

## Systemic Approach to Education

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### ABSTRACT

*The article reflects the system of teaching students in higher education, its implementation, the main organization of the group, the integration of educational work in the learning process and the adaptation of the course to the future place of work.*

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In the context of national independence, one of the most pressing issues is the education of young people in the spirit of high morals. Especially educating them in the spirit of national ideology is an integral part of the education system. The national ideology is inextricably linked or formed on the basis of the spirit, history, national traditions of our people. It is its most important nutritional root. Every science, including pedagogy, should contribute to the strengthening of these roots. Youth play an important role in ensuring that the roots of a national ideology take root. Therefore, it is no coincidence that President Mirziyoyev focuses on youth. The definition of the role of youth in the life of the country is carried out comprehensively, both in economic and socio-political, ethical, scientific terms. For example, we are witnesses and participants in comprehensive measures to strengthen the activities of young people, the Kamolot youth social movement, which protects their needs and interests.

The educational reform being carried out in our country is also related to the preparation of young people for future life and marriage. The successful National Training Program aims to help young people find their place in life. Because the reform of education accelerates the economic, political, scientific, technical and intellectual development of society. It can create new relationships between the citizens of our country and change the social environment. By placing the model of education at the center of the "National Training Program" and implementing it in full, the following fundamental changes will occur in our society.

“First of all, it will have a positive impact on the socio-political climate, and as a result, the existing environment in our country will completely change ...

Secondly, with the launch of a new model of education, the process of finding one's place in life will accelerate...

Thirdly, this model of upbringing leads to the formation of an independently thinking free individual in society. We will have the opportunity to raise people who understand their dignity, have a strong will, whole faith and a clear goal in life.

Fourth, this model of education plays an important role in realizing the potential strengths of our society.

Fifth, we set ourselves the goal of building a civil society. The first important steps have been taken in this area. I am convinced that the time will come when the functions and attributes of a strong state, necessary for today's transition, will be gradually transferred to a strong society. It is especially important to use the educational potential of education, the organization of extracurricular educational work on a scientific basis in the education of future specialists studying in higher educational institutions in a highly moral manner.

No matter how well the training in the afternoon is organized, if it is not supported by the educational work carried out in the afternoon, or the educational work is poorly organized, the value of the educational process will decrease. The knowledge acquired by students becomes the norm of behavior through a system of positive human relations. The educational process consists of a system of interactions, connections, dialogues of people. The discussion of the real life destinies of the famous Ukrainian teacher V. A. Sukhomlinsky led us to the problem of the harmony of pedagogical relations. In my opinion, this is one of the basic laws of education. There are tens, hundreds, thousands of links and conditions between educational relations. He wrote that the effectiveness of education is ultimately determined by the fact that this connection and conditions are taken into account, or rather, put into practice.

The educational process of students in higher education is a pedagogical system that has its own goals and objectives, activities, forms, methods and means, results.

The most methodologically important in the systems approach is the definition of the concept of "system". The system is a combination of its constituent components, which, ensuring its integrity, determines the direction and purpose of development. The system passes from one state to another on the basis of changes in its structure, and on this basis new features appear in it. In recent years, the rapid development of science has become a picture of the study of nature, society, technology and man, the study of which is based on a systematic approach to the correct method of scientific thinking in research. The system approach has a number of advantages over the study of objects, processes, simple, i.e., not taking into account the disparate, single, individual, relationships of their components and the fact that an object in an external object is associated with events. First of all, a systematic approach makes it possible to identify cause-and-effect relationships between objects and processes, to clearly see the origin of the object under study and the prospects for development. For this, the functions performed by each of its components in the overall system, their interrelations and relationships are analyzed separately, and then as a whole. On this basis, the task (function) of each of the components is determined, as well as the overall goal and result. At the same time, it is necessary to observe several methodological principles of scientific research. Thus, by moving from the simple to the complex, from the particular to the general, from the historical to the logical, it is possible to reveal all the features of the object under study. In addition to the above, in the study of social phenomena, especially systems associated with human activity, the study of human qualities and activities, as well as from the point of view of the object and subject, is also characteristic of the systems approach. At the same time, when studying pedagogical processes (especially education), an integrated approach to them is considered as a special case or requirement (principle) of a systematic approach.

Without them, it is impossible to fully reveal the essence and complex aspects of human activity and the relationship between them. Thus, the systematic approach as a methodological principle divides the object under study into a whole and parts and prepares the ground for studying its relationship with the outside world.

Systems are divided into natural, technical and social types according to their existence and the role they play in the connections of the material world. The existence and functioning of the system requires from it the formation of relationships that ensure its internal stability and interdependence. Its structure, in turn, has a strong influence on the relationship between the components, content and purpose, organizational structure. No system can exist in isolation in the objective world. It is part of another system, larger than itself.

With a systems approach, a large high-level system can itself interact with a small system, and a small system can also be considered as part of it. In this case, this part serves as an integral part of a large

system to perform some of its functions. Consequently, social systems - social parts and relations are a complex, the components of which are interconnected and serve to achieve the goal. For example, if a university is an integral part of lifelong education, then the educational process is an integral part of the entire educational process. In the system of higher education, education forms a specialist in personal qualities - spiritual, moral, spiritual, strong-willed, while education provides mainly professional knowledge. At the same time, education as a whole serves the personal and professional training of specialists.

A systematic study of pedagogical processes as a methodological principle implies an integrated approach to education. The functional aspect of an integrated approach to education is aimed at achieving its goal; when considering the development of education as a system, it is necessary to ensure the integrity of its form, methods, means, organization and planning. This approach to education is a means of realizing its full impact on the individual. At the same time, it should be noted that an integrated approach to the system does not reduce the importance of other components, the actualization of some areas related to the historical development of society, and with it some components. Or does it not even mean opposing one component to another.

The implementation of an integrated approach involves:

- purpose, principles, integrity of educational work;
- implementation of the components of education in harmony with historical experience, organizational activities, customs and traditions;
- ensuring individual and collective impact on the pupil;
- to have a differentiated approach to students, to have an educational impact on all members of the team within the framework of one educational process, its management;
- use of all forms, means and methods of educational influence;
- manage the formation of a regular personality of students on the basis of mutual coordination of the actions of participants in the educational process.

The essence of an integrated approach to education lies in the understanding that we are not talking about one or several qualities of a person, but about the formation of a whole complex of qualities in integrity and interdependence. An integrated approach to education means uniting the activities of educators and focusing on a single goal in which each participant correctly determines his place. An integrated approach includes the possibilities and interconnections of learning tools, as well as pedagogically appropriate work.

An integrated approach to education requires the identification of three aspects: ideological-political, political-subject-targeted and functional.

The ideological and political side is the organization of educational work on the basis of a single goal and methodology. Orientation of students to the formation of the idea and ideology of national independence, any educational work should be organized on an ideological basis and carried out in connection with politics, political life.

Subjective-target is the focus of the components on the education of the qualities necessary for the current state of society. For example, in conditions of independence, the main direction of education should be focused on spiritual and educational work. Independence puts the education of the new man as a social necessity. Because it is impossible to change yourself without changing yourself, your spiritual world. Therefore, the spiritual and educational qualities of a person are a determining factor in the direction of educational work. At present, spiritual and moral education is a decisive factor in the unity of the components of education, as it determines the spiritual and educational qualities in the formation of personality.

The principles of an integrated approach can be ideological, scientific, systematic, continuous, highlighting the main direction in education, the unity of form and content, a differentiated approach to

students and groups. For example, consistency means the integrity of the components of education, and their relationships form the basis of the system.

An integrated approach to learning requires the choice of means of influencing the student in accordance with the purpose, form and methods. The means of education include the use of oral speech, propaganda, the media, periodicals, fiction, art, radio, and television. It is also important to select them in accordance with the characteristics of the trainees, increasing their efficiency, specialization and stratification.

The educational process, first of all, requires understanding and managing the essence of these relations. Management of the educational process is a necessary condition for self-organization. Entering into certain relations with the external environment, the spiritual image of the student ultimately determines the direction of the process of self-education. The effectiveness of educational work in higher education is determined by the preparation of students for self-education. It is important to organize the educational process of students, plan and manage it in an ideological-targeted, practical and differentiated approach, create favorable conditions for the development of the personality and career of each student.

In carrying out educational work with students, it is necessary to pay more attention to nationalism, our national heritage. Thanks to independence, ample opportunities have opened up for this. It is characterized by the ability of our national heritage, its closeness to our people, its effectiveness in educating future specialists, behind whom the future of our country, as decent and noble people. Because before gaining independence, we put our own aside and unconsciously followed Russian and European culture and upbringing, forgetting ourselves and our language. That is why we were lucky to restore our national culture and educate the youth through it. Taking advantage of this, we must give them the spirit of the times, give them a new meaning, give the educational work an oriental spirit. Nationality in education requires, first of all, a sense of internal experiences associated with the psychology of the student, external traits that are adequate to him, without prejudice to his pride in education, and the widespread use of oriental methods. On this basis, we will restore our national system on the basis of the noble heritage of our ancestors, which occupies a worthy place in the world treasury of education.

With his skillful coaching deserving of the respect of the country, there are those who give all their skills and knowledge, heart and soul to educate students and serve their bright future. Because they know that the students who are studying now will determine the development of our country in the future. A well-educated person is not only a person valuable for his life, but also an invaluable asset for our society.

When conducting and conducting educational work with future students, themes, events, seasons, faces, socio-political, historical, scientific dates in the life of the country, the lives of scientists and generals who have made a worthy contribution to the culture of our people and world science, as well as the world , friendship, labor, professionals, family, Motherland, love and protection of nature, it is important to pay attention to activities related to cleanliness. Educational activity can be effective only if it is inextricably linked with the heritage, customs, traditions, human mores of our ancestors. An upbringing that is not connected with everyday social and political events can lead to a feeling of indifference on the part of students and to the acquisition of general knowledge and similar contributions to the profession.

In order for educational work in higher education and student groups to be effective, it is necessary, through oral interviews or surveys, to identify those to whom it is directed (the object of education), their desires, interests, and plan educational work in a positive way. way.

At the same time, as an initial attempt, we described pedagogical and psychological information about the formation of groups, their interpersonal relationships, the level of knowledge about their composition, age, gender, number, stages, in order to form a holistic view of educational work in higher education. It is very important that the heads of universities, faculties, departments, professors and teachers, and most importantly, group leaders, know about this. Because it is illogical to think about the educational work of students without knowing it. We also turned to OO teachers on the basis of our own experience, the science of pedagogy, about the model of mutual coordination of behavioral activities in this area. We must openly admit that this issue has not yet been scientifically and practically resolved. This is due to its complexity as a multicomponent system. However, this does not mean that multicomponent processes cannot be brought into a single control state. Raising this process from a chaotic to a manageable level - participants can create a system that works like a clock, based primarily on the tireless work of school

leaders, research, analysis of the results of a long-term educational process, consolidating achievements, identifying and eliminating shortcomings.

The most important characteristic of educational work is the ability to find, on this basis, the unity of certain requirements, principles, and corresponding substantive forms and methods. Based on this, we substantiated in the work the principles, patterns and content of the forms and methods of educational work with students, as well as the directions based on them.

Concluding our article, we believe that the following conclusions and recommendations will be its logical conclusion.

1. The reform of education will be successful only if the future of the country and the spiritual and moral perfection and professional maturity of future specialists, ensuring its rapid integration into the world community, are dialectically connected.
2. Spiritual improvement of students of higher education requires knowledge of the laws and principles of the educational process. The peculiarity of the educational process is that it has a dialectical connection between the object-subject and the ability of the coach (subject) to activate the student (object), to involve him in organizational and practical work, in the transformation of education into self-education.
3. The determinants of the formation of the student's personality: heredity, environment, personal activity play a guiding role in the educational unit. Its managerial function is to regulate changes in heredity and the environment, neutralize negative aspects, and form the student's positive moral qualities based on personal activity.
4. Knowledge of the age and individual characteristics of students and related psychophysiological changes in the personality of the student ensures the effective conduct of the educational process. This will allow teachers to realize that as a student moves from course to course, his or her mental, spiritual and professional attitudes will change and he or she will be able to control the formation of his or her personality.
5. A student group is a specific social unit of society, the formation and gender of which occurs in the form of a student entering a new social group and stages of development (adaptation, identity-individualization, integration) (Fig. 1) of personality and skills, and on this basis depends correct and effective use of the mechanism of interpersonal relations in the group.
6. The process of teaching students in higher education is a pedagogical system with a complex structure. Therefore, a clear understanding of the components of the system requires a systematic approach to it. A systematic approach involves an integrated approach as a methodological principle. At the same time, an integrated approach serves as a means of achieving a single goal of teaching aids.
7. The harmonious upbringing of students in higher education largely depends on the ability of the participants in the educational process to coordinate their activities and focus on the spiritual and moral activity of the student. Given the importance and necessity of this, a model was developed in the study (Fig. 2). This model serves as a scientific factor in the formation of a unique system for organizing and implementing the educational work of students in higher education.
8. Pedagogically sound planning is the basis for regular, comprehensive educational work of students at the university. At the same time, the plan should reflect the needs of students, their interests, age and characteristics of the chosen profession. Planning is the basis for conducting the educational process in a comprehensive manner, without errors and shortcomings.
9. An example that reflects the content and forms of educational work for each course, as well as the main directions, plays an important role in the effective organization of educational work of tutors with students. In the course of the study, its sample for the undergraduate period (4 years) was developed and tested. Undoubtedly, we hope that this model will serve as a guide for the leaders of universities, faculties, departments, group trainers in the general imagination and planning and implementation of educational work.
10. The significance of the study lies in the fact that it is based on a theoretical and methodological analysis of the problems being solved and their experimental verification.

The effective organization of the educational work of students in higher educational institutions is determined, first of all, by the volume and content of the work carried out in groups. Therefore, we recommend the following.

1. Organize special courses on the theory and practice of teaching for group mentors.
2. The publication of scientific, popular science, methodological literature on scientific and practical problems of organizing student learning is of great importance.
3. It is also advisable to organize scientific-practical conferences, seminars, round tables, meetings to promote positive work on organizing students' education in higher educational institutions of the republic.

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