

CHARACTERISTICS OF USING PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: *this article addresses the specifics of the use of pedagogical technologies in education system. Therefore, as in all areas, today's globalization process has a different impact on education. In particular, the article illustrates the main tasks related to the acquisition and use of knowledge, the use of information technology as a tool, the integration of teacher training, teaching and research in modern education system, students in higher education.*

Keywords: *education, upbringing, pedagogical activity, scientific achievements, development, development dynamics, pedagogical process.*

Introduction. It is well known that if we pay attention to the expression of various events and happenings in the society we can see that at their core there is education, or more precisely, any form of behavior as a result of it. This requires attention to the role of teachers and educators in planning and managing, providing and improving educational process. In his congratulatory speech on the occasion of the Day of Teachers and Coaches, President Mirziyoev paid special attention to this issue. "It is no exaggeration to say that the success of these reforms, our country's worthy place among the developed, modern countries of the world, is inextricably linked with the development of science and education, and our ability to compete globally in this regard"[1] emphasized. Teachers and coaches are people who are dedicated in providing professional identity.

Methods and techniques. Training a specialist in education system is one of the tasks of an important stage of continuing education. Within this stage, the formation of the individual's outlook on life is ensured and the stage of conscious self-education is passed. For this reason, a comprehensive approach to the process of spiritual and moral education in educational institutions is expedient. That is, it will be necessary to provide a unified form of educational process and research preparation of students. The interdependence and interdependence of educational, training and scientific work is determined by the quality that defines the social and professional competence of the specialist, the integrity of the valuable goals.

In this regard, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev said: "... if we aim to turn Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can achieve this only through rapid reforms, science and innovation.

To do this, we should, first of all, nurture a new generation of knowledgeable and qualified personnel who will emerge as enterprising reformers, thinking strategically. That is why we have started to reform all levels of education, from kindergarten to higher education.

As the wise men of the East say, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!"

Therefore, for all of us, the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture must become a constant vital need "[2]. Indeed, in recent years, the attitude to science and education in Uzbekistan has changed for better, with the expansion of reforms in this area, as a result of which many changes have taken place in science and education.

The results obtained. In modern education system, the fundamental nature of teacher training, reliance on the core values of general and professional skills, the interconnectedness of knowledge in the natural and human sciences, the integration of teaching and research, academic freedom and progressive nature of education play an important roles [3] Social psychologist A. Rean explains this task in the theoretical model of a specialist in the form of graduates of higher education institutions as follows [4]:

- providing theoretical knowledge and information encouraging practical activity in the development of intellectual, emotional, physical, moral and spiritual characteristics of young people in educational institutions, teaching innovative information technologies, creating opportunities for learning foreign languages, focusing on the analysis of processes and systems, practical mobility and developing resilience skills;

- formation of a well-rounded person who fully meets the requirements of the ongoing reforms in society, is competitive, adaptable to changes in the field of production, as well as effectively operates at the level of qualification requirements in the labor market;

- Ensuring continuous and integrated, step-by-step implementation of the problems of formation and development of qualities that determine professional skills;

- formation of diligence, curiosity, discipline, initiative, creative thinking and organizational qualities in students;

- To teach students to understand their role and place in society, to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience, to set the goal, to plan activities, to analyze their content, to work independently with the help of

media and technology, to organize various spiritual and educational activities in the team and knowledge of transfer;

- spiritual, motivational, mental and practical self-development, the formation of willpower and emotional self-management skills;

- To be able to understand the community, interethnic friendship, humanity, understanding others, to be able to solve problems in any situation, to be able to anticipate the results of each work and draw the right conclusions, to constantly work on themselves is to cultivate qualities.

The main tasks of higher education institutions in educating students:

- ensuring high quality and effectiveness of education;
- The content, form and methods of education are consistent with the goals and objectives;
- Systematic and uniform pedagogical requirements in all institutions of higher education, at all levels and academic groups;
- consideration of individual and professional interests and interests in these processes;
- creating conditions for the realization and development of creative abilities of students, involving them in a variety of activities of social significance, depending on their interests and capabilities;
- Strict adherence to continuity in any form, appearance, stages of educational work, taking into account the age and personal characteristics of students;
- Prevention of delinquency, assistance to young people in socially dangerous situations to get rid of this environment and conditions;
- Supporting the activities of youth associations, societies, movements operating in higher education institutions, further development of their initiative.

The personal example and prestige of the teacher as a means of spiritual and moral education, the traditions and values in academic associations, can serve as a humane environment in the higher education institution. After all, only a morally and spiritually mature person is able to have a positive educational impact, and only a person who is trained as a specialist in an education can use his knowledge in his chosen profession and trying to demonstrate his professional and creative identity.

In short, the starting point in the process of organizing spiritual and moral education in higher education system is the care for the quality of teaching staff, compliance with legal and ethical criteria by faculty and staff, compliance with the rules of conduct and internal order, unconditional obedience to the rules of professional and scientific ethics. The educative mission of a teacher is reflected in his or her behavior and activities, appearance, tone of voice, behavior, and pedagogical skills. The knowledge that students receive from the teacher during lectures and seminars is the main source of their intellectual and spiritual development outside the classroom.

Technologies for improving pedagogical activity include:

- Achieving socio-psychological, organizational, intellectual-cognitive, special-professional training;
- expanding the scope of professional knowledge with modern knowledge;
- Ensuring respect through professional development;
- develop skills and perform professional tasks in an optimal way (taking into account the importance, level);
- formation of coping behavior;
- professional self-diagnosis;
- study and apply the technique of determining corrective tasks, etc.

References

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