

THE CONTENT, ESSENCE OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF MODELING THE SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sh. B. Tursunova

Doctoral student of Namangan State University

el.pochta:shaxzoda85@inbox.uz

Direction "innovation in pedagogy and psychology"

Annotation:

In this article, the formation of the culture of modeling of professional activities of students in higher educational institutions, the deepening of pedagogical professional knowledge and skills on the basis of state requirements, the use of innovative technologies in the process of updating and modeling the educational and educational process to find the content of modern knowledge and skills.

Base words: educational model, model, modeling, professional activity, practical pedagogy, descriptive, abstraction, modernization

The educational model of Uzbekistan is not only limited to the restoration of educational institutions meeting the most modern requirements, this model is primarily based on quality, that is, on improving the quality of Teachers, Students, Students, Educational Programs and knowledge. In addition, this model of education, developed taking into account the needs associated with globalisation, serves as a means of ensuring Uzbekistan's worthy place in Asia, in general, in the world community.

Now, the task of our teachers should be to educate our youth on the basis of innovative educational technologies at the level of requirements in educational institutions with modern technical support. For this, it is necessary for each educator to work perfectly on himself, not lagging behind in time, to carefully study and introduce innovative technologies in his work.

Now the lessons of the old traditional style do not meet the need of our young people, they do not come to listen to such lessons.

For many years, modeling has been one of the most relevant methods of scientific research. Modeling gives an opportunity to combine the experience of a person in pedagogical research, his impressions through his sensory organs, as well as empirical and theoretical knowledge obtained from his observations in natural conditions, that is, experience in the process of studying a pedagogical object, the structure of logical connections and scientific abstracts.

In most cases, in the process of lesson planning, teachers face the concept of pedagogical modeling. But according to scientists, modeling is not given enough attention in modern science, which remains one of the factors that can reduce the effectiveness of modernization of Education.

The concept of "Model" (FR.modele/ lot / modulus –measure, norm) is a systematized form consisting of interrelated and complementary components that ensure the interdependence of all forms of educational processes, represent the direction of the established goals and objectives, and represent the direction of the goals and objectives pursued and ensure the achievement of the intended results.

Andaza, which is developed on the basis of requirements that are important in the organization of the educational process, representing the use of concepts that are considered effective, the stages of the organization of this process can be used in the organization of educational processes that are reflected in the functions; An annotated dictionary is a copy, an example, a copy of something in small or large form.

"Model" this is a scheme, a device, an artificially created object in the style of a conditional sign. It is similar to the state or object under study, manifests and restores the connection between its structure, properties and elements in a simple and rough way.

Today it is difficult to imagine that mankind lives without modeling the surrounding world in its scientific, educational, technological, artistic activities. Of course, the strict, precise formation of imagination (models) is very complicated, but by the 21st century mankind has accumulated a rich experience of modeling and the use of various objects and processes. The creation of models is as continuous as the development process of science. It is widely used in the process of training from visual models and provides an opportunity to directly visualize by eye an object or process that is difficult to master.

Conditionally, models can be divided into three types:

- Physical (by nature similar to the original);
- Material mathematician (their essence is different from the pattern, but the mathematical representation of the original is similar to the actions of the line);
- Models that correspond to the logical meaning (made of special, symbolic symbols and structural schemes).

There is no strict limit to the species listed above. Pedagogical models are mostly more suitable for the second and third type.

"Modeling method" - to bring educational materials or educational content into a holistic system. When creating examples or models, it is determined that two methods are used:

in the means of cognition itself and in the means of the material world. That is why the models are abstract (perfect example) and practical (instructive, real, Real). The forms of modeling are different, depending on the type and area of Use used.

Depending on the character, the models are divided into traditional real and branded (informative) ones. Actual predictive modeling is based on the restoration of a certain geometrical, physical, ascending or moving slope of an object.

On the basis of modeling marks lay schemes, drawings and formulas. The main type of such modeling is mathematical modeling. The study of the importance of modeling in practical pedagogy was aimed at modelling with respect to the gdescriptical (calm), prognostic and normative functions.

The essence of the descriptive task is that it is possible to simply explain the object, state or process of observation to the account of abstraction of the sample. Prognostic (predictive) task allows to predict the future characteristics and condition of the system under modeling. And the normative task is to answer the question "How should it be" or simply describe the current situation, the subject of which reflects the criterion used, the interests of which creates a pace of normative indicators.

Used literature

- 1.Xashimov K., Nishanova S. History of pedagogy.- T.: Publishing house of National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2005.
- 2.Avliyakulav N.H., Musaeva N.N.Y. Pedagogical technologies. - T.: Publishing House "Science and technology", 2008. - 164b.
- 3.Inayatov.I., Muslimov N.A., the plague. Pedagogy (non-pedagogical education, for example). 2013 y. - TDPO. 15,25 b.the t.