METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract. This article describes the role of modern pedagogical technologies in the development of pedagogy. It is also based on the need to conduct training on the basis of pedagogical technology, use of modern technical tools, computers, video-computer multimedia complexes in the course of the lesson. The concept of pedagogical technology is also reflected in scientific articles, periodicals, conference topics and reports, and scientific works of scientists dealing with this subject are also covered. In addition, conclusions and suggestions on increasing the role of modern pedagogical technologies in the development of the science of pedagogy have been developed.

Keywords: science of pedagogy, modern pedagogical technologies, principles of education, methodological developments.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that any technology is based on the educational principles that form the new content of education and is aimed at educating the person of the learner, creating work and professional skills in certain directions. The active subjects of the educational process are the teacher and the students, and their collaborative activities provide an opportunity for in-depth assimilation of theoretical and practical knowledge on a specific topic (or the basics of subjects) with little effort and time spent. In contrast to the methodical development of the educational process aimed at the active, effective activity of the teacher, pedagogical technologies aimed at activating and accelerating the educational process are focused on learners, as well as their personal and joint development with the teacher. In addition to creating conditions for mastering educational material taking into account the activity, education aims to systematically develop the activity and curiosity of students throughout the training, pedagogical technology based on the creation of educational factors [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In recent years, well-known pedagogic scientists and teachers of our Republic have been conducting effective research on the introduction of pedagogical technology into the educational process. The concept of pedagogical technology is also reflected in scientific articles, periodicals, conference topics and reports. In particular, scientists of our republic R.Kh. Jorayev. A.P. Parpiev, N.Kh. Saydahmedov, U.N. Nishonaliev, L. Farberman, L.V. Golish, U.Kh. Tolipov, and Russian pedagogic scientists V.P. Bezpalko, M.V. Klarin, V.M. Monakhov, P.I. Pidkasistii, as well as M.J. Aristanov, J.S. Khaidarov and others from Kazakhstan scientists tried to reveal the essence and importance of the concept of "pedagogical technology" in their scientific research. Currently, in pedagogical literature, lectures and official documents on educational problems, such as "new pedagogical technology", "advanced pedagogical technology", "modern pedagogical technology", "teaching technology", "educational technology" expressions are widely used. But these concepts are still not standardized and explained in encyclopedias. A single definition of the meaning of these expressions has not been developed, and therefore there are many different definitions of them [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The advantages of classes organized on the basis of interactive pedagogical technologies are that such a system of classes serves as the basis of science that sharpens thinking, forms boundless love for the Motherland, loyalty, civic ethics and democratic culture. In the teaching of subjects, methods such as ―Working with groups‖, ―Discussion‖, ―Problem teaching‖, ―Brainstorming‖, as well as working with tables, writing works expressing independent opinion, and writing essays increase the activity of students.

Such lessons conducted on the basis of these methods save time and deliver new knowledge to the student. He will be able to get out of the situation with the right conclusions in disputes and will be able to connect and summarize the knowledge he has received with other topics.

The current educational development brought a new direction - innovative pedagogy to the field. The term "innovative pedagogy" and the research specific to it appeared in Western Europe and the USA in the 60s. The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American innovator E. Rogers. He studies the classification of categories (types) of the participants of the innovation process, their attitude to the innovation, their readiness to perceive it [3].

Pedagogical technology - studies the problems of applying modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and training, increasing the effectiveness of the process of education and training based on the technological approach. Turning to

the dictionary meaning of the word technology, this word is taken from the Greek words, ‖technos‖ - skill, art ‖logos‖ - teaching, science. means nos. It follows that the word technology is added to other terms and fulfills the tasks of developing this field and improving its skills. In general, technology is an objective process that prepares the stage of educational evolution to solve qualitatively new issues. New technologies have opened up great educational opportunities. The qualitative changes that are taking place show that the processes of "teaching" in the usual explanation have begun to go beyond the limits of the teachers' professional capabilities. The new technical, informational, printed, listening and exhibition tools that have appeared in their own way introduce many innovations to the educational process with new methods and remain an inseparable part of it. However, the uniqueness of the pedagogical technological process, its priority over the traditional forms, and the methods of real solution to the problems of modern education have not yet been fully studied. Foreign and Uzbek authors write a lot about it. But everyone believes that pedagogical technologies will have priority in the future. Currently, educational technology is not only an auxiliary tool, but it plays a major role in the development of the educational process, and is understood as a new system that changes its organizational forms, methods, and content.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational process serves to increase the effectiveness of education. Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks:

1) In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education, the reform of the education system, the formation of a competitive environment in the field of state and non-state educational institutions and personnel training, and the development of a unified educational system ensure consistent development as a release complex;

2) adapting the system of education and personnel training to the processes of modernization, development and construction of a democratic-legal state in society;

3) to provide institutions of the personnel training system with highly qualified specialists, to raise the organizational and social status of pedagogical activity;

4) reconstruction of personnel training system within the current requirements.

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