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THE ROLE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT
This article talks about the role and importance of educational technologies in the quality organization of the educational process, the factors of effective organization of educational process technologies and their main features.

Keywords: education, technology, factor, quality, educational process, goal, feature, result.

INTRODUCTION

Any type of human activity has a goal and a result, and is carried out as a process, set and sequence of certain actions or operations that allow you to get the expected result, which in turn leads to the achievement of the goal. The learning process depends on the collaborative activity of a large group of people, which includes teachers, students, educational leaders and service workers.
Here the question arises, what is the purpose and result of the educational process? What technological means are the participants of the educational process trying to achieve this goal? What are these tools and in what order are they used? How are educational technologies formed in general?
To answer these questions, we focused on the quality of educational technology.

MAIN PART

There are different opinions about educational technology. Often, this concept is determined by the concepts of the curriculum and the organization of the educational process.
Also, technology is often understood as organizing the educational process with information, providing it with modern technologies, in which computers play the main role. The use of computers in the educational process is certainly one of the technological features of the educational process. But this is not the whole technology of education. There is another definition of this, according to which Technology is the process of acquiring knowledge and professional skills during study. [1;100]

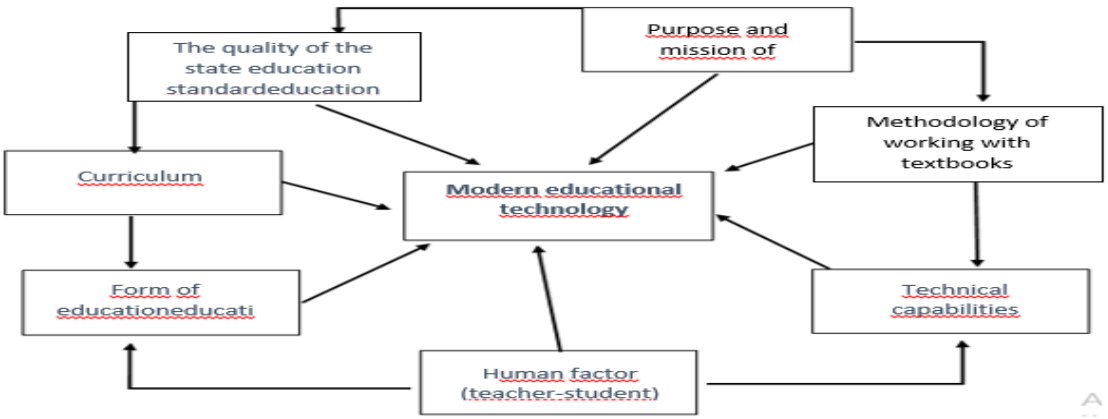

Figure 1. Factors shaping modern educational technology

Educational technology makes it possible to positively solve important educational problems, such as clarification of educational goals, division of the whole process into parts, standardization of training results, effective feedback in the educational process, improvement of automation capabilities.[2;42]

Educational technology reflects purposeful and high-quality organization of the educational process, effective allocation of time, and selection of the most reasonable option in terms of content characteristics.

The main goal of educational technology is to create an educational project that is compatible with the full mastery of educational subjects. Such a project is created based on the main and advanced ideas of modern psychology, didactics and pedagogical practice.[3;65]

There are many options for organizing the educational process, the most important of which are: acquiring knowledge, acquiring skills, acquiring experience, developing skills, mastering the art of professional activity, etc.

Educational technology is characterized by different distribution of forces, attention and also resources in the implementation of the educational process. All this shows the diverse technological view of educational management and the need to select, design, and change them based on efficiency and quality criteria, goals, and new opportunities.

Educational technology is a sequence of methods of acquiring and deepening knowledge, keeping it in memory for a long time, ensuring the rhythm and intensity of the educational process, and distributing the potential of pedagogic personnel by types and fields of knowledge. Educational technology determines the requirements for differentiation and integration of subjects, as well as their volume ratios. The priority directions of educational methods and the choice of a combination of teaching methods also reflect the technological features of the educational process. Today, technological diversification of modern education can be observed. It manifests itself in the use and emergence of various combined technological schemes of the educational process.

The most common technological schemes in modern educational processes are: knowledge presentation (provision) and acquisition technologies. This is evident in distance education. But a more effective technology than acquiring knowledge is mastering. It is mainly manifested in full-time education. Although, due to its technological features, full-time education is often organized not according to the principles of formation of professional consciousness, but according to simplified principles of imparting knowledge and controlling its acquisition.

There are practical training technologies that are very common abroad and have recently become increasingly popular in our country. Their main feature is the acquisition and strengthening of effective practical skills.

Due to the emergence of new technical tools and trends in their use in the educational process, educational information and computer technologies have become widespread. To improve the quality of education, it is more effective to use information and computer technologies of education, but the effective implementation of these opportunities is still a problem. In order to ensure the quality of education and increase its effectiveness, it is necessary to emphasize the technology of self-education, today, due to the importance of continuous education, the need for them is increasing. Self-education is not only the independent acquisition of knowledge, but also the process of sequential assimilation of knowledge in the educational process. It can be considered both as a type of distance education and as a special technology of self-development and self-improvement in the regular educational process.

Also, technologies of professionalization of subjects and targeted educational technologies can be implemented in educational institutions. They differ from each other in many features, such as a set of subjects, methods, educational process management system.

There are at least seven factors to consider when choosing or designing learning process technologies:[1;109]

1. Levels of education and specific technological features for each of them. There should be fundamentally different technologies of education in the schemes of specialization, bachelor's and master's programs.
2. The composition, nature and sequence of mastering the subjects of the curriculum is the most important factor of educational technology.
3. Orientation based on the specifics of the educational process.
4. Step-by-step implementation system.
5. Types of educational subjects and the scope of the educational process.
6. Integration between different subjects in the educational process.
7. Motivational support of educational activities.

Educational technology is complex, it includes not only the development of the appropriate curriculum and the construction of the educational process, but also many other modern problems. Among them, the preparation of new generation textbooks, the use of test technologies in the evaluation of the quality of education, the rotation of professors and teachers in the types of scientific and pedagogical activities, etc. are important.

Today, educational technologies are at a stage of rapid development. This is facilitated and required by market economy conditions, use of computer technologies, and changes in the purpose of education. Technology is the most important factor in the quality of education. It reflects the important features of the formation of a complex of knowledge, professional, cultural and practical work experience of a specialist. All these are technological features of the educational process.

The main features of educational technology are as follows:[1;110]

1. Purpose and result of education, educational strategy.
2. Total amount of knowledge and practical skills.
3. Structure and correlation of knowledge by fields, role loading, functional accuracy, methodological features.
4. A complex of educational subjects that realizes the volumetric and structural features of knowledge (differentiation and integration in the presentation of knowledge).
5. Voluminous descriptions of subjects (small, large, medium).
6. Parallel-series conjugation of sciences.
7. Distribution of time in the educational program (lesson, consultation, independent work, individual work with the teacher, etc.).
8. Procedural variety of methodological tools and methods of mastering knowledge and skills.
9. Rhythm and intensity of the educational process.
10. Quality control of education: step-by-step distribution of methods and types.
11. Individual qualified combination of teachers: team principle.
12. Use of technical means of education (visualization, computer programs, video films, etc.).
13. Motivation of the educational process, stability of motives.
14. Individualization of time use. Choice of subjects, forms of tasks.
15. Continuity of the educational process - formation of the potential of professional skills.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the development of educational technologies includes not only ensuring the continuity of the educational process in practical activities in the form of self-education in educational organizations, but also the transformation of knowledge into a new quality of professional and social consciousness.

Modern trends in education development and the need for a certain quality of education require fundamentally new approaches to technology and the organization and methodical provision of education on this basis. This is especially true for relatively new majors such as management, marketing, and the like. These approaches involve many principles and techniques. But the most important thing is the transition from the previous scheme of the subject-informational type of education to professional and business education, from descriptive education to advanced and prospective education, from reproductive education to creative education.

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