



## Application of Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Education

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses different approaches to defining the concept of integration in local and foreign pedagogical literature

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Currently, in modern educational conditions, teaching methods are experiencing a complex period associated with changing educational goals, developing a new generation of state educational standard, built on a competency-based approach. Difficulties also arise due to the fact that the hours for studying individual subjects are reduced in the base curriculum. All these cases are associated with the development and implementation of new pedagogical research in the field of methods of teaching disciplines, modern educational and information technologies in the educational process innovative means of teaching and education, form and requires the search for their style. The main goal of secondary vocational education is to train a qualified specialist capable of effective professional activity in his specialty, competitive in the labor market. In the educational process, modern educational technologies are used to carry out the cognitive and creative activities of the student, which make it possible to improve the quality of Education, effectively use study time and reduce the share of reproductive activity of students. Homework. Modern educational technologies are aimed at

individualization, distance and variability of the educational process, academic mobility of students, regardless of age and educational level. Educational technology is a systematic method of designing, implementing, evaluating, correcting and subsequent repetition of the educational process.

Educational institutions, in particular, SPEda, widely use educational pedagogical technologies used in the educational process. The introduction of modern educational and information technologies into the educational process allows the teacher to develop the depth and strength of knowledge, to strengthen skills and abilities in various fields of activity; develop technological thinking, the ability to independently plan the activities of his own education, self-education; to educate the habits of strict adherence to the requirements of technological discipline in The large-scale application of pedagogical technologies allows the teacher to make the most of his learning time and achieve high results in the acquisition of knowledge by students. The traditional training of specialists aimed at the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of

science is increasingly lagging behind modern requirements.

The basis of education should be not academic disciplines, but ways of thinking and acting. At a high level, it is necessary not only to free the trained specialist, but also to introduce him into the stage of developing new technologies, adapting to the conditions of a particular production environment, independently training. making management decisions. Based on the experience of using innovative methods in pedagogical activity, some of their advantages can be distinguished:

- they help students in teaching active methods of mastering new knowledge; provide an opportunity to master a high level of personal social activity;
- create conditions in the educational process that students will not be able to learn;
- stimulate the creative activity of students;
- help bring learning closer to the practice of everyday life, the formation of not only knowledge, skills and abilities in science, but also an active life position.

At the present stage, education is primarily aimed at developing the personality, increasing its activity and creative abilities, and, consequently, at expanding the use of methods of independent work of students, self-control, self-control. active forms and methods of teaching can be achieved only when there is an interest in all this. students ' study of science. Cognitive interest is an intellectual and emotional attitude to the learning process, the student's desire for learning, the fulfillment of individual and general tasks, interest in the activities of the teacher and other students. Cognitive activation is a continuous process of motivation for targeted learning.

In its activities, a modern teacher should use various methods of activation, introducing innovative pedagogical technologies into the educational process, combining various forms, methods, means of teaching that stimulate the activity and independence of students. High requirements are imposed on graduates of secondary specialized vocational educational institutions to enter higher educational institutions or get a job. They need to be able to adapt to the complex modern world: they need

not only the knowledge they have received, but also the ability to feel like capable people in any field in order to find them themselves, to successfully establish themselves in life. The teacher will be able to achieve good success in obtaining knowledge only by increasing his interest in his subject.

The teacher will be able to achieve good success in obtaining knowledge only by increasing his interest in his subject. To do this, it is necessary to use a system of methods aimed at independently mastering knowledge and skills by students in the process of active cognition, and not at providing ready-made knowledge by students, memorizing and repeating them. activity. Some traditional teaching techniques and methods are one of the reasons for this loss of interest. For the development of students ' interest in the study of science, it is also necessary to use traditional methods of teaching using methods that contribute to motivating students to practical and mental activity; the formation and development of cognitive interests and abilities; development of creative thinking, as well as elements of innovative technologies (problem-based, student-oriented educational elements, information and communication technologies, etc.). The success of training and the strength of knowledge are directly proportional to the level of development of students ' cognitive interests in science. One of the important aspects of the lesson for the student is the understanding of the need for personal interest in obtaining knowledge, so that students can feel their competencies not only as a result, but throughout the entire learning process. the influence of education on the development of the student's personality. Therefore, a modern lesson should be built in a combination of specially organized classes and ordinary interpersonal ties, therefore, the lesson takes into account the age, psychological characteristics of students through a personal communication plan: their readiness to expand the circle. communication. sympathy for adult problems, the desire for self-affirmation. Modern educational technologies help to achieve the goals set, for example: technology for distinguishing the level of Education; Group

Technologies; computer training technologies; game Technologies; Technology for problematic and research learning; technologies for intensifying training based on schematic and symbolic models of educational material; pedagogy of cooperation. Modern technologies make it possible to form and develop science and educational knowledge and skills in the process of active multi-stage cognitive activity of students in an emotionally favorable environment, to develop positive motivation for learning. At the present stage, the concept of pedagogical technology is actively used in pedagogical practice. However, there are great variations in its understanding and application, as well as many definitions given by different scientists, such as B.T.Likhachev, V.P.Bespalko, I.P.Volkov, V.M. understanding pedagogical technology is a meaningful generalization that embodies the meanings of all definitions. different authors. G.K.Selevko believes that the concept of "pedagogical technology " can be expressed in three aspects:

1) scientific:

pedagogical technologies - part of the pedagogical science that studies and develops goals, content and teaching methods, and designs pedagogical processes;

2) procedural and descriptive:

description (algorithm) of the process, a set of goals, content, methods and means to achieve the planned educational results;

3) procedural effective:

the implementation of the technological (pedagogical) process, the operation of all personal, instrumental and methodological pedagogical means.

Thus, pedagogical technology acts both as a science that studies the most rational methods of teaching, and as a system of methods, principles and regulators used in teaching, and as a real educational process. Of course, every teacher wants to have a deep interest in his subject in students, that they can not only write lectures without thinking, but also understand what is being said, Think logically, that each lesson will not be a burden, but will not be a burden to each lesson itself. joy for students

and teacher. The teacher speaks, and the student listens and learns, but listening to ready-made information is one of the most ineffective ways to teach.

Knowledge cannot be mechanically transferred from head to head (heard - learned). Therefore, it is necessary to make the student an active participant in the educational process. With interest in science, the student is able to master information only in his activities. Consequently, the teacher must forget about the role of an informant, he must play the role of the organizer, coordinator of the student's cognitive activity, organize all kinds of educational and cognitive activities in the lesson for the student. The educational and cognitive activity of the student must correspond to the educational material that needs to be mastered. As a result of the activity, the student must independently come to any conclusion, receive knowledge for himself. The most important principle of didactics is the principle of independent creation of knowledge, which consists in the fact that knowledge is created by the student not in a ready - made form, but as a result of a certain cognitive activity organized by the teacher.

Consequently, various types of pedagogical technologies contribute to the development of cognitive and creative interests of students. Systematic work with the active use of innovative pedagogical technologies increases students 'interest in science, educational activity, provides a deep and constant assimilation of knowledge, develops students' thinking, memory and speech, serves to educate honesty, hard work and conscientious attitude. educational work also activates mainly the reproductive activity of students. An important feature of training is the use of knowledge, the creation of conditions for effective activity in their generalization and systematization.

Such an organization of the educational process develops students ' thinking skills, makes them be attentive, teaches them to analyze, compare, highlight the main thing, makes them an active participant from passive listeners in the classroom. Thus, different types of technologies contribute to the development of cognitive and

creative interests of students. However, the introduction of modern educational and Information Technologies does not mean that they will completely replace the traditional teaching methodology, but will be its component. After all, pedagogical technology is a set of methods, methodological techniques, forms of Organization of educational activities based on the theory of learning and providing planned results. It is very difficult for a teacher to overcome the stereotypes of a lesson formed over the years. There is a great desire to approach the student and correct mistakes, offer a ready-made answer. Students face the same problem: it is common for them to see the teacher in the role of assistant, organizer of cognitive activity. The modern educational system allows the teacher to choose "his own" from various innovative methods, to look at his work experience in a new way. Today, in order to successfully conduct a modern lesson, it is necessary to understand your position in a new way, understand why and why changes are needed, and first of all change yourself.

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