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## Developing Perspectives of Educational and Upbringing Process on Basis of Person-Oriented Education

**Key words:** *educational institutions, educational-training process, pedagogical technique, use of achievements of the science, educational system, technique of person-oriented education, creative and critical thinking person*

**Annotation:** *in this article some lines of perspectives of developments of educational-training process on basis of person-oriented education*

At the fourteenth session of the first convocation of Oliy Majlis of Republic of Uzbekistan President I.A. Karimov speaking about personnel and their professional qualification, has told the following: “Does not matter what problems we would put, what problem would arise - in the end all comes to personnel and once again to personnel. Without doubts it is possible to tell that our future, the future our state depends on the one who will come of us in the stead, or differently, we can prepare what personnel” (1).

Reforms in educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan put the problem of training of perfect generation by enhancing education and training process. Especially, “National Program of Personal Training” and “Continuing the act bracing the educational institutions information and material – technic bases, maintaining education process with high quality literatures and latest pedagogic technologies” are major targets (2).

This, in its turn requires renovated educational system, creating new generation of literatures and textbooks on the basis of teaching structure and inculcating modern pedagogical techniques to the process of educational and upbringing.

Development of educational and upbringing process involves the application of taking into consideration new and progressive achievements of the world. Since, advanced technologies are warranty of intellectual, imaginary and moral perfection of educates.

Progressing in this way becomes the key point of every stage of continuous teaching system, emotional power of which is pedagogic technologies. According to researchers conducted in many countries all over the world and in ours too, the major weakness of in any stages of educational system is lack of chances to use theoretical knowledge in practical background, inability of resolving natural and financial problems independently. Using positive virtues of world’s education system’s advances directed to humanity and person life in reforms of our own educational system and appointing new pedagogical technologies as a primer direction for the further developments created as a result of reforms to the world and effective use from experience of adopting educational growth to market relations is another essential mission.

Implementation of this issue can be achieved by using educational technologies. Therefore, while Article 3 of the Law on Education highlighted the unique and tailored approach to the selection of training programs, chapter 4 of the “National program of personal training” refers to in the main directions of development of the system of training of advanced technologies. New forms and methods of education and training including the implementation of differentiated programs (3).

Now we will consider the maintenance of modern pedagogical technologies.

Nowadays in the theory and practice of pedagogy there are technologies of training of a teaching material, such as the research-creative, problematic, integrated modular (complex), differentiated, active technologies, etc. These technologies help with maintenance of individual-independent work and work with the teacher that promotes independent formation of young pupils. These technologies are following:

**Tab. 1. Kinds of pedagogical technologies.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Pedagogical technologies</b>	<b>The purpose</b>	<b>The maintenance</b>	<b>What that provides?</b>
1	2	3	4	5
I	Problem training	Training of the independent decision of problems. Development of research-creative activity	With a view of the consecutive decision of problems to put before pupils of a problem and by that to develop their activity and creative thinking.	Wide use of ways of increase of activity and research methods
II	Modular training	To learn pupils to a system and consecutive statement of problems and stage-by-stage assimilation of a teaching material	Statement of a teaching material on the basis of the regular active approach, observance of a principle of sequence	Formation of individualization, the moderate report of a material proceeding from personal needs and possibilities of pupils.
III	Differential training	Definition and realization of interests and abilities on the basis of physiological and psychological features of pupils	Formation of the person of motives trained by realization and interests of training	Application of methods of individual training

IV	Complex training	Rapprochement of a teaching material with other materials of similar subjects, realization of individual requirements of pupils	Deepening of logic of a material by rapprochement similar on value subjects	Application of the methods providing coherence of knowledge of various subjects
V	The programmed training	The organization of process of development of a teaching material on the basis of its programming	Adjustment of a consecutive, system statement of the maintenance of the information.	Application of methods of individual training.
VI	Developing training	Search of possibilities of development of the person of the child	Teaching material direction on realization of real educational possibilities of pupils	Expansion of activity of pupils to learn to their gathering of the uniform information from various sources

Along with the pedagogical technologies set forth above also there are game-training, computer-training and active-training technologies which together with the listed technologies are called as the personal-focused technologies and which promote in performance of following functions:

- The approach to pupils from the point of view of humanism, respect of their person, achievement of maintenance of primacy of the educational purposes;
- Performance of complete formation of the person of the pupil by co-education, equalities, democracies, mutual respect;
- Increase of efficiency of activity by a recognition of the pupil not as object, and the subject of educational-educational works;
- To recognize each pupil as the talented person, and to help with realization of its talent;
- Constant support of independence, initiative and diligence of pupils;
- The practical proof of individuality and versatility of the person of the pupil, etc.

These features put the person of the pupil in the center of pedagogical process and by that create a basis for its development, realizations of its possibilities and by that to raise its activity. Therefore this point is actual in question.

The solution of this problem shouldn't be made by the old methods and forms, but changing the usage of pedagogical technologies at the educational and upbringing process into the social

and pedagogical necessity. The characteristic peculiarity in pedagogical technologies is that the education and upbringing of students is an opportunity and activity, that is, the two participants are the teacher and pupils, or the implementation of bilateral relations between the subject and the object is easy to stress. At the same time, in order to join the pre-time purpose and content, methods, forms and the results of its control, is characterized with implementation of the assessment of integrity, ensuring the effectiveness of education technology for the purpose of achieving a better education for the implementation of the educational content of the program of educational forms, methods and tools (4).

The subject teacher takes into account in using technology both his educational views and the uniqueness of the individual.

Teaching technologies have a particular form, method and means as a didactic system. Besides, it is considered as an independent pedagogic category carrying out the purposes of education. It is known that different purposes are carried out at different stages of the development of an educational system in the process of teaching. According to the purpose of education in the process of teaching, educational technologies can be as follows:

1. Developing technology that is, it deals with a big reserve of information, formation of a particular system of knowledge and being based on knowledge.
2. Problematic educational technology which deals with thinking independently and increasing activeness.
3. Activity technology dealing with mastering professional and educational means.
4. Technology directed to the information of personal activeness in the process of perfection of person and education or upbringing.

A widely usage of the teaching and information technologies in the process of education and upbringing gives the chance of solving important problems about the developing upbringing of the independent young generation. One of them is passing to organize compulsory obedience between teachers and students according to mutual equality and cooperation during the educational process. It is a very major theoretical and methodological problem. Unless we manage to humanize the interaction of teachers and students, we can't bring up independently, freely and critically thinking person (5).

For the decision of this question it is necessary to use new technologies, ways, methods and means of preparation of our youth to an adult life. Besides, application of old sample methods and ways for a new education system similar on how to update all clothes, but to carry old torn shoes. The conclusion is that there was a necessity of application of new technologies in the course of training and education. And for this purpose special skill of the teacher is necessary. In the given context we will speak about pedagogical skill of the teacher in application of new technologies in the course of training and education as creation of process on the basis of pedagogical technologies is one of the primary goals of the educational reforms put before school.

For introduction of pedagogical technologies in educational process, first of all, the teacher should in perfection know value of concept and forms (kinds) of pedagogical technologies.

Under the statement of domestic teachers, scientific abroad and the CIS countries, concept “the pedagogical technology” is a word-combination taken from English terminology, and is similar to concept “technology of training”. But in daily pedagogical activity the concept “technology of training” and “pedagogical technology” is more often not used. If we wish to open value of concept “pedagogical technology”, it is the social-pedagogical phenomenon, directed on intensive introduction of knowledge necessary for a society, abilities and qualification with joint rendering of educational influence on pupils. Therefore, the pedagogical technology can be considered as a complex of concrete methods, ways and the means directed on stage-by-stage achievement of the purpose of training and education on the basis of complex complete system, as the main objective of pedagogical technology provides maintenance of results of training and education by means of development of the person of the pupil.

Thus we would underline that we are far from desire of transfer of the full information concerning the maintenance, directions (kinds) of concept “Pedagogical technology”. We only consider necessary in brief to tell about ways of construction of educational-educational process on the basis of pedagogical technologies and their wide application. With that end in view we will consider history of development of the concept of pedagogical technology, and also the characteristics applied to it.

So, using teaching technologies in the educational and upbringing process, must be theoretically and methodologically based and directed to the person who corresponds to our ideology.

Furthermore, our teacher’s pedagogy, psychology and teaching methodology must be in the level of achievements and opportunities (achieved) obtained in current stage. The basic is the methodological base of developing strategy with the essence of developing the Uzbek model step by step, it is important to transfer the upbringing process to the technological base by organizing methods, types and means.

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