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Abstract: *This article is based on the need to conduct training on the basis of pedagogical technology, using modern technical tools, computers, and 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.*

Key words: *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 learner's personality, creating work and professional skills in certain areas. 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. It allows for quick involvement of the requirements in educational or production activities. Otherwise, tasks that are weak, not clear enough, or do not have a clear outcome can lead to an ineffective completion of the training.

Literature analysis and methodology

The implementation of these activities will improve teaching, that is, the wide application of pedagogical technology to the educational process, the use of computerized automated teaching systems, the use of new technical and didactic tools and multimedia opportunities in education, distance learning. It is done by using modern teaching technologies, such as the introduction of language. In developed countries, new pedagogical technology was gradually formed and began to enter the Republic of Uzbekistan. The new pedagogical technology encourages students to think independently and work freely during the lesson. 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 N.Kh. Saydahmedov, U.N. Nishonaliev, L.Farberman, as well as Russian pedagogic scientists M.V. Klarin, V.M. Monakhov, as well as scientists from Kazakhstan. Currently, in the literature of pedagogy, lectures and official documents on educational problems, "new pedagogy such expressions as technology", "advanced pedagogical technology", "modern pedagogical technology", "teaching technology", "educational technology" 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. V. Guzev stated. in the traditional method, educational goals are vague in accordance with the requirements of the program, that is, characterized by a vague imagination wrapped in the concept of "mastery" of learners. Educational processes are organized based on the generalization of work experiences of teachers who have achieved more achievements.

For each specific situation, the pedagogical activity of these teachers is shown as an example. But a number of scientists point out that the era of separate educational methods has passed and generalization of the experiences of any advanced pedagogues does not allow to build a systematic and goal-oriented, effective education. Today, many specialists criticize traditional pedagogy and emphasize that the approach in teaching is still based on the study of general concepts, rules and laws. Students' engagement with real-world objects is limited in scope and content.

Discussion and results

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. 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 derived from the Greek word tekhnos-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 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, printing, audio 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 they all believe that pedagogical technologies will have priority in the future. Currently, educational technology is not only an auxiliary tool, but it is understood as a new system that plays a major role in the development of the educational process and changes its organizational forms, methods, and content. This, in turn, affects the pedagogical thinking of the teacher and the student. Such a description of technology shows the importance of the integral connection between all the components of the educational process, the mutual cooperation of the pedagogue and the student. The development of students' creative activity is characterized by the ability of a person to try to penetrate deeply into the essence of the things and events being studied and to bring elements of innovation and creativity to the cognitive activity. These concepts complement each other.

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

2) adapt the system of education and personnel training to the processes of renewal, development, and the construction of a democratic-legal state;

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

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