

# Methodological Aspects of Increasing the Level of Education of Students at Non-Linguistic Universities

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**Abstract:** The work reveals methodological provisions that characterize training sessions from the perspective of a holistic approach to education. Using a systematic consideration of the conditions for ensuring the sustainability of the results of the educational process, the need to unify communicative and sociocultural competencies is shown. It is shown that full communication is possible only when the student masters not only the linguistic means of expressing information, but also a system of ideas about the culture, traditions, and realities of the country of the language being studied.

## INTRODUCTION

Among the important characteristics of the modern Russian economy, the relevance of intensifying educational technologies, which significantly influence the development of the country's economic complex, stands out today. Traditionally, the effectiveness of education is characterized by the formation of intangible assets embodied in production processes, the development of ideas of fundamental and applied science, etc. This work raises the question of the stability of the perception of educational material under external influences and the possibility of timely methods of regulation in the educational process [2, 3, 4, 5].

At the primary, secondary and higher school levels, the requirements for the formation of student creative thinking are increasing. For example, today it is required to be able to express one's opinion about the material being studied. If a student agrees with the teacher on everything, he will not become a creative person [1]. In the context of the transition of all spheres of society to technologies 4.0 (the fourth industrial revolution), one of the compromise solutions in minimizing this contradiction may be the

formation of an information environment that is adaptive to the dynamics of requirements for the competencies of graduates. The knowledge bases on which training courses can be built should in fact become subsystems in the means of socio-economic interaction of potential employers, administration of educational institutions, teachers and students. An important feature of the information environment is the creation of not only a powerful knowledge base, but also effective communication channels. As an important component of the infrastructure of the education sector, such an information environment will be able to facilitate the adoption of timely and effective management decisions and control over their implementation, which will increase the efficiency of the use of educational resources allocated to the educational institution.

Culture of communication in the organization of the educational process Today, the quality of training of specialists (in other words, the quality of education) is becoming the most important condition for success in the production sector. As a basic postulate, we define: the learning process is the teaching of technology, and the educational process is the formation of a personality that combines

professional knowledge and the presence of moral principles that determine the goal-setting of its activities.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

An analysis of the features of applying acquired knowledge in modern technologies showed the similarity of techniques and means of their implementation, regardless of the country of production. At the same time, the competitiveness of products from different countries is ensured by the specific performance characteristics of the products of these companies. In many ways, such differences are determined by production culture. Today, education should be considered not as a “sphere of educational services”, but as the production of means of production of an intellectual product [3]. In this case, the culture of production of material (and non-material) goods should be formed already at the stage of education, i.e. during the formation of a cultural and intellectual personality.

From this perspective, we will understand the culture of communications as a characteristic of the interest of the information receiver (for example, a student) in the perception of the material offered by any source of information (for example, a teacher). In a more general form, the culture of communications manifests itself in the form of a subject's (person's) interest in the positive reaction of the entire environment (people, nature) to his actions or statements. Currently, primarily in educational institutions, the urgent task is to improve the culture of regular interaction between teacher and student, between teacher and student, as well as between teachers or between students. Traditionally, an object-based paradigm was recommended for constructing the educational process. She oriented teachers towards maximizing the amount of material presented [4]. In accordance with the expressed understanding of the culture of communications, the adoption of a subjective paradigm, which poses the task of maximizing the formation of knowledge by each student, is relevant today. We will assume that the information received during the training session is only an information resource. It will become knowledge when it is structured according to its importance for its owner. This approach explains one of the significant reasons for the differences in the success of students attending the same classes.

Based on this situation, the importance of not only teaching special training courses is determined, but also the purposeful formation of an understanding of the importance of the proposed material. This means that the formation of students' ideology, determined by the study of the humanities, is no less important

than the study of natural sciences or exact sciences. Another important property of the culture of communication between participants in training sessions is its impact on the stability of the knowledge generated. Increased attention to interpersonal relationships in an educational institution determines the directions in the formation of a methodology for organizing the educational process, based not only on ensuring the novelty of educational material, but also on intensifying the creative activity of students, on developing their ability to think in terms of the proposed educational course. In this regard, as the third property of a culture of communication between participants in training sessions, we will highlight the possibility of a synergetic effect in realizing the creative potential of students (and teachers).

According to the conclusions of this work [2], a necessary condition for the formation of a synergetic effect is the similarity in the understanding of each participant in the educational process of the importance of existing and generated information resources; a sufficient condition is the similarity of interests of these participants. Important factors influencing the interaction between subjects of the educational process in this work include the formation of a social partnership mechanism [5]. In modern conditions of economic development in developed countries, competition and economic freedom of entrepreneurs are combined in a certain way, as well as the active role of the state in the redistribution of income in favor of the social sphere. And although the degree of government intervention in the economy varies, all of these countries have social security systems, programs to help the unemployed, including their retraining, etc. The implementation of the principle of social partnership is one of the most important aspects of the organization of a social market economy, which has a significant impact on the conditions for the sustainability of the education system. In this work, we believe that the concept of social interaction includes ideology, as well as forms and methods of coordinating the interests of partners (primarily the state, employers, trade unions and employees of educational institutions) to ensure their constructive interaction. In this case, the number of social partners should include educational structures. In the course of synchronizing their interests and developing a common solution to a pressing problem, each of them can gain significant benefits.

In practice, the harmony of such interaction is determined by the following:

- 1) Provision of grants by enterprises to educational institutions for research, development of

new technologies for self-organization and self-development of personal and professional qualities of future specialists, etc. in the areas of activity of these enterprises, which, in turn, financially stimulates cooperation participants to conduct further scientific research and reduces the financial burden of the state.

2) Creation of uniform and new state standards, conditions for awarding academic degrees, development of lecture programs with the participation of scientists from a certain field.

3) Direct participation of industry specialists in the formation of training programs for narrow specialists with the provision of the necessary practical skills to minimize the adaptation period at specialized enterprises.

4) Assistance of enterprises and educational institutions in the formation and organization of special general education programs as the basis for further professional growth of a specialist

## CONCLUSION

The results of such interactions for employers can be:

- ✓ high personal and professional efficiency of specialists;
- ✓ reduction of costs for retraining and additional training of personnel;
- ✓ achieving a dynamic balance between the demand for qualified personnel and supply from the vocational education system;
- ✓ reduction of costs for personnel reproduction due to a decrease in staff turnover;
- ✓ planned filling of workplaces and efficient use of equipment.

For educational institutions, such interaction with production can lead to an expansion of the material and technical base and an increase in the attractiveness of educational institutions due to an improvement in the quality of training of specialists and an increase in their demand in developing areas of the economy.

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