



**ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ - ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИНИНГ
САМАРАДОРЛИГИ КАФОЛАТИ**

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**PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES - GUARANTEE OF THE
EFFICIENCY OF THE TEACHING PROCESS**

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**ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ - ГАРАНТИЯ
ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА**

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Аннотация. Жамиятнинг таълим муассасалари олдида қўяётган талаблари кун сайин ортиб бормоқда. Илгор педагогик технологиялар педагогик жараёнини ифодалаб, нафақат унинг дидактик қурилмасига, балки ўқитувчининг ижтимоий моҳиятли натижалари ва руҳий қиёфасига ҳам тааллуқлидир. Мақолада ҳам педагогик технологиялардан таълим жараёнида самарали фойдаланишига бағишланган.

Annotation. The demands of society on educational institutions are growing day by day. Advanced pedagogical technologies represent the pedagogical process and apply not only to its didactic device, but also to the socially significant results and mental image of the teacher. The article also focuses on the effective use of

pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

Аннотация. Требования общества к образовательным учреждениям растут день ото дня. Передовые педагогические технологии представляют собой педагогический процесс и касаются не только его дидактического аппарата, но и социально значимых результатов и ментального образа учителя. В статье также делается акцент на эффективном использовании педагогических технологий в образовательном процессе.

Калит сўзлари. Педагогик технология, инновация, фан, дидактик, аудитория, малакали.

Key words. Pedagogical technology, innovation, science, didactic, audience, qualified.

Ключевые слова. Педагогические технологии, инновации, наука, дидактика, аудитория, квалификация.

The XXI century began in Uzbekistan as an age of culture, economy, science and technology, socio-political innovations, and in this context, the training of well-rounded, highly qualified specialists has become not only a pedagogical but also a social necessity. This need called attention to the issue of «Development of spiritual and moral qualities of students».

Currently, the demands of society on educational institutions are growing day by day. In particular, the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev «On measures to further develop the system of higher education» confirms this and assigns the task to teachers to address these requirements in practice.

The teacher of modern educational institutions performs a number of functions, the teacher is the organizer of the educational process in the classroom. The educator is a source of knowledge for students in the classroom, in additional classes, as well as in extracurricular activities, most educators act as group leaders and are the organizers of the educational process.

Advanced pedagogical technologies represent the pedagogical process and apply not only to its didactic device, but also to the socially significant results and mental image of the teacher.

Today, the innovative activity of the educator implies that the clash of different views takes place in the dynamics of mutual enrichment.

In order to successfully implement the above approaches, it is necessary to identify the principles and laws of teaching in higher education institutions, which are the scientific and theoretical basis of all educational disciplines, including pedagogical disciplines, and analyze the main principles of state policy in education.

The main components of the National Model of Training are:

- person; давлат ва жамият;
- continuing education;
- fan;
- Production.

In addition to the implementation of the national model of training, the following principles of operation of the system of continuing education are noted:

- Priority of education;
- Democratization of education;
- Humanization of education;

- Socialization of education;
- National orientation of education;
- Integral connection of education and upbringing;
- Identify talented young people.

In our view, pedagogical technology is a system that combines the organization of pedagogical and student learning activities in the process of teaching and learning in order to increase the effectiveness of the educational process, the use of effective teaching methods, tools and forms to identify these interactions. is a complex.

There are three levels of pedagogical technology:

General methodical degree. At the general pedagogical (general didactic, general educational) level, the general laws of pedagogical technology, conceptual foundations, specific features of the organization and management of cognitive activity of teachers and students are developed.

At the special methodological level is understood a set of teaching methods, tools and forms used to inculcate the content of education in the minds of students in order to implement a particular subject, the goals and objectives of the course teaching process.

At a local (modular) level in a certain part of the educational process is understood the technology aimed at solving the specific didactic and educational purpose of this part.

Until now, in traditional education, students have been taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge. Such a method would stifle independent thinking, creative research, and initiative in students. For years, pedagogues-scientists have been working in the education system on the topic “Why do we teach? What do we teach? How do we teach? ” In addition to looking for answers to the question «How to teach effectively and efficiently?» This has led to the idea that scientists and researchers can try to technologicalize the learning process, that is, to transform teaching into technological processes that produce clearly guaranteed results.

Many researchers in different countries of the world have always conducted research on the application of innovations in education. They have gathered good information about “innovation”, “interactive methods”, and innovative technologies.

The application of innovations in the educational process today requires the following tasks:

- determine the exact purpose of the subject;
- determine the scope and content of science;
- development and recommendation of necessary educational technologies;
- creation of material and technical support of science;
- study the characteristics of learners;
- teacher training and lesson planning

We considered it necessary to focus on the following information on innovative pedagogical technologies for the application of innovations in foreign education.

It is one of the most promising systems of teaching as it is best suited to the system of developing learners' cognitive abilities and creative abilities. In traditional education, learning objectives are expressed through pedagogical activities, ie, aimed at imparting knowledge, while in modular teaching, they

are expressed through the activities of learners and are focused on professional activities.

It is possible to teach step-by-step through a completely reduced and in-depth stratification of curricula. That is, it will be possible to individualize teaching.

The transition to modular training has the following objectives:

- ensuring continuity of training;
- individualization of teaching;
- creating sufficient conditions for independent study of educational material;
- accelerating teaching;
- to achieve effective mastery of science.

The module teaching requires the reading of problem-based and instructive lectures that provide generalized information on key issues of science. Lectures should focus on developing students' creative abilities.

The module should include practical and laboratory classes with lectures, which should be supplemented with new material to study the content of lectures.

Credit module system. In the second half of the twentieth century, scientific and technological progress reached its peak. The current level of scientific and technical development is such that the achieved rates of development of science, technology and engineering, no matter how developed the country, can not be provided in a separate country. Further development of scientific and technical progress can be achieved only as a result of the integration of research work of scientists and specialists from different countries. Given that the development of science and technology is closely linked to the level of development of education, the priority of international integration in the field of education becomes a clear problem.

This determines the relevance of the creation and application of credit technology. Because the international integration in the field of education is based primarily on the organization of the educational process on the basis of credit technology.

Modern teaching technology, the equipment of the higher education institution, the fact that the teaching staff consists only of qualified, highly qualified personnel, are the first necessary requirements for the high quality of teaching. This system of organizing the learning process has the following specific features.

According to the curriculum, all academic subjects are divided into two groups - compulsory and student-based subjects. This ratio is assumed to be approximately 1: 2;

Each student will have an individual curriculum.

The main document transcript is a unified document of that feature, which is created in a single form, is a mandatory document for the recognition of learning outcomes. The transcript provides information on the student's grades, both in the assessment system adopted in the country and in the feature system, and in the feature credits obtained.

The loan included all the labor costs necessary for the student to master the subject. The number of credits allocated for a subject is, in most cases, 3.

Based on the above, the Republic of Uzbekistan is building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and an open civil society, ensuring the observance of human rights and freedoms, the spiritual renewal of society, the formation of a socially oriented market economy, integration into the world community.



An important condition for the development of Uzbekistan is the formation of a perfect system of training on the basis of the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, the achievements of modern culture, economy, science, engineering and technology.

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