



MODERNIZED PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESSTECHNOLOGY

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ANNOTATION

This article describes in detail the peculiarities of the use of pedagogical skills, methods and tools of the teacher in the upbringing of primary school students as a harmoniously developed generation. The authors also provided feedback and feedback on educating students.

Keywords: *Pedagogical technology, method, method, tool, skill, creative approach.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities for primary education is the qualitative updating of the content of education, which has led to the need to conduct lessons on the basis of modernized, improved and competent approaches, based on best practices and national ideas.

If modern education is delivered to students on the basis of the laws of life, the dialectic of nature, the requirements of the time, every teacher will have faithfully fulfilled their duties.

The basis of primary education is determined by the requirement of personal maturity. The most important form of educational influence on students is the lesson. Because the lesson is the main form of education, the teacher must prepare a solid foundation for his students to be conscious and active in this process, to grow up as patriotic, just and hardworking people in society [1].

Lessons are a product of human thinking. The knowledge learned in the lessons should reflect the achievements of modern science, be relevant to the purpose of the educational process.

Therefore, the teacher must constantly work on improving their knowledge and skills and abilities. If a teacher enters the classroom with thorough preparation from the very first lessons, of course, in the struggle for the competence of the students, first of all, great attention should be paid to the high quality and level of the lessons.

Based on the above considerations, we first define the pedagogical concepts that teachers should know.

Pedagogy is taken from a Greek word meaning "child leader". In fact, it is a science about educating the younger generation. Pedagogy plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of education, achieving a specific goal, shaping the intellectual thinking of students.

MAIN PART

Primary education pedagogy studies the issues of educating primary school students, educating them, studying their specific psychological and physiological characteristics, as well as their intellectual, spiritual, moral and physical development.

The modernization of the principles of didactics is inextricably linked with socio-economic development and studies the general laws of the educational process. The founders of didactics are J.A. Comenius, I.G. Pestalozzi, A. Disterverg, J. Duin. In 1613, the German pedagogue Wolfgang Ratke coined the term "didactics". The concept of didactics was also mentioned by Jan Amos Comenius in his famous work "The Great Didactics". This play deals with important issues of the theory of education: the content of education, the principles of demonstration of education, the sequence, the class-lesson system [2].

Didactics is derived from the Greek word "didacticos" - teacher, "didasco" - learner. Today's translation of didactics means "theory of education". The theory of education includes the content and essence of the educational process, methods, tasks, organizational forms, examination of knowledge.

So, didactics is the pedagogy of "Who to teach?", "What to teach?" and "How to teach?" answers questions such as. Didactics is firmly linked to specific methodologies, setting common laws and rules for all academic disciplines.

Modernization is a broad concept, and the sources give a number of definitions of this concept. For example, modernization (French "moderniser" - modern) is a key factor in development.

Modernization is the improvement, improvement, renewal of the object, its adaptation to new requirements and norms, technical conditions, quality indicators.

Modernization of the educational process provides the selection of educational content based on the requirements of the period, the introduction of innovations in it, processing, filling in the gaps identified, continuity and continuity.

Technology - Greek "techne" means skill, art and "logos" - science, education. The concept of "technology" came into consumption in 1872. It originally described the technological operations in the production process and the gradual course of the process aimed at the preparation of the product.

Educational technology is a set of methods that ensure the consistent implementation of the educational process in a certain sequence based on a clear goal and project. The main problem of pedagogical technology is to ensure the achievement of educational goals through personal development [3].

In the 30s of the XX century, the concept of "pedagogical technique" began to emerge in the educational process and was considered as a set of methods and tools aimed at clear and effective organization of teaching.

In the 40s and 50s, the period of introduction of technical means of teaching into the educational process began. In schools, in particular, cinema, radio, control devices, methods of their use have been equated with pedagogical technologies.

By the mid-1960s, the content of these concepts was widely discussed in foreign pedagogical publications. In 1961, the journal "Educational Technology" was published in the United States, "Pedagogical Technology and Program Education" in the United Kingdom, and in Japan in 1965 "Pedagogical Technology".

Russian V.P.Bespalko, V.M.Monakhov, MV Klarin, I. Ya.can be noted separately.

According to VP Bespalko, "PT is a project of the process of forming a student's personality that can guarantee pedagogical success regardless of the teacher's skills".

V.M.Monakhov: "PT is a system of orderly actions that lead to pre-planned results and must be performed."

M.V.Clarin: "Designing the learning process based on pre-defined target indicators with a technological approach to the PT-learning process."

I.Ya. Lerner: "PT-represents a defined goal that can be reliably understood through the learning outcomes reflected in the actions of students."

T. Sakomoto: "PT is the integration of the method of complex thinking in pedagogy, the integration of the pedagogical process into a certain complex."

Uzbek scientists M. Ochilov, N. Saidakhmedov, R. Mavlonova, O. Tolipov, B. Ziyomukhammedov, N. Egamberdieva, F. Khodjaev, M. Usmonbaeva are actively involved in the creation of theoretical and practical bases of pedagogical technologies [4].

Creating primary education on a creative basis further enhances student literacy. Creativity (Latin and English "create", "creative" - creator, creator) - means the creative ability of an individual, which characterizes the readiness to produce new ideas and is part of creativity as an independent factor.

The study of the concept of creativity from a scientific and pedagogical point of view is to analyze the features of its manifestation in the activities of primary school teachers.

Nowadays, a comprehensive study of the effectiveness of a subject in general or part of general secondary education in the use of ICT, or the pedagogical principles of ICT, its psychological characteristics, mechanisms and factors influencing the learning process, as well as many other aspects is relevant. is growing.

This creates a basis for the formation of a new content and essence in the education system, in particular, the organization and implementation of educational processes, the development of teaching aids, especially in improving the efficiency of teaching and learning.

In order to successfully carry out such a huge task, it is especially important to provide teachers and students with the necessary textbooks in the state language.

The manual is designed for teachers working in secondary schools, and includes knowledge on the formation and implementation of new content and essence in the education system, in particular, the organization and implementation of educational processes, the development of teaching aids, especially the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

Extensive use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, their continuous improvement, targeted use of educational experience of developed countries - guarantees the quality and effectiveness of education. Appropriate use of modern pedagogical and information technologies in science, subject and its content increases the interest of students, allows a high level of cognitive activity [5].

This will increase students' interest in science, as well as allow them to use teaching tools more effectively, with less effort and less time in teaching. It is known that in the traditional teaching system, the teacher is the main source of information to the student, that is, in the acquisition of knowledge: the transmission of information and its reception in the unprocessed state is observed. That is, the knowledge gained during the course does not rise to the level of activation.

In a modern teaching environment, the process of achieving guaranteed learning objectives is pre-designed and implemented. The technological approach is expressed not in superficiality, but in a constructive, demonstrative scheme that allows to achieve the planned result. In general, the technological approach to the teaching process in primary school is to ensure interdisciplinary integration, freeing children from unnecessary difficulties, efficient use of time, creating an atmosphere of initiative among children in class and out of class, free thinking, creative research. .

In this regard, of course, the teacher's skill, creative approach, competence are important. According to researchers, this can be achieved in four ways: by separating specific goals from common goals; regular research, analysis, comparison and critical evaluation of their activities; to learn best practices, apply and improve them in practice, depending on their conditions and capabilities; creative study of foreign pedagogical experience; extensive practical application of the acquired knowledge, skills and competencies [6].

At the heart of today's reforms is the transformation of the student into a subject of the educational process - an active participant. This, of course, is achieved on the basis of a technological approach to the educational process. The advantages of the technological approach are that students come up with different ideas and advanced ideas in the process of thinking. Diversity of thoughts and ideas arises only when the notion that there is a single answer is eliminated; appreciation of the student's thinking process.

Students should also respect the opinions of their peers; free thinking is based on risk. Encourage students to take risks without fear in the learning process; use activities that require collaboration between students; giving time and opportunity before exchanging views on an issue; creating conditions for them to help each other in the performance of assigned tasks and assignments, etc.

According to researcher P. Torrens, creativity: promoting a problem or scientific hypotheses; test and change the hypothesis; problem identification based on decision formulation; represents the sensitivity to the interdependence of knowledge and practical actions in finding a solution to a problem.

CONCLUSION

The teacher is responsible for cultivating new social forces in society. Society entrusts the younger generation, that is, its future, to the teacher. The teacher's worldview, modern knowledge and approaches are important factors in its development, without paying attention to education, it is impossible to imagine a young and healthy generation, educated, literate youth, who are our future. After all, nothing can replace the knowledge acquired in youth.

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