THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS AN INTEGRAL SYSTEM.

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Annotation: This article examines the essence and structure of the educational process, its characteristics as a system, and the basic principles underlying it. Particular attention is paid to the influence of modern technologies on the process of interaction between learning participants and on the implementation of pedagogical principles.

Key words: educational process, training, education, development, methods, means, forms, control, assessment, system, principles, result.

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС КАК ЦЕЛОСТНАЯ СИСТЕМА.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются сущность и структура образовательного процесса, его характеристики как системы, а также основные принципы, лежащие в его основе. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию современных технологий на процесс взаимодействия между участниками обучения и на реализацию педагогических принципов.

Ключевые слова: образовательный процесс, обучения, воспитания, развития, методы, средства, формы, контроля, оценка, система, принципы, результат.

Education plays a key role in the life of every person and in the development of society as a whole. It forms the personality, prepares for active participation in social, professional and cultural life, promotes self-determination and self-realization. The educational process is not just the transfer of knowledge, but a complex system of interaction between teachers and students, based on certain principles and patterns.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays special attention to reforming the country's educational system, considering it a key factor in the development of society and the economy. In his speeches, he emphasizes the importance of creating conditions for obtaining high-quality education and upbringing the younger generation. In his speech, the President noted that the future of the Motherland is inextricably linked with the system of education and upbringing that our children receive today. He emphasized that science, education and upbringing are the cornerstone of development, a force that increases the power of the country and the people. Quoting the great philosopher Aristotle: "The fate of the Motherland is decided by the upbringing of the youth," he noted that the issue of upbringing and education has always been relevant. The President also noted that the developed countries of the world achieve high progress and prosperity thanks to the enormous attention to science and education.

In the context of rapid scientific and technological progress, digitalization, and changing public demands for the quality of training specialists, the importance of a systematic approach to organizing the educational process is growing. Understanding education as an integral system

allows for more effective implementation of pedagogical activities, achieving goals, and adapting to the challenges of the time.

The educational process is a purposeful, specially organized activity of teachers and students aimed at acquiring knowledge, developing skills, abilities, competencies, and developing the individual. It is a unity of training, education and development and is carried out in various forms (full-time, distance, correspondence education, etc.). This process is implemented in the education system at different levels: preschool, general secondary, vocational and higher education, as well as in the system of additional and continuous education.

The educational process is carried out within the framework of state educational standards and programs, is based on scientifically based methods and principles of pedagogy and is aimed at achieving certain results - the formation of personality, preparation for life and professional activity.

The educational process is a system that includes several interrelated elements:

The goal of education is a system-forming component. It determines the final results of training, that is, what knowledge, skills, qualities and competencies should be formed in the student.

The content of education includes a set of scientific knowledge, cultural values, social norms that are subject to assimilation. It is presented in the form of curricula, programs, textbooks and teaching aids.

Teaching methods are the means of interaction between the teacher and the student, through which the learning objectives are achieved. This includes explanation, discussion, practical classes, project activities, game methods, etc.

Forms of organizing learning reflect how exactly the educational process is organized: lesson, seminar, lecture, workshop, laboratory work, distance learning, etc.

Teaching tools are technical and information resources used to transmit and perceive knowledge: textbooks, multimedia, electronic resources, laboratory equipment, etc.

The subjects of the educational process are the teacher (teacher) and the student (learned). The administration of the educational institution, parents, mentors, tutors and other specialists may also participate.

Learning outcomes are the final effect of educational activities - the degree of knowledge acquisition, development of thinking, communication skills, formation of personal and professional qualities.

Thus, the educational process is a complex, multi-component system, where all elements interact with each other. The effectiveness of educational activities depends on the consistency of these components, their compliance with the goals and objectives of education, as well as taking into account the individual characteristics of students.

The impact of modern technologies on the interaction of participants in the educational process. Modern information and digital technologies have significantly transformed traditional forms of interaction between all participants in the educational process - teachers, students, parents, administration of educational institutions and external experts. These changes affected both the content and methods and means of teaching, as well as forms of monitoring and evaluation of results.

Individualization and personalization of learning.

Using digital platforms (for example, Moodle, Google Classroom, Yandex.Textbook, Sferum), it is possible to create individual learning paths taking into account the pace of assimilation of the material, interests and abilities of each student. This allows you to more effectively achieve educational goals.

Increasing interactivity and motivation.

Virtual and augmented reality technologies, gamification (inclusion of game elements in learning), online quizzes and educational applications make the process more exciting and engaging. This contributes to better assimilation of the material, especially for visual and

kinesthetic learners.

A variety of communication forms.

The emergence of educational messengers, forums, video conferences (Zoom, Teams) allows students and teachers to stay in touch outside of class. Parents can also track academic performance, interact with teachers and participate in educational activities.

Automation of management and assessment. Electronic journals, online diaries, automated testing and performance analysis systems significantly ease the routine workload of teachers, and also allow for prompt monitoring of educational results.

Access to global educational resources. Thanks to the Internet, students can use materials from leading universities around the world (for example, through the Coursera, OpenEdu, Stepik platforms), participate in international projects and Olympiads.

Problems and challenges of digital transformation of education:

Reduction in the level of "live" communication and socialization.

Excessive digitalization can lead to a deficit of emotional and personal contact between the teacher and the student, which complicates the development of communication and social skills.

Digital inequality. Not all students and teachers have equal access to devices, stable Internet and modern technologies, which creates barriers in the educational process.

Information overload. A large amount of available information can make it difficult to focus on key knowledge and skills, increase stress levels and reduce the effectiveness of learning.

The need for digital literacy. Successful use of technology requires not only technical equipment, but also digital competence on the part of all participants in the process. Teachers need constant retraining to effectively use new tools.

Modern technologies are becoming an integral part of the educational space, promoting more flexible, accessible and individualized learning. However, their implementation requires a systematic approach, methodological support and careful attention to potential risks and limitations.

The educational process is a complex and multi-component system that includes the goal, content, methods, forms, means and learning outcomes. It is aimed not only at the transfer of knowledge, but also at the comprehensive development of the student's personality, the formation of his key competencies and socialization.

In the context of digitalization and active implementation of information technologies, the structure and nature of educational interaction are undergoing significant changes. Modern technologies allow personalization of learning, expand opportunities for communication between participants in the educational process, increase the accessibility and interactivity of education. At the same time, they also give rise to new challenges: the need to develop digital literacy, overcome digital inequality, reduce the level of live communication and socialization. Thus, the effective organization of the educational process in modern conditions requires a systematic approach, flexibility, as well as a reasonable combination of traditional and innovative pedagogical tools. As a result, a systematic approach combined with individualization are key to creating an educational environment that promotes the development of each student, improves the quality of education and trains future specialists ready to solve various problems in a rapidly changing world. This, in turn, creates the basis for successful socialization and training of future specialists who will be able to successfully adapt to changes in society and the labor market.

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