therefore, many psychologists and scientists have conducted a number of experiments in this regard. It turned out that the attention of a student of any age can be concentrated in one place for a maximum of twenty minutes and can only absorb information during this time.

Modern approaches and innovations not only ensure that students receive information quickly and easily, but also have a number of advantages for teachers that are worth mentioning:

1. Fast and easy exchange of information;
2. Providing interesting and high-quality lessons through various presentations, animated texts, video tutorials;
3. Organizing lessons in accordance with world standards and mastering pedagogical methods of developed countries and exchanging ideas; ` 235 Scientific, remote, online conference entitled "Innovative research in the modern world: Theory and practice"
4. Replacing old and traditional methods with modernized technologies and the ability to deepen and expand the content of the subjects being studied using them;

In the context of scientific and technical progress and a new technological revolution, organizing lessons has become one of the complex requirements of the 21st century. At the same time, keeping young people up to date is of great importance in improving and strengthening their technical skills. At the same time, it is necessary to design the teaching process and the lesson in advance, in this process the teacher must take into account the specific nature of the subject, the place and conditions, and most importantly, the student's capabilities and needs, as well as the ability to organize collaborative activities, only then can the desired

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guaranteed result be achieved. In short, the teacher must bring the student to the center of education

Pedagogical conditions have a comprehensive impact on the student's intentions, so conditions that increase the motivation to learn can increase the desire for responsibility and achievement. Accordingly, conditions that reduce motivation to achieve results have a negative impact on motivation to learn. Thus, when creating pedagogical conditions, it is necessary to take into account their synergistic (interacting) effect and exclude conditions that create negative incentives.

In the educational process and extracurricular activities of students, active and interactive methods of education and upbringing are used, as well as technologies for acquiring knowledge, skills and qualifications, both in group classes and in the process of individual independent education. The orientation of the educational process to the development of students' activity in scientific and practical activities can be a means for the successful formation of professional competence of graduates. This is due to the strong will of students due to their interest in subjects. In addition, the activation of educational, cognitive and practical activities of students based on their identified inclinations, interests and abilities determines their ability to independently plan and organize the educational process, carry out control measures and evaluate their educational results.

At the same time, the activity of students is manifested as a process that activates the necessary motivational, moral-volitional and operational-cognitive aspects of the student's personality. Thus, we see that the formation of the characteristics of professional competence and personality qualities of students in the process of preparing for professional activity is determined not only by the degree of formation of their abilities or activation of their mental activity.

According to pedagogical theory, the activities of students in the educational process and extracurricular activities are an integral part of the didactic process for training highly qualified specialists. Based on this regulation, the process of developing the professional competence of graduates should be considered not from the point of view of strengthening their own initiative, but from the point of view of mobilizing the intellectual, spiritual-volitional potential of the teacher towards the goals of the student through the use of special methods and means.

In conclusion, education is constantly being updated and improved. Currently, living the future not with dreams, but with a plan, is an urgent task for today's

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teachers. The need to keep up with the times and work towards this goal is clearly evident, it is emerging, feeling this, dreaming is one of the not-so-complicated concepts. It is no secret that the way a teacher approaches the lesson process, students and listeners respond to him in the same way. That is, a greeting is always ready. The superficial work is always light, but its burden can be twice as heavy when the time comes, and lead to unimaginable difficulties and shortcomings.

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