



THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE SKILLS OF EMPLOYEES

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Annotation: This article describes the role and importance of foreign educational technologies in the formation of professional skills in young personnel and their improvement.

Keywords: methods, technologies, research, European experience, qualifications.

At a time when science and technology are advancing, the content of social relations is becoming richer in information, news in the world of science, psychology and pedagogy are developing, representatives of each profession should work independently, improve their skills, and acquire the skills of independent research. requires them to be creative. The goal of personnel retraining and professional development is to develop the creative capabilities of professionals, to improve their professional knowledge, and as a result, to dramatically increase the quality of education for their students. The increasing complexity of educational work expands the tasks facing the teacher. Accordingly, in the system of professional development of pedagogues, it is important to work in accordance with the goal of accustoming them to creative research, stimulating their activity in creativity.

Why is employee training important? The first and main reason for this is that new methods and methods are emerging every day on every front. In particular, attention is being paid to informing employees about the widespread use of modern information communication and technological tools in professional practice, using the European experience system, and to widening their use in practice. This means that every profession requires competitive personnel in the world market. Knowledge is the product of long-term study. Skill is an ability formed by applying long-term learned knowledge in practice. Improving the skills of employees is important for employees first of all, because they need to be aware of the knowledge of new experiences in their field, specialty or network. This not only improves their knowledge and skills, but also improves their professional skills. Technology and media play an important role in the workplace. It not only enables direct production of services, but it also facilitates communication and innovation processes. Innovation is one of the mainstays of the knowledge-based economy, and European developed countries strive to be the most "knowledge-based competitive". As shown in the Lisbon strategy, the use of technology and the adoption of new technologies, such as information and communication technologies (ICT), are becoming increasingly important in the world economy, in education, in the social sphere, and in every professional field. If we take in-service training as an example of the teaching profession, in successful educational systems special attention is paid to the development of professional skills of teachers.

For example, in Norway, 6 days of a teacher's annual working time are allocated for professional development, while in Japan, this indicator is 10 days, in Singapore, 12, and in Shanghai, 33 days. Given that China, Singapore, and Japan are among the top ten, there is a strong link between teacher training and student achievement. there is a connection.

Now it is difficult to imagine any field without information and communication technologies. Our

government pays great attention to the establishment of complete electronicization, i.e., free and effective use of computer tools, in the education system, social or economic sphere, and political management processes. Inconveniences arise among young and old employees, such as the inability to use new technology tools effectively. Emphasis is placed on eliminating these disadvantages in the training of employees and opening the way to the use of foreign educational technologies as much as possible. Of course, the actions indicate a three- to four-fold increase compared to the initial period when the strategy was implemented. Including digitalization of all educational and scientific literature available for representatives in all fields, creation of electronic and audio books, mainly foreign experience and technological tools are used in the economic sphere. For example, digital card, electronic account, online budget, etc., in the educational system, the main goal is to enrich the library base and the electronic document system. New information and communication technologies (NICT) are increasingly penetrating not only personal life, but also working life in all sectors of the European economy. It is estimated that 50% of all employees use a computer at work. Competence in the use of NICT is therefore a prerequisite for productivity and competitiveness.

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