

THE BENEFITS OF EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN CURRENTLY DAYS

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada ta'lim va texnologiyaning òrtasidagi bog'liqliklari va hozirgi kundagi foydalari haqida aytib òtiladi. Xususan texnologiyaning yoshlarning ilm olishida oson ma'lumotlarni topishida yordam berishi haqida ma'lumotlar kiritilgan.*

Kalit Sòzlar: *STEM, lifelong learning, digital transformation, literacy, artificial intelligence, internet of things, cybersecurity, cloud counting, virtual reality.*

Annotation: *The article talks about the relationship between education and technology and its benefits today. In particular, information is included on how technology can help young people find information easily.*

INTRODUCTION

The education system refers to the overall framework and structure of educational institutions, policies, curriculum, and practices within a society or country. It encompasses both formal and informal learning experiences that individuals go through to gain knowledge, skills, and values.

A well-functioning education system is crucial for the development and progress of any nation. It plays a vital role in preparing individuals to become productive members of society and helps cultivate critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving abilities, and moral values.

The key components of an education system include early childhood education, primary and secondary schooling, higher education, and lifelong learning opportunities. These components may vary in their organization, funding, and curricula across different countries.

One of the fundamental aspects of an effective education system is access. It is essential that education is widely accessible to people of all backgrounds, regardless of gender, socioeconomic status, or geographical location. This promotes social mobility and reduces inequalities.

Furthermore, a well-designed curriculum and teaching methods that cater to individual learning styles and needs are essential. The curriculum should ideally cover a broad range of subjects, including languages, sciences, arts, social studies, and physical education, while also fostering critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity.

The role of qualified teachers cannot be overstated. They are at the forefront of delivering education and play a significant role in shaping students' minds and abilities. Adequate support, training, and ongoing professional development for teachers are crucial for the overall effectiveness of the education system.

Assessment and evaluation methods are another crucial aspect of an education system. Fair and rigorous assessments help measure students' progress, identify areas of improvement, and ensure accountability. Balanced evaluation methods should include both formative

assessments (continuous feedback) and summative assessments (end-of-term or end-of-year exams).

Governance and policies also have a significant impact on the education system. Adequate funding, policy frameworks that promote quality education, inclusion of marginalized groups, and continuous monitoring and evaluation are essential for the system's overall effectiveness.

Lastly, an effective education system should adapt to the changing needs of society, technological advancements, and global demands. It should equip students with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate the complexities of the modern world and prepare them for future employment opportunities.

Overall, a robust education system should strive to provide equitable access to quality education, foster holistic development, promote critical thinking and creativity, and prepare individuals to be active and responsible citizens. When it comes to the question of whether tourists learn anything during their holidays, there are valid arguments from both sides. Let's explore these contrasting perspectives.

Those who believe that tourists don't learn anything argue that vacations are primarily seen as leisure and relaxation opportunities. They contend that people tend to engage in recreational activities that focus more on enjoyment and entertainment rather than educational pursuits. This perspective assumes that tourists may not actively seek educational experiences or engage in activities that promote learning.

On the other hand, proponents of the view that tourists learn a lot emphasize the potential for learning during travel. Tourism presents a unique opportunity for cultural immersion and exposure to new perspectives. Through visiting historical sites, museums, and cultural landmarks, travelers gain insights into the history, customs, and traditions of other societies. This exposure broadens their understanding of different cultures and fosters greater tolerance and appreciation for diversity.

Moreover, tourism can also facilitate learning in various fields. For example, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) concepts can be effortlessly grasped by exploring science museums, planetariums, or engaging in interactive exhibits that showcase advancements in technology and engineering marvels.

Travel can also be a continuous process of lifelong learning. By stepping out of one's comfort zone and exploring unfamiliar territories, tourists develop valuable life skills such as adaptability, problem-solving, and cultural competence. They learn to navigate new surroundings, communicate with different people, and manage unforeseen challenges.

Furthermore, advancements in technology have greatly enhanced the educational potential of travel. With the internet of things (IoT), tourists can access information on-the-go, enriching their knowledge about the places they visit. They can learn about local history, art, and architecture through readily available digital resources. Mobile applications, travel blogs, and virtual reality experiences offer immersive educational content that supplements the traditional learning from books.

USED OF LITERATURES:

1. "Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind" by Yuval Noah Harari: This book delves into the history of human civilizations, culture, and the impact of technological advancement on society.
2. "The Innovators: How a Group of Hackers, Geniuses, and Geeks Created the Digital Revolution" by Walter Isaacson: This book explores the pioneers of the digital age and the transformative power of computer technology.
3. "The Industries of the Future" by Alec Ross: This book discusses emerging fields such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and the internet of things, examining their potential impact on the world.