USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

Talibjanov Shahzod Rustamovich

Student of Tashkent State Agrarian University.

Uzbekistan (Tashkent)

The prosperity of the country and the development of the country depend on young people who are well-educated, have a high spirituality and a broad worldview. Today, only highly educated, modern-thinking, intellectually developed and professionally trained young people can be the most important condition and guarantee of high-quality, rapid and innovative development, and they can ensure the great future of the country. As the head of our state noted, our noblest goals are the great future of our country, our tomorrow, our free and prosperous life, and how Uzbekistan will occupy a place in the world community in the 21st century. It depends on the age. These long-awaited words clearly express the essence of the state policy implemented in our country during the years of independence. The priority direction of this policy is to take care of raising a mature generation that is physically healthy, spiritually mature, has high intellectual potential, has modern knowledge, thinks independently, and looks to the future with confidence³⁰. In particular, the fundamental improvement of the content of education, the wide introduction of new pedagogical technologies in the field, the improvement of the qualifications of teachers and trainers, and the fact that priority is given to stimulating their work, created an opportunity for our young people to receive education and training in conditions corresponding to world standards.

Today, there are 9,779 general education schools, 1,396 vocational colleges, and 141 academic lyceums in our republic, and their training rooms and laboratories are equipped with the most modern technical equipment. The state program "The year of a perfect generation" consists of 11 directions and 102 items in which the development of children and youth, the improvement of the legal and normative framework aimed at protecting their rights, the protection of the reproductive health of mothers and children, the improvement of the health care system, and the strengthening of its material and technical base are the conditions for the full development of the young generation. it is intended to create conditions.

Since sport is an important condition for human development, in the years of independence, serious attention was paid to the issue of wide involvement of young people in physical education and sports, including the adoption of a number of comprehensive programs for the wide development of sports among children and adolescents, especially in rural areas. Educating the young generation in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, among them the system of three-stage competitions in the formation of a healthy lifestyle - "Sprouts of Hope", Sports games in "Barkamol

³⁰ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистонни ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича харакатлар стратегияси. -Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. "Газета. uz"

Avlod" and "Universia" have a special place. Importantly, these competitions include all representatives of the young generation, from first-graders to graduates of higher education institutions. In this regard, the health of children of low-income families, orphans and disabled children, and creating conditions for them to engage in physical education is constantly in the center of attention of our state.

Approved current educational directions include 348 specialties and 840 professions in the classification of secondary special, vocational education specialties and professions. 268 specialties, including 712 professions, are being trained in our country today. During the period of independence, special attention was paid to improving the system of academic lyceums and vocational colleges. In 2008, 169 vocational colleges were built, 23 academic lyceums were commissioned.

On November 23, 2005, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "exemplary regional program on quality training and employment of graduates of vocational colleges and academic lyceums in 2006-2010". Each administrative structure is based on this program Territorial programs that take into account the specific characteristics of regions and districts were developed, coordinating councils headed by governors and including representatives of state and public organizations were established under the hokims.

In the process of education, the student learns to think logically and make mental conclusions in the process of developing the mental activity and thinking of young people. J. In his scientific research, Piaget worked on the concept of intelligence and defined the concepts of thinking and intelligence. The word "intellect" comes from the Latin intellectus, which means mind, thinking activity, learning the environment with the help of the mind.

We often come across the concept of a person with intellectual potential. It is important to properly explain this concept to students. It is necessary to teach to make a clear decision in a certain area, to study the problem as a whole or in parts, to show the ways of making the right decision. The famous psychologist S. L. Rubinstein, studying the problem of intelligence, divides it into two parts. 1) The ability to properly study the environment. 2) Correct perception of oneself in this space. In the 21st century, intelligence is being studied as a universal mental ability. When a person studies a specific problem, he makes a decision in this place through his perception and logical thinking, and works to achieve his goal. "A person with a properly formed intellectual ability strives for maturity by effectively using his worldview and mental abilities. It provides an opportunity to acquire new intellectual knowledge for making the right decisions in emergency situations. A. I. Kravchenko.

To sum up, in accordance with the national program of the State, as a result of the large-scale measures implemented in the places, the quality of teaching and modern facilities for the organization of educational work have become enviable places in our Republic.

USED LITERATURE:

- 1.Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистонни ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси. -Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. "Газета. uz"
- 2. Каримов И.А .Юкаск маънавият енгилмас куч. Тошкент. Маънавият. 2008 й.
- 3. Ўзбек педагогикаси антологияси (икки жилдли). І жилд Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995.