

SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

Pedagogical technology as an independent field of pedagogy developed in the 2nd half of the XIX century and entered science. In the process of differentiation of pedagogical science, a separate direction, independent science, was distinguished from the content of pedagogical science. The discipline of pedagogical technology is currently taught in the University as an independent field of pedagogy.

Keywords: *pedagogical technology, category, methodological basis, "Technology", historical development, period, pedagogical scientists, degrees, structure, theoretical foundations.*

Pedagogical technologies are a project of the pedagogical process based on the sum of methods, forms and associations aimed at a social goal. Also, pedagogical Technologies-a new construction of the pedagogical process is a mechanism for organizing management.

Nowadays, teachers cannot distinguish methodology from technology in most cases. Therefore, it will be necessary to clarify these concepts. The methodology consists of a set of recommendations for the organization and conduct of the educational process

The specific purpose of the methodology is to move theories on subject topics to the plane of specific phenomena.

V.P. Bespalco defines pedagogical technology as a project of a specific pedagogical system to be put into practice. He believes that the pedagogical system is the basis for the development of technologies.

In this, the main focus is on the pre-design of the educational and pedagogical process, the concept of didactic task and teaching technologies is used. Thus V.P. Bespalco puts forward the idea of designing a learning process. Unfortunately, so far there is no clarity about pedagogical technology and project concepts.

N.F.Talizina believes that every educator must have learned a system of knowledge about the educational process at the technological level before organizing the real pedagogical process. Without them, the pedagogical process will not be based on technology as a real teaching process.

Some authors view teaching technologies as science and Inter-art science, while others associate it with design. Thus, in one approach, teaching technologies are also defined as some kind of equipment that covers all the means of teaching.

In It, technology assumes the technical development of the educational process. In another approach, technology has the potential to be viewed as a way to provide educational practices with new or modernized knowledge. In this, technology is seen as the application of scientific principles and practices of Education.

In relation to educational practice, the three-level, that is, the levels of pedagogical technology are defined as follows: universal, private methodological and local (modular).

1) General pedagogical level.

General pedagogical (general didactic, general educational) technology expresses the holistic system of the educational process, the general relevance, scientific and theoretical foundations, principles, general features, conditions of application in practice of technology at a certain stage of the system of continuous education by a particular region, educational institution.

At this point, it should be noted that since at each stage of the system of continuing education it is envisaged to carry out the corresponding specific goals and objectives through the content of Education, pedagogical technology will also have its own specificity.

At this level, pedagogical technology is synonymous with the concept of a pedagogical system. Its composition includes the purpose and function of the educational process, content, tools and methods, algorithms for the object and subject activity of the educational process).

2. At the private methodological level, a certain subject of pedagogical technology is understood, a complex of educational content, teaching tools, methods, forms used in order to implement the goals and objectives of the course teaching process.

3. At the local (modular) level, technology is understood, aimed at solving the private didactic and educational purpose of a particular part of the educational process. It provides for such issues as the organization of independent work of students, control over the knowledge of students, the formation of personal qualities. The three above-mentioned levels of pedagogical technology complement and dictate each other.

The social basis of pedagogical technology comes from the needs of each individual, society and state in the field of education and determines the goals and requirements, organizational forms and methods of satisfying these needs. He is considered one of the main factors in the development of personality, society and the state.

As a science of human and his formation, pedagogy is inextricably linked with philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, Cultural Studies, Psychology, Economics, Political Science, demography, history, literature, medicine and other sciences. In the development of pedagogical science and practice, it uses the theoretical foundations of these disciplines, research methods, methods of determining, estimating scientific conclusions, as well as methods of generalization.

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