

PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ITS SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASES

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ANNOTATION

As the content, goals and objectives of education expand over time, its forms and methods also improve, the main directions of modern human activity are integrated, which allows to fully achieve the goals of this activity. system, that is, the transformation of technology, and in recent years, pedagogical technology has begun to apply in the same field of education.

Scientific and technological progress not only technologicalizes most industries, but also penetrates into the fields of culture and education. Today we can think about information medicine, education and other technologies.

Technologicalization is an objective process, a period of preparation for the qualitative solution of new tasks in the evolution of education.

Technology is a Greek word meaning "technos" - art, skill, "logos" - doctrine. Pedagogical technology defines the system of professional skills of the teacher in the organization of influence on students, offers ways of understanding the technological nature of pedagogical activity.

As the content, goals, and objectives of education expand over time, so do its forms and methods. The main directions of modern human activity are becoming an integrated system, ie technology, which allows to fully achieve the goals of this activity. In the same field of education, pedagogical technology has been introduced in recent years.

In the technology of production, the processing of various materials is carried out by masters of the relevant professions. The essence of pedagogical technology is that the teacher, the educator influences the student in different ways, mentally, spiritually and morally.

The concept of pedagogical technology emerged in the twentieth century and has undergone various stages of development.

Originally, the term was used as "educational technology" from the 1940s to the mid-1950s, referring to the use of audio-visual techniques in the learning process.

The concept of pedagogical technology was first used in the United States in the mid-20th century. The terms "pedagogical technology" and "educational technology" were used only to refer to teaching using technical means.

Over time, as their use has expanded, so has their content. So far, a number of leading scholars have argued for a modern, scientifically based definition of the concept of pedagogical technology.

From the mid-1950s to the 1960s, the term "educational technology" was used to refer to programmed education.

In the 1970s, the term “pedagogical technology” was used to describe a learning process that was pre-designed and guaranteed to achieve clearly defined goals.

In 1979, the US Association of Pedagogical Communications and Technology defined pedagogical technology as follows: “Pedagogical technology is the analysis and planning of a problem that encompasses all aspects of knowledge acquisition, the evaluation of problem solving, and the organization of managers, ideas, tools, and activities. It is a complex integrative process that includes methods of making...”.

Since the early 1980s, pedagogical technology has been referred to as the creation of computer and information technology in education.

Based on the above considerations, the concept of pedagogical technology can be interpreted in two ways: first, it means the expansion of the use of technology in the learning process, which can be called technology in education, and secondly, this concept it can be concluded that zini refers to scanning technology.

The National Training Program provides for "accelerating the teaching of students using new pedagogical and information technologies." It is well-known that this method is more effective than traditional methods for skilled educators who have mastered pedagogical technology. This means that it is necessary to master and apply pedagogical technology to improve the quality of training for teachers and professors.

Definitions of pedagogical technology

What is the essence of pedagogical technology and how does it differ from traditional teaching methods? Today, terms such as "Education Technology", "Pedagogical Technology", "Teaching Technology", "Advanced Pedagogical Technology", "Modern Pedagogical Technology", and "Development Technology" are widely used.

There are many different definitions of pedagogical technology, and here are some of them:

Technology is a set of methods and techniques used in a work, skill, art. (Explanatory Dictionary)

Technology is the art of processing, transforming, a combination of skills and abilities. (V. M. SHepel)

Pedagogical technology - a set of psychological and pedagogical procedures (institutions) that determine the forms, methods, techniques, ways of teaching, a special set of educational tools and their arrangement (location); it consists of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process. (B.T. Lixachev)

Pedagogical technology is a project of the process of forming a learner who can guarantee pedagogical success, regardless of the skill of the teacher. (V.P.Bespalko)

Pedagogical technology is a description of the process of achieving planned learning outcomes. (I.P. Volkov)

Educational technology is an integral part of the didactic system. (M.CHoshanov)

Pedagogical technology is a model of joint pedagogical activity in which all the details of the design, organization and conduct of the educational process to provide unconditional favorable conditions for students and teachers (VM Monakhov)

Pedagogical technology is a systematic approach to the creation, application and definition of knowledge, taking into account the technical and personal resources and their interaction, which sets the task of effective forms of education in the whole process of teaching and learning. . UNESCO.

Pedagogical technology is a systematic set of all the individual capabilities, equipment and methodological tools used to achieve pedagogical goals and the order in which they operate. (M.V.Klarin)

Pedagogical technology is the incorporation of a systematic way of thinking into pedagogy, in other words, the systematization of the pedagogical process. (Sakomoto)

The essence of pedagogical technology is that the didactic goal is to achieve the required level of mastery, which is reflected in the pre-design of the educational process, taking into account its application. (U.Nishonaliev)

Pedagogical technology is the process by which a teacher (educator) influences learners in certain conditions and sequences through the means of teaching (education) and the formation of pre-defined qualities in them as a product of this activity. (N. Saydaxmedov)

Pedagogical technology is a system that effectively shapes the pre-defined social qualities of the individual and, as a system, based on the needs of society, with the help of its founders, ie the teaching aids of the teacher (pedagogue). It is a technological educational activity that assesses the impact of learning on learners in a particular context and the learning outcome in a control process. (B.G. Ziyomukhamedov)

Pedagogical technology is an objective, material process. If we can separate the objective, the material, from the educational process, then we have the technology, at least in detail. (V.K. Dyachenko)

Pedagogical technology is a unique (innovative) approach to teaching. It is an expression of socio-engineering thinking in pedagogy, a reflection of technocratic scientific consciousness in the field of pedagogy, a certain standardization of the educational process. (B.L. Farberman)

Pedagogical technology is a generalization of all the definitions of different authors (sources). (G.K. Selevko)

The concept of pedagogical technology is multifaceted and can be approached from pedagogical, psychological, didactic, organizational, economic, social, environmental and other perspectives.

One of the current trends in the field of education is the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, and its implementation is one of the most pressing tasks. It is known that the educational process consists of the older generation passing on their knowledge and experience to the younger generation, in the process of which is mainly the transmission of information necessary for human life from generation to generation.

Human life is closely linked to information. Every human action is the acquisition and transmission or use of information, its study, assimilation, storage and enrichment. That is why the modern human civilization is called the information civilization. It is no coincidence that the 21st century has been called the information age.

"Civilization is a highly stable state of matter that is able to collect, analyze, and use information, as well as to obtain the most information to create information about the environment and itself."

This definition shows the importance of transmitting information from generation to generation, that is, educational work. YA, education is a condition for the existence of civilization.

Based on the above, the following short and generalized description of pedagogical technology can be given:

"Pedagogical technology - the activity of forming a harmoniously developed person."

However, given that pedagogical technology is a broad, multifaceted concept, the following are some of its definitions.

Pedagogical technology is the process of learning to create new information by mastering information, using it in practice, and discovering new meanings and connections between information.

Pedagogical technology - a set of teaching methods, techniques, ways and means of education; it is a set of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process.

Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of creating, applying and defining the whole process of teaching and learning, taking into account the technical resources and human interaction, with the task of optimizing the forms of education.

Pedagogical technology is the process of learning.

This means that pedagogical technology is the activity of influencing a person (learner) according to a predetermined goal.

In the process of pedagogical technology, under the guidance of a teacher, the student independently learns, learns and masters.

This includes the process of implementing, organizing, maintaining, improving, analyzing, implementing, comparing, summarizing, summarizing, managing, monitoring, and evaluating an activity.

The main directions of pedagogical technology

There are many areas of pedagogical technology, and here are some of them.

Modern traditional education was formed in the XVII century on the basis of the didactic principles of Comenius and consists of the most widely used classroom system in modern educational institutions. Modern pedagogical technologies have been created and are being developed mainly to improve the system in various areas.

Improving the pedagogical process, pedagogical technologies based on the orientation of the learner: collaborative pedagogy, humane technology of education, etc.

Pedagogical technologies based on activation and acceleration of student activity. Problem-based learning, games, background signal technology, and more.

Pedagogical technologies based on didactic improvement and revision of teaching materials. These technologies are based on the principles of having a deep didactic system of the knowledge being taught, a systematic approach to knowledge, and teaching students the most appropriate ways to acquire knowledge.

Pedagogical technologies based on effective management and organization of the educational process. These technologies include stratified, individualized, programmed learning technologies; community-based learning, group, computer-based learning technologies.

Nature-adapted pedagogical technologies. These include pedagogical technologies based on the natural capabilities of the learner, the natural capabilities of the organization of the educational process, and the full use of other natural resources.

Developmental educational technologies. These include technologies to develop the positive qualities of the learner, knowledge in certain areas, creative abilities.

There are also private (academic), alternative and author's pedagogical technologies.

There are also different areas of pedagogical technology, the main of which are empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, integrative, adaptive, inclusive pedagogical technologies. The main features of these routes are as follows.

Empirical - learning through the senses. The focus of this technology is on educating and refining the natural developmental abilities of the sensory organs.

Cognitive is a technology that expands the knowledge of the world around us. It shapes stratification thinking and develops cognitive needs.

Heuristic is a system of teaching by asking guiding questions. Ingenuity is a method of teaching and learning that serves to develop activism and develops optimized thinking (choosing the most appropriate, appropriate, appropriate from several options).

Creative - research-oriented, develops students' goal-oriented creative thinking.

Inversion is the study of information from different angles, the ability to change places, forming a system of thinking.

Integrative - to determine the correct conclusion on the basis of the interdependence of an infinite number of small parts that make up the information, their integrity, integrity.

Adaptive - to achieve the expected result by facilitating the study and use of information and the process of teaching.

Inclusive is the organization of the educational process on the basis of equality in the relationship between teacher and student.

In addition to the above, there are other areas of pedagogical technology that are being tested by experts, and extensive work is being done in these areas.

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