

CONTENT OF DESIGNING NATIONAL PROGRAMS BASED ON FOREIGN EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: This article provides information on the content of national program development based on foreign experience, teaching methodology, and the importance of national program in the process of educating students.

Keywords: Design, STEAM sciences, experience from TOP universities, exchange of experiences, scientific approach, foreign experiences, planning concept, growth potential, modern education.

Nowadays many reforms are being implemented in the education system. In addition, experiences are exchanged with many foreign countries and innovations are made in the education system. All efforts and opportunities are used to develop the future generation into more knowledgeable and mature employees.

Education in our country has gone through a complex process of numerous reforms and reconstructions and is also in this state. Its goal is to democratize school operations, develop humanitarian principles and, on this basis, comprehensively update and further improve the content, form and style of educational work. Renewed education in the truest sense of the word means a new way of thinking, a healthy mind. In today's world, it is necessary that those in charge have the initiative, selflessness and business acumen that correspond to the value, reputation and prestige of education. Success in education lies primarily with those who act courageously.

We have always had the honor of acquiring knowledge. Scholars were there. Therefore, it is our highest human duty to acquire knowledge and to use the knowledge we have acquired to serve our country. An important prerequisite for successfully solving these tasks is learning the experiences of foreign schools and pedagogy.

In our society, education is necessary for economic and social success. Teaching or tutoring children is very common and is simply people learning from teachers older than themselves. As Professor Sean Courtney points out, there is one main reason why people participate in educational programs; the need to obtain basic information and apply it. An education plan is a planned and deliberate set of actions aimed at the changes that need to be made in the education system to achieve relevant, predetermined goals and objectives. These reasons are conceptualized based on specific goals.

Curriculum planning includes the prioritization of education system priorities, policies, decisions, and costs, taking into account the socio-economic and political realities of the country. It refers to the process of defining in advance a pattern of action to bring about change by articulating means and goals as clearly as possible, according to national policies and priorities. University of Bordeaux (1967) defines educational system planning as "foreseeing the economic and political

reality, the growth potential of the system, and the country and its needs in determining the policies, priorities, and costs of the educational system." describes as The international UNESCO organization analyzed the concept of educational planning and defined it as the application of education itself to form a rational and scientific approach to problems in students. In this regard, several specialists in their field have noted their scientific approaches.

1. Griffiths, a famous expert on STEAM subjects, says that a successful educational plan does not remain on paper, but is implemented quickly and efficiently.
2. Knezevich defines educational planning as a targeted preparation that ends with a decision that serves as the basis for further action.
3. According to Coombs, educational planning is broadly the application of rational, systematic analysis to the process of educational development in order to make education more effective and efficient and responsive to the needs and goals of students and society.

While the content of each step of the strategic planning process is important to the creation of the plan itself, it is no more important to a successful outcome than the process of plan development. The process requires consideration of the perspectives of students and other key stakeholders, comparisons with peer organizations and leaders within and outside the institution, and the need to focus on relevant educational and economic factors.

Research and results. Programming design in higher education is characterized by great breadth and variability. Institutions vary in their history, size, population served, and various other factors. From international experience and the working principles of the TOP universities in the world ranking, it can be concluded that the following aspects are important for strategic planning initiatives in the higher education sector:

- A. Leading the curriculum planning process requires both leadership (vision) and management (detail: implementation).
- B. The planning process and its steps must be understandable to everyone outside the world.
- C. Meaningful engagement of faculty and staff is critical to engagement and action.
- D. Plans should be designed for internal use but also consider external audiences that are important to them.
- e. Multiple input and iteration options are required, but the process must also be efficient, logical and timely.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it may take many people or departments to complete a particular action. However, when a group is labeled responsible, everyone in the group believes that someone else in the group is responsible. The implementation plan should be directional, clear and documented. Implementation of the strategic plan depends on the institution's ability to quickly translate strategic ideas into actions.

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