Technology ("science of craft", from [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek) τέχνη, *techne*, "art, skill, cunning of hand"; and -λογία, [*-logia*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/-logia)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology#cite_note-Liddell_1980-2)) is the sum of [techniques](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_techniques_and_materials), [skills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skill), [methods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method), and [processes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_process) used in the production of [goods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_%28economics%29) or [services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_%28economics%29) or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as [scientific investigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_investigation). Technology can be the [knowledge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge) of techniques, processes, and the like, or it can be embedded in [machines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machines) to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of their workings. [Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System) (e.g. machines) applying technology by taking an [input](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output), changing it according to the system's use, and then producing an [outcome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) are referred to as technology systems or technological systems.

The main objective of the training is to achieve a new modern quality of education.Modernization of the Kazakhstan education defines the main goal of professional education as the training of qualified professional of the appropriate level and profile, fluent in their profession, capable to effective work on a speciality at the level of world standards, ready for professional growth and professional mobility. Modern trends of modernization of educational programs demand introduction of modern methods of teaching.

Technology has many effects. It has helped develop more advanced [economies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy) (including today's [global economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_globalization)) and has allowed the rise of a [leisure class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conspicuous_leisure). Many technological processes produce unwanted by-products known as [pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollution) and deplete natural resources to the detriment of Earth's [environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment). Innovations have always influenced the [values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_%28personal_and_cultural%29) of a society and raised new questions in the [ethics of technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics_of_technology). Examples include the rise of the notion of [efficiency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Efficiency) in terms of human [productivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Productivity), and the challenges of [bioethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioethics).

Philosophical debates have arisen over the use of technology, with disagreements over whether technology improves the [human condition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition) or worsens it. [Neo-Luddism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Luddism), [anarcho-primitivism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarcho-primitivism%22%20%5Co%20%22Anarcho-primitivism), and similar [reactionary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactionary) movements criticize the pervasiveness of technology, arguing that it harms the environment and alienates people; proponents of ideologies such as [transhumanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transhumanism%22%20%5Co%20%22Transhumanism) and [techno-progressivism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Techno-progressivism) view continued technological progress as beneficial to society and the [human condition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_condition).