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TYPES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES THAT CORRESPOND TO THE SPECIFICS OF MORAL AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION AND TEACHING OF STUDENTS

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Abstract:

This article is about the types of pedagogical technologies that are relevant to th specifics of moral and aesthetic education and teaching students. Pedagogic technologies are divided into types. Preschool education, primary education, bas education, extracurricular - additional education, secondary special, vocation education, higher education by types of continuing education Education, retrainir and advanced training are divided into pedagogical technologies.

At the same time, there are native languages, foreign languages, literature, socia natural, exact sciences, arts, sports, engineering, technology, applied science professions, special educational pedagogical technologies in the fields of educatior

Keywords: Student, moral and aesthetic, upbringing, teaching, pedagogy, technology, education.

Areas of pedagogical technologies: Improving the pedagogical process, pedagogical technologies based on its orientation to the student's personality: pedagogy of cooperation, humane technologies of education. Pedagogical technologies based on activation and acceleration of student activity. Problem-based learning, games, technologies of abstracts, etc[1].

Pedagogical technologies based on didactic improvement and processing of educational material. These technologies are based on the principles of having a deep didactic system of knowledge, a systematic approach to knowledge, teaching students the most appropriate ways to acquire knowledge. Pedagogical technologies based on effective management and organization of the educational process[54]. These technologies include differentiated, individualized, programmed educational technologies, collective method of education, group, computer educational technologies.

Nature-adapted pedagogical technologies. These include the natural capabilities of the student, the natural capabilities of the organization of the educational process and other pedagogical technologies based on the realization of the full use of opportunities in accordance with nature[4].

Developmental educational technologies. These include technologies for the development of positive personality traits, knowledge in certain areas, creative abilities. In addition, there are special (educational sciences), alternative and author's pedagogical technologies[18].

Existing pedagogical technologies are divided into types depending on several characteristics. Pedagogical technology is always complex, it does not use only one factor, method, principle. However, in each pedagogical technology, as a result of the focus on one or another aspect of the educational process, they are divided into types according to these characteristics[52].

Criteria: reliance on a certain scientific basis, concept;

systematization, logical interdependence of the educational process and its components, efficiency, guarantees the achievement of educational standards, the required amount of time, effort and resources to be spent, the possibility of re-implementation by others.

Manifestations: social phenomenon, theoretical science, academic science, educational system, educational process, pedagogical activity and its methods, research field of related sciences[5].

Levels: general pedagogical; private (academic subjects); small technology.

Types: Pedagogical technology of preschool education, primary education, basic education, extracurricular - additional education, secondary special, vocational education, higher education, retraining and pedagogical technologies of advanced training, types by areas of education, types by certain characteristics[19].

Areas: modern traditional education, improvement of pedagogical process, activation of student activity, improvement of educational material, effective management and organization, adaptation to nature, developmental education, private (educational sciences), alternative, authorship, etc.

Structure: modules; algorithms.M ain components: pedagogical motives; pedagogical process; pedagogical result.

Main processes: speaking, demonstration, exercise, leadership, control, management. Basic tools: verbal, nonverbal, audio, visual, natural, technical means of education, computer technology, information technology, teaching aids, tools, models, models, machines, materials, equipment, etc[6].

Main participants: student, teacher (educator), education manager, educational technology, supervisor, parents.Th e purpose of pedagogical technology is to ensure the necessary effectiveness of the educational process in the context of mass education and to ensure that students achieve the most tested learning outcomes[20].

The main task of pedagogical technology is to create a learning process that ensures the effectiveness of teaching "ordinary" teachers in the context of mass education[53]. The diversity of learning objectives, the diversity of elements of educational content (types of educational material), the individual characteristics of the student prevent the achievement of a single method of teaching at the highest level. Pedagogical technology is a way to effectively implement didactic tasks, to achieve goals in this area.

While pedagogical technology and teaching technology are interrelated, there are also differences. While pedagogical technology is an integrated system that covers all areas of the educational process, teaching technology is an integrated system of teaching certain disciplines on the basis of current didactic requirements[21].

Pedagogical technologies are divided into three levels: general pedagogical, special (educational sciences) and small technologies.

General pedagogical technology determines the educational goals, content, means, algorithms of the participants of the educational process in their territory or educational institution. Private technology covers pedagogical systems, including a set of methods and tools for the implementation of certain areas of educational content. This includes technologies for teaching certain subjects, technologies for the work of the leader, teacher, educator and student[7].

Directions of special (educational sciences) pedagogical technologies[22].

Empirical - learning through the senses

Cognitive is a technology that expands the scope of knowledge about the world around us

Heuristic - a system of teaching by asking guiding questions

Creative - accelerates the development of goal-oriented creative thinking in students

Integrative - the inseparable interdependence of an infinite number of small parts that make up information. Determining a single correct conclusion on the basis of their integrity[23].

Adaptive - to achieve the expected result on the basis of facilitating and adapting the process of studying and using information

Inversion - the study of information from different angles, has the ability to replace, forms a system of thinking.

Inclusive - the organization of the educational process on the basis of equality in the relationship between teacher and student

Areas of general pedagogical technologies: pedagogical technologies based on activation and acceleration of student activity, pedagogical technologies based on effective management and organization of educational process, developmental educational technologies, nature-oriented pedagogical technologies, didactic improvement and revision of educational material pedagogical technologies based on development, improvement of pedagogical process, pedagogical technologies based on its orientation to the student's personality[24].

Tools used in the process of pedagogical technology: oral, written, visual, technical. Results of pedagogical technology: teacher - compliance with the requirements of state educational standards, pedagogical skills, abilities, skills development, creative growth, competitiveness[8].

Student - Knowledge, education, independent thinking, preparation for independent living, competitiveness.

Educational technology is a process of targeted, organizational, planned and systematic implementation of specific knowledge, scientific achievements, acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of technology.

It is known that pedagogical technologies began to be developed in the United States in the 1980s. Nowadays, their number has increased to a large number[25]. It is appropriate to cite as an example some of the types of pedagogical technology used in education. With the help of multimedia technologies hardware, the knowledge base allows you to freely choose the logic of acquaintance with information, to combine information with audio, video and film fragments, animation. It also allows you to create computer imitations, microworlds and their source didactic and developmental games that are of particular interest to the student.

Modular teaching technology means the study of teaching materials in large categories in order to increase the effectiveness of education, taking into account the specific features of the subject, the application of pedagogical

technologies in its special sections. Collaborative learning technology is based on improving the pedagogical process and directing it to the individual student[26].

While pedagogical technology and teaching technology are interrelated, there are also differences. While pedagogical technology is an integrated system that covers all areas of the educational process, teaching technology is an integrated system of teaching certain disciplines on the basis of current didactic requirements.

The main processes of collaborative learning include: sharing ideas, talking, analyzing, discussing, negotiating, completing practical tasks, seeing, creating, solving problems, and more. The basis of problem-based learning technology is that human thinking begins with solving a problem situation and has the ability to identify, research, and solve problems[9].

Author's technology as a pedagogical strategy has the means to activate and accelerate the activities of students and teachers. Information technology is a set of methods and tools for collecting, storing, transmitting, modifying and processing information. New information technology of teaching means only the latest information technologies that can be used in the educational process[27].

"Dating" technology is used to introduce the participants to each other, to create a friendly atmosphere and a creative environment, to reveal the creative potential and personal qualities of students, to create favorable conditions for the work of the audience.

Boomerang technology is aimed at deep and holistic study of the learning material, creative comprehension, free acquisition of educational material in one session. It is suitable for the study of topics of different content and character (problematic, controversial, different content), includes oral and written forms of work, and during one session each participant is given different tasks. Being a student or a teacher, in turn, allows you to score the required number of points[28].

Step-by-step technology allows students to think and remember individually and in small groups on a topic that has been or should be covered, to recall the acquired knowledge, to summarize the collected ideas and to write them down. teaches to express in the form of drawings. Charkhpalak technology aims to teach students to remember the topics covered, to think logically, to answer questions correctly and independently, and to self-assess, and to assess the knowledge of all students in a short time by the teacher[10].

"Problem" technology teaches students to find the right solution to various problems or situations arising from the subject, to develop skills in determining the nature of the problem, to introduce them to some methods of problem solving and to develop appropriate methods for solving the problem[51]. Teaching to choose correctly is to teach the correct identification of the causes of the problem and the actions to solve the problem[29].

Cracking technology and V. Erhard school. This technology consists of retraining trainings for managers, the goal of which is to challenge the traditional problems and abilities that are present in everyone (but suffocated by the same daily life and work) as a new problem. is exactly the stimulus to daily research to solve[50]. These courses consist of a large number of exercises designed to overcome personal stereotypes in the thinking and behavior of the listener, to activate and change their abilities and their ability to see new solutions to outdated problems.

The advantage of these courses is that they are aimed at activating the human factor, do not require special funds, and the results are not lost[30].

Collaboration technology. In traditional education, the teacher is considered the subject of the pedagogical process, and the student is the object. In collaborative pedagogy, the student is considered as a subject of his educational activity. In this case, the teacher and the student are equal as subjects of the pedagogical process, and the process of collaborative pedagogy is formed[49].

"Competent education" technology. This technology began in 1995 in the United States with training called "Women's Leadership" and was developed as an international educational technology in Ukraine in 1997, followed by Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Distributed in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In 2002, trainings were held in Afghanistan, Burma and Indonesia.

This educational technology is now described by experts as follows: "Competent education is a learning process based on gender equality and non-violent relations, in which the group is able to learn through direct experience. It is possible to develop self-organization skills. Competency pedagogy has common approaches to education with other types of educational programs[11].

It is appropriate to cite as an example some of the types of pedagogical technology used in education. With the help of multimedia technologies hardware, the knowledge base allows you to freely choose the logic of acquaintance with information, to combine information with audio, video and film fragments, animation[48]. It also allows you to create computer imitations, microworlds and their source didactic and developmental games that are of particular interest to the student[31].

Some differences between pedagogical technology and methodology

At the International Seminar on Teaching Technology (Budapest, 1977), the scientist SG Shapovalenko demonstrated three technological principles of the teaching process:

1. Perfect mastery of knowledge and techniques.
2. Get acquainted with the fund of audiovisual materials.
3. Knowledge of methods of their effective use, including the development of a creative approach.

Hungarian scientist L. Salai significantly expanded the range of organizers of the educational process, including the concept of "Teaching Technology", including planning, analysis of goals, scientific organization of the educational

process, the selection of the most important tools and materials to increase efficiency[32]. According to E. Bisterski and J. Syeller (USA), teaching techniques are not only a tool and a new system, but also change the organizational form, method and content of the learning process. played a major role in the development of This, in turn, had a significant impact on the pedagogical thinking of teachers and students[12].

Russia In the 90s of the XX century, the Center for Pedagogical Technologies was established, the journals "School Technology", "Innovations in Education" were published.

Uzbekistan In 1999, the Center for Pedagogical Technologies was established under the Republican Education Center. Magazines such as "Educational technologies", "Problems of education" were published, articles on the problems of pedagogical technologies were published in the journals "People's education", "Pedagogical education", "Education and upbringing", " Ma'rifat ",‟ Teachers' newspaper "and other scientific and pedagogical publications. In 1994, the 1st Republican scientific-theoretical conference on the problems of pedagogical technologies was held, the materials of reports and reports were published in a special collection[33].

Pedagogical scientists U. Nishonaliev, N.S. Saidaxmedov, N.N. Azizxodjayeva, B. Ziyamuxammedov, U. Tolipov, B.L. Farberman et al. Conducted serious research on the problems of pedagogical technologies in the Republic.

Creation of an integrated information space of the education system - provides the intellectualization of educational programs[47]. This means that the new century, as well as the age of information technology, requires their widespread involvement in the educational process.

Here are the definitions of pedagogical technology[13].

There are different definitions of pedagogical technology, and each definition represents an approach from a certain point of view. Let's look at some basic definitions and their comments:

Technology (Greek techne - art, skill, skill, logos - teaching) - means.

According to the explanatory dictionary, technology is a set of methods and ways used in a work, skill, art[34].

Pedagogical technology is a systematic set of all personal, instrumental and methodological tools used to achieve pedagogical goals and the order of their implementation (M.V.Klarin).

The essence of pedagogical technology is the didactic goal, to achieve the required level of mastery, which is reflected in the pre-design of the educational process, taking into account its application[46].

Pedagogical technology is a teaching tool of its founders, ie the teacher (pedagogue), which, based on the needs of society, effectively forms the pre-defined social qualities of the individual and as a system of goal-oriented learning process. is a technological educational activity that assesses the impact on students in a certain sequence and the learning outcome in the control process[35].

Pedagogical technology is a unique (innovative) approach to teaching. It is an expression of socio-engineering thinking in pedagogy, the image of technocratic scientific consciousness transferred to the field of pedagogy, a certain standardization of the educational process[14].

The diversity of some of the above definitions shows that the concept of pedagogical technology is multifaceted and can be approached from pedagogical, psychological, didactic, organizational, economic, social, environmental and other perspectives. One of the most rapidly developing areas in the field of education today is the use of modern pedagogical technologies[36].

It is known that the educational process consists of the transmission of knowledge and experience by the older generation to the younger generation, in which the transfer of information necessary for human life from generation to generation[45].

There are many areas of pedagogical technology, some of which are:

Modern traditional education. Formed on the basis of Comenius's didactic principles, it consists of the most widely used classroom system in schools around the world.

Modern pedagogical technologies were created mainly for the purpose of improving this system in various directions and are currently developing in different directions.

Improving the pedagogical process, pedagogical technologies based on its orientation to the student:

Collaborative pedagogy, humane education technology, etc[37].

Pedagogical technologies based on activation and acceleration of student activity. Problem-based learning, games, technologies of abstracts, etc. Pedagogical technologies based on didactic improvement and processing of educational material[44]. These technologies are based on the principles of having a deep didactic system of knowledge, a systematic approach to knowledge, teaching students the most appropriate ways to acquire knowledge[15].

Pedagogical technologies based on effective management and organization of the educational process. These technologies include differentiated, individualized, programmed educational technologies - collective method of education, group, computer educational technologies.

Nature-adapted pedagogical technologies[38].

These include pedagogical technologies based on the realization of the natural potential of the student, the natural potential of the organization of the educational process and the full use of other natural resources.

Developmental educational technologies.

These include technologies for the development of positive personality traits, knowledge in certain areas, creative abilities[43].

In addition, there are special (educational) pedagogical technologies, alternative and author's pedagogical technologies.

There are also other areas of pedagogical technologies, the main of which are empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, integrative, adaptive, inclusive pedagogical technologies. The main features of these directions are as follows:

Empirical - (experimental) acquisition of knowledge through the senses[39]. In this technology, the main focus is on imparting knowledge and further improving it based on the natural developmental potential of the sensory organs[42].

Cognitive is a technology that expands the scope of knowledge about the world around us. It forms the thinking of stratification, develops the need for knowledge.

Heuristic - a system of education by asking guiding questions. Ingenuity is a method of teaching and learning that serves to develop activity. Develops optimized thinking (choosing the most suitable, appropriate, appropriate from many options)[16].

Creative (creative) research has the character and character, rapidly develops students' goal-oriented creative thinking.

Inversion - the study of information from different angles, has the property of substitution, forming a system of thinking[40].

Integrative - the integration of an infinite number of small parts that make up the information, to determine a single correct conclusion on the basis of their integrity, integrity.

Adaptive - (adaptation) to achieve the expected result on the basis of facilitation, adaptation for the study of the process of learning and use of information and teaching.

Inclusive - (equality) organization of the educational process on the basis of equality in the relationship between teacher and student[41].

At the same time, it is a pedagogical technology to organize the study of students with disabilities together with healthy students.

The main directions of pedagogical technology were created and are currently being developed in order to improve modern traditional education in various areas[17]. It is important for teachers of different disciplines to correctly choose other areas of the most suitable pedagogical technologies in accordance with the main features of each subject, the content of its content, the ratio of practical and theoretical parts. In addition to the above, there are other areas of pedagogical technology that are currently being tested by relevant specialists.

CONCLUSION:

1. Extensive work is being carried out in Uzbekistan on the use of pedagogical technologies in education, and its legal and regulatory framework has been created.
2. Pedagogical technologies are the main driving force of the educational process.
3. Pedagogical technologies expand the capabilities of the teacher, save time. It allows the teacher to easily manage the lesson in the classroom, to be active, as well as to determine the content of education.
4. The strength of learning motives is determined by the student's aspirations to overcome difficulties in learning.
5. The teaching process consists of the interaction of the teacher, the learner and the teaching aids.
6. The teaching process consists of the interaction of the teacher, the learner and the teaching aids, and the possibilities of modern information technology allow to impose on the teaching a part of the tasks of the teacher and the learner.
7. Pedagogical technologies provide convenience of lessons. It allows the student to master the learning materials, to constantly monitor, control and, if necessary, make corrections.
8. Methods of teaching and acquisition of knowledge through the use of pedagogical technologies in education, connected with speech, words, sounds, take second place, and the concepts, forms, colors, visual representations of teaching. methods are beginning to come to the fore.

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