PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

Turaev Utkirbek Yaxshilikovich
Senior Teacher, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan
tutkirbek439@gmail.com

Isakov Davlatjon Rustam ugli
Student of the Academic Lyceum of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute Uzbekistan,
tutkirbek439@gmail.com

Аннотация:
В данной статье рассматривается воспитательный процесс педагогической технологии, требования к учителю, учебный процесс, принципы и способы организации и управления обучением, методы умственного и физического развития обучающегося, сотрудничества с ним, направленные на его учиться и учиться, правильно организовывать личную деятельность студента, общаться с ним, устранять проблемы и разногласия, создавать творческую и рабочую обстановку в аудитории, четко и четко организовывать деятельность обучающихся о правильных методах оценивания.

Ключевые слова: педагог, педагогическая технология, образовательный процесс, принципы педагогической технологии.

Annotation:
In this article, the educational process of pedagogical technology, the requirements for the teacher, the educational process, the principles and ways of organizing and managing education, the methods of mental and physical development of the student, cooperation with him , to direct him to study and study, to properly organize the student's personal activities, to communicate with them, to eliminate problems and disagreements, to create a creative and working environment in the audience, to clearly and accurately organize the student's activities It is thought about the correct assessment methods.

Keywords: teacher, pedagogical technology, educational process, principles of pedagogical technology.

The main purpose of pedagogical technology is as follows;
- activation of the educational process;
- achieving a high level of assimilation of educational material by students and teaching students to think independently and express their opinion.
It is known that any pedagogical technology is based on new principles that develop education and should be directed to the formation of the learner's personality. In the center of advanced pedagogical technology, the leader of the educational process and the subject and object of this process are the teacher and student.
Therefore, the cooperation, interaction, and influence of these two people should be based on the most modern and national requirements. For this, the educational process, the requirements for the teacher, the educational process, the principles of educational organization and management, and the ways to develop the student mentally and physically, to cooperate with him, to develop him directing to study

and learning, correctly organizing the student's personal activities, communicating with them, eliminating problems and disagreements, creating a creative and working environment in the audience, clearly and correctly organizing the student's activities should be armed with evaluation methods.

Pedagogical technology has general didactic principles, but also has the following specific principles:

The principle of unity, integrity. This principle reflects two aspects:

-unit of education, upbringing and personal development (development);

-pedagogical technology has a specific, strict system, the concept of "systematic" here refers to both the teaching process of a certain academic subject and the general educational process.

The principle of fundamentality. This principle expresses the advantages of studying subjects in different directions (blocks) according to the object of study, their internal essence and characteristics. Academic subjects are classified as natural, social and humanitarian sciences. Each academic subject has information (information) that is considered "core", "core" for it, and this information (information) is the study of the fundamentals of subjects by a person, specific specialization serve as basic concepts in the way of acquiring independent knowledge, expanding the mastered knowledge.

Such an essential approach also allows the use of interdisciplinary communication in the process of training specialists in a certain field. The combination of academic subjects in a certain direction reduces the stress on the memory of a person, and also increases the power of thinking, ensures the emergence of thinking.

In the 80s of the 20th century, the organization of the educational process was interpreted as providing free information (knowledge) to students in the fields of existing sciences, while in the 90s, the organization of this process was a specific, specific science based on the acquired knowledge. was recognized as a process of creating favorable conditions for acquiring new information (knowledge).

A substantive approach is considered an important factor in justification. It also envisages a synergistic approach in the form of generalization of natural, social and humanitarian sciences.

The principle of understanding culture (compliance with the development of cultural life). This principle was introduced by the German pedagogue A. Disterweg in the 19th century and has not lost its importance even today. The principle of understanding culture implies that education is given to students based on the level of cultural development of the social society. If in the last century the level of knowledge and skill of the pedagogue was recognized as the leading factor ensuring the effectiveness of education, today success can be achieved only with the high level of knowledge, potential and skill of the teacher. is obvious to everyone. In this regard, it is important to take into account the possibilities of modern science and technology, in particular, computers, multimedia tools, as well as the social and economic development of society. Now we consider specialists to have "specific aspects of the field (or direction), deep knowledge of theoretical and practical knowledge in this regard, ability to perform specific activities, manage to solve specific tasks within the specified period, and achieve certain achievements" We need to be able to prepare for the conditions of market relations, which take a leading place.

The principle of humanization and humanization of educational content. Although both mentioned concepts have the same root in terms of vocabulary (Greek humanus - humanity, humanitas - humanity), each of them expresses its own meanings. Humanization means the inclusion of social sciences (history, cultural studies, sociology, psychology, philology, etc.) among the subjects studied in educational institutions, and the concept of humanization means a positive approach to the person and his activities. In other words, humanization is the process of organizing activities based on respect for

the human factor, his dignity, honor, dignity, rights and duties in the process of relations between man and society, while humanization is "all conditions for man and his perfection (development) is considered an activity process organized on the basis of the idea.

When designing the educational process, every teacher should strictly adhere to this principle, or it is appropriate to pay attention to its harmony with the interests of society when solving problems related to his specialty. Now, the pedagogue does not manage the activities of students in an authoritarian (single administration) manner, but humanizes the educational process on the basis of loyalty to the ideas of educational cooperation, or in other words, ensures that the principle of humanization of education is followed. This situation, in turn, leads to the formation of a highly spiritual person.

The principle of teaching and researching, teaching and researching. This principle serves to illuminate the following two aspects:

1) every teacher of educational institutions should conduct research involving students in his field of study;

2) the teacher develops educational technology, tests it in practice, observes and makes corrections, that is, he researches the educational process.

These two aspects of the teaching process are important, and they create a basis for improving the professional and pedagogical skills of the teacher and for the thorough preparation of students for future professional activities.

The principle of continuity of education. This principle assumes that the students have professional qualities, that the existing qualities will be improved during the life activity. It is impossible to give a person knowledge that he can acquire for his whole life, because existing knowledge changes and becomes richer in content every five years. So, this principle means that the teacher pays attention to the organization of independent education in his work, creates conditions for students to learn independently from the education provided by the pedagogue's leadership.

The principle of an active approach is based on the didactic connection between theory and practice. In the theory of didactics, the concept of knowledge is interpreted in the following two different ways:

a) knowledge that students should acquire;

b) knowledge acquired by them, used in the process of practical activity, turned into personal experience.

Knowledge is strengthened only in the process of working, so it is necessary to educate students to be able to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. Knowledge that does not have practical application will soon be forgotten.

The principle of modernity introduces scientific - based and experimentally tested didactic innovations and rules into educational practice. The student understands and applies the acquired knowledge in practice.

In accordance with the times, educational programs are modernized and the optimal option of the educational process is selected.

It creates the optimal version of the educational process, which achieves a higher goal with less effort on the part of the teacher and the student.

The scientific principle is an effective tool, an active method, and new solutions to the organizational issues of using didactic materials in the educational process.

The principle of predicting the progress of the educational process of the student and the teacher.

The teacher teaches the student to work independently, requires him to perform and apply certain actions.

The principle of wide use of information technology and technical tools that activate education, as well as didactic materials that determine the effectiveness of their use. This principle ensures the acceleration of the pedagogical process.

The principle of creating the material and technical base necessary for the educational process. This principle serves to illuminate the process of searching for the possibility of creating an adequate level of material and technical base.

The principle of objective evaluation of the results of the educational process - This principle serves to express the content of activities such as determining the level of knowledge and skills of the student based on the test method and rating system, controlling the learning process, as well as automating the evaluation.

The principle of matching the content of education with the needs of society - this principle means that the needs of society are solved to a certain extent on the basis of education.

Adherence to these principles lays the foundation for effective joint activity of the student and the teacher and accelerates the achievement of the intended goal.

These are the main principles of pedagogical technology, that is, the first rules. The organization of pedagogical activity based on them creates the basis for the improvement of the teacher's pedagogical skills, the acquisition of intellectual and moral qualities of students, as well as the formation of personal experiences.

As a result, conditions are created for the occurrence of the following situations:
- the student's demand, inclination, desire are satisfied at the level of his capabilities;
- the student's responsibility and accountability for educational work increases, awareness of social duty is ensured;
- the skills of independent acquisition of knowledge are formed in students;
- students are confident that they can enrich their knowledge throughout their lives;
- students develop the ability to think freely;
- conditions are created for a person to find his place in society faster.

References:

1. U. Ya. Turayev. Electronic working tetrad as a means of increasing the efficiency of the organization of independent work of students scientific bulletin NamGU-scientific bulletin NamGU, No. 2, 2020, p. 409-414.

2. U. Ya. Turayev, B. Sh. Rakhimov. Low and high rate games. The principle is minimum wage. Current problems and trends in the development of modern, innovative, technical and technological developments. Collection of materials of the republican scientific and technical conference–Dzhizak: DzhizPI, April 10-11, 2020. Tom 1. pgs. 407-409.

3. Ostanov K., Turayev U. Ya., Rakhimov B. Sh. Ob obuchenii uchashchikhsya osnovnym metodam reshenia kvadratnyx neravenstv //European science. - 2020. - No. 1 (50).

4. Ostanov K., Turayev U. Ya., Rakhimov B. Sh. The study of the concept of "random size" and the law of distribution //BBK 72 p 127. - 2019.