



## UZLUKSIZ TA'LIMNI TASHKIL ETISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH TAMOYILLARI

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**Annotation:** *continuing education is a holistic educational system consisting of stages linked by mutual logical consistency and developing from simple to complex and in line with each other. The basis of the personnel training system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the main principles of state policy in the field of Education. Continuing education-forms the basis of the training of highly qualified personnel and expresses all types of education, state educational standards, the structure of the personnel training system and the essence of its functioning.*

**Keywords:** *education, innovation, modernization, continuing education, primary education, educational effectiveness*

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the continuity of pedagogical ties with students in the activities of the teacher is one of the main laws of Education. Establishing positive relationships with students in the educational process, being able to create a positive climate, being able to convince and involve them in oneself is the main essence of communicative ability in the teacher, with thousands of mental processes directly related to the teacher, types and conditions of treatment that cannot come out of a particular mold. The effectiveness of education is determined by the fact that, ultimately, communication with students is carried out with a cursory adherence to the forms and methods of communication.

### MAIN PART

The principles of the functioning of continuing education include:

- priority of education – the importance of its development in the first degree, the prestige of knowledge, education and high intellect;
- democratization of education – the expansion of educational independence in the selection of educational and educational methods, the transition of educational management to the State-Community System;
- humanization of education – identification and development of human abilities, ensuring the mastery of national and universal values, harmonization of human, society and environmental relations;
- socialization of education – formation of an aesthetically rich worldview in educational learners, formation of high spirituality, culture and creative thinking in them;
- national orientation of education – continuous harmony of education with national history, folk traditions and Customs, preservation and enrichment of the culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan, recognition of education as an extremely important factor of National Development, respect for the history and culture of other peoples;
- the inextricable connection of education and upbringing, the orientation of this process towards the formation of a person who has matured in every possible way.



Preschool education ensures that the child is healthy, comprehensively matured and formed, Awakens in him the feeling of striving for study, prepares him for regular education. Preschool education is carried out in state and non-state preschool institutions and families until the child reaches the age of 6-7 years. Neighborhoods, public and charitable organizations, international foundations are actively involved in the realization of the goals and objectives of preschool education.

For the development of preschool education, it will be necessary to carry out:

- Masterful training of qualified educational and pedagogical personnel;
- Search and introduction of effective psychological and pedagogical methods of preschool education;
- Organizational, psychological, pedagogical and methodological support of raising children in the family;
- Modern O'kuv-methodical applications, technical means, creation of toys and games and their production;
- Creation of conditions for spiritual and moral education of preschool children on the basis of rich cultural and historical heritage of the people and universal values;
- Free selection of alternative programs for different types of preschool educational institutions, providing the opportunity to provide a qualified assessment on all issues;
- Development of technologies for the support and development of the network of preschool educational and wellness institutions.

The content and function of the work of general secondary schools is to teach students the basics of science, to create skills and qualifications in the organization of social activities in them, as well as to prepare them for secondary special, vocational education.

General secondary education consists of the following stages:

Children are admitted to the first grade of the school from the age of six to seven. The main task and work content of primary education consists in the formation of the basics of literacy, knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for general secondary education.

General secondary education is organized on the basis of primary education, it gives students the necessary volume of knowledge, develops independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience-skills, helps to initially focus on the profession and choose the next stage of Education.

Within the framework of general secondary education, specialized, special educational institutions of a specific direction (boarding schools, schools, music, sports, choreography and Fine Arts, as well as schools with deepened knowledge in the areas of socio-humanitarian and educational science, etc.) can be established in order to develop the abilities and talents of children.

Secondary special, vocational education is the composition of continuing education, the function and content of work consists in providing students with specialist or vocational education in a particular direction and in them the formation of practical skills and qualifications in this regard. Students volunteer for another three years of secondary special or vocational education after completing nine years of general-compulsory



education. Secondary special, vocational education is carried out in academic lyceums and vocational colleges.

Academic lyceums and professional colleges provide secondary specialized, vocational education, which gives the right to work in the acquired profession, as well as the basis for the continuation of specialty activities or education at the next stage.

The academic Lyceum provides for the rapid growth of students' mental abilities, their deep, differentiated and focused knowledge of a particular specialty. The academic Lyceum is a secondary special three-year institution. In this institution, students will have the opportunity to increase knowledge in the direction of their choice and master the basics of certain disciplines in depth, perfectly. Academic lyceums are mainly organized under higher education institutions.

The thinking, mental potential of a person is social wealth. They are the factors that determine the socio-economic progress of any society. There are students who, in the process of Secondary Education, show their talents, talents in a certain direction. It is of great importance to use this wealth wisely, to direct it correctly. Academic lyceums serve to bring up talented, talented children to fulfill this very goal.

A vocational college is an educational institution that provides in-depth development of a student's inclinations, skills and qualifications for a particular profession, obtaining one or more specialty education in a selected career direction, and establishing vocational education that is established for three years.

According to the Education Act of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the status of an academic Lyceum and a vocational college is equal. Students studying in this type of educational institution have equal rights when entering a higher educational institution or operating in the chosen direction, using their constitutional rights. Academic lyceums and vocational colleges differ in a certain sense from each other, as noted above, only knowing the goals they set for themselves.

Professional colleges, secondary special educational institutions and other educational institutions are organized in different directions. Separately, it should be noted that the newly established vocational colleges are fundamentally different in content and form from the educational institutions working at the same time.

The activity of vocational colleges of a new type consists in the preparation of a highly qualified master, a junior specialist, the educational process of which is organized using the achievements of effective technology and technology. The educational process is organized on the basis of a promising curriculum and programs that meet the requirements of the world. The training programs developed for vocational colleges are in the context of the educational programs of higher education institutions, where the pre-educational stage coincides with the general secondary education schools, which are at the next stage, fully consistent with the principle of continuity and consistency of Education.

The fact that professional colleges are equipped with modern equipment, educational and methodological weapons, visual aids, information technology and computers is also fundamentally different. Educational buildings are distinguished by the modernity of workshops. It is worth noting that professional colleges train not working personnel, but



small specialists of a wide range of specialties. Another advantage is the training of personnel in such educational institutions, taking into account the specific geographical and demographic conditions of each area and their needs for specialists.

The process of training personnel in colleges is carried out on the basis of a two-way system. Production education, which is given to students, is carried out in close connection with the practice in the workshops of the educational institution and in production enterprises.

#### CONCLUSION

Graduates of the ninth grade of public high schools continue to study in a specific direction in academic lyceums and vocational colleges, based on the result of the final state attestation, the rating indicators collected by the student and the recommendations of pedagogical and psychological diagnostic centers.

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