USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PEDAGOGY

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Annotation
Today in our country the same attention is paid to all spheres. In particular, the field of education. Therefore, pedagogy is important as a programmatic direction in the training of young professionals. In particular, the use of modern technologies in educating young people and their introduction into education has become a priority. In this article, the author describes in detail the role of pedagogical technologies and modern technologies in pedagogy.

Keywords: pedagogy, modern technologies, teacher, Curriculum, students, Staff training, etc.

Introduction
It is known that any technology is based on the principles of education, which form the new content of education, and is aimed at educating the learner, in which he develops work and professional skills in certain areas. Active actors in the educational process are teachers and students, whose collaborative activities allow them to deepen their theoretical and practical knowledge on a particular topic (or subject basics) with less effort and time. In contrast to the methodological development of the educational process, which focuses on the active, effective functioning of the teacher, pedagogical technologies aimed at activating and accelerating the educational process are aimed at learners, as well as their individual and collaborative work with the teacher. In addition to creating conditions for the acquisition of educational material, taking into account the activities of the educational process, education aims to constantly develop the activity and curiosity of students throughout the lesson, pedagogical technology based on the creation of learning factors allows you to quickly integrate their requirements into training or production activities. Otherwise, assignments that are weak, not clear enough, or do not have a clear outcome can lead to ineffective training. As for the lexical meaning of the word technology, it is derived from the Greek word "tehnos" - skill, art "logos" - teaching, science means It follows that the word technology, in combination with other terms, is used to develop the field, to improve skills. In general, technology is an objective process that prepares the stage for the evolution of education to address qualitatively new issues. New technologies have

opened up great educational opportunities. The qualitative changes that are taking place show that the "teaching" process in the usual explanation has begun to go beyond the professional capabilities of teachers. Emerging technical, informational, print, audio, and visual media have become an integral part of the educational process, bringing many innovations to the teaching process in a unique way. However, the specificity of the pedagogical technological process, its superiority over traditional forms, and the real ways to solve the problems of modern education have not yet been fully explored. Many foreign and Uzbek authors write about it. But everyone believes that pedagogical technology will be a priority in the future. Today, educational technology is not only a tool, but also a new system that plays a major role in the development of the educational process, changing its organizational forms, methods and content. This, in turn, has an impact on the pedagogical thinking of the teacher and the student. Such a description of technology underscores the importance of an integral connection between all the developers in the educational process, the interaction between educator and student. From the object of passive learning, the student becomes an active person, a subject of education and upbringing, and as an active subject, participates in the process with the teacher, striving for independent learning. The advantage of lessons based on interactive pedagogical technologies is that such a system of lessons serves as a scientific basis that sharpens thinking, forms a boundless love for the Fatherland, loyalty, civic ethics and democratic culture. Teaching methods such as group work, discussion, problem-based learning, and brainstorming, as well as working with spreadsheets, independent writing, and essays, increase student engagement. Such lessons, based on these methods, not only save time, but also provide the student with new knowledge, as well as stimulate the child to think, deep observation, which can attract all the attention, problem situations, debates. will be able to come out of the situation nicely with the right conclusions in the debate and generalize their knowledge by linking it to other topics. The development of modern education has given rise to a new direction - innovative pedagogy. The term "innovative pedagogy" and its specific research originated in Western Europe and the United States in the 1960s. The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American Innovator E. Rodgers. It examines the classification of participants in the innovation process, their attitude to innovation, their readiness to perceive it. Pedagogical technology - the study of the problems of using modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and upbringing, increasing the effectiveness of the process of education and upbringing on the basis of a technological approach.

Pedagogical skill is a high pedagogical thinking, a conscious, creative approach to the educational process, the ability to effectively apply methodological knowledge, which is constantly improving pedagogical knowledge, the values of the past, the creative heritage of Central Asian thinkers. information on the training of coaches, as well as information on modern information technologies, portal news, in the process of theoretical study of teacher training technologies in advanced foreign countries. The pedagogical skills of young teachers, as well as those with several years of work experience in an educational institution, are enhanced by the fact that they meet a number of conditions in order to improve their professional skills. They can be further developed on the basis of the following tools: independent study (with new literature, Internet materials, portal system, information published in periodicals, as well as advanced technologies that provide information about the latest developments in the field of pedagogy) to get acquainted, to generalize the ideas put forward in them, to prepare independent projects on the basis of the conclusion). The study of the activities of experienced teachers (organized without leaving the educational institution and is effective in terms of time and cost. The study of the activities of experienced teachers is carried out on the basis of observation and analysis of the lessons organized by them). it is expedient to draw a conclusion on the basis of the generalization of the impressions received in this regard).

The organization of the teaching process in innovative ways, that is, modern pedagogical technologies from the beginning of primary education, gives high results in the education system. This means that primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. Building a solid foundation for this will make it easier for future generations to learn. It goes without saying that pedagogical technologies, established from primary education, play the role of the first stage in the formation of the later stages of education. An important condition for the formation of students' interest in learning may be the creation of a thousand emotional states, the need to know and the development of conscious thinking. For a live cognitive activity, a comprehensive, deep interest in knowledge, a certain amount of effort, attention, and the mental and physical forces needed to achieve a set goal must be focused. The model of student-oriented education is aimed at creating the necessary conditions (social, pedagogical) for the discovery and development of individual personality traits of the child. The main concepts in this model are: the student's subjective experience, personal development trajectory, cognitive selectivity. All models of student-centered education are conventionally divided into three main ones:

1. Socio-pedagogical;
2. Subject-didactic;

3. Psychological

While the Law on Education and the National Training Program have allowed us to abandon the old methods and restructure every aspect of education, the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009 The program has opened up opportunities for the implementation of improved state educational standards, curricula, state requirements, new textbooks in schools equipped in accordance with modern requirements, in modern classrooms. In modern education, modern lessons are needed to ignite the fire in the heart of the student, to develop him in all respects and to lead him from knowledge to knowledge. -fast mentioned. To date, in the pedagogical literature, reports on educational problems, official documents, the concepts of "new pedagogical technology", "advanced pedagogical technology", "modern educational technology" have not yet been standardized, as explained in encyclopedias. q, a single interpretation of its content has not been developed and therefore there are many different definitions of the phrase. Pedagogical technology is a field of knowledge through which in the third millennium the state policy in the field of education will be radically changed, the activity of teachers will be renewed, the system of feelings of prudence, thirst for knowledge, love for the Motherland, Christianity in students. formed. The main idea of enlightenment is to develop personal qualities such as tolerance, contentment, respect for the opinions of others, national-cultural and universal values, abandoning the authoritarian and false way of thinking, understanding the interdependence of nature and man. is the humanity that holds. The solution to this problem is to some extent related to the technology of education. Let us first clarify the concept of "technology". The word came into science in 1872 in connection with technical progress, and is derived from two Greek words - "technos" - art, skill, craft, and "logos" (logos) - from the words science. formed and means "craft science." However, even this expression does not fully describe the modern technological process. The technological process involves the execution of operations in a certain sequence, always using the necessary tools and conditions. More precisely, a technological process is the activity of a worker (working machine) to create a product as a result of the gradual exposure of the objects of labor (raw materials) to the tools of labor. If we turn this definition into a research topic, that is: Pedagogical technology is the ability of a teacher (educator) to influence students under certain conditions with the help of educational tools. and as a product of this activity is the process of forming their predetermined personal qualities. As can be seen from the above definition, the technological process has been used as a basis in the interpretation of the concept of pedagogical technology. In fact, there are many definitions of this concept in the

pedagogical literature. In the pedagogical literature, there are different forms of the term "technology": "teaching technology", "educational technology", "information technology", "learning process technology" and so on.

Analysis encompasses all actions related to epistemology, cognition, and practical activity in psychology, while in pedagogy it is expressed as a cognitive process that reflects the laws and methods of breaking down the things being studied into individual components. According to O.O. Kashenko, self-analysis in philosophy and psychology is based on self-awareness, self-knowledge, self-management, self-awareness. it is not used as an independent category even if it is reflected as an integral part of self-assessment. However, it is important to remember that the formation and development of self-awareness takes place on the basis of self-analysis. Because it is in pedagogical reality that the importance of developing self-analysis skills is one of the main internal factors driving the development of the "I-concept", which is understood as a system of perceptions, interests, motives, needs about themselves. There are specific systems of pedagogical ability in the teaching profession. The ability system is distinguished by the following features:

- Main features;
- Basic features;
- Leading features;
- Auxiliary features.

Pedagogical skills - a feature that determines the personal (childhood, kindness, humanity, kindness, etc.) and professional (knowledge, intelligence, dedication, creativity, ability, etc.) qualities of teachers, which are reflected in the educational activities of teachers. is an activity that provides an opportunity to achieve a high level, to constantly improve their professional skills. It is reflected in the professional activity of every teacher who knows his subject perfectly, has pedagogical-psychological and methodological training, conducts practical activities to find optimal ways of teaching, educating and developing students. Thus, in order to acquire pedagogical skills, a teacher must know his subject in accordance with the requirements of the time, have pedagogical and psychological knowledge, as well as humanity, inquisitiveness and dedication. Describing pedagogical skills as a part of pedagogical art, Rachenko writes: "pedagogical skills are the teacher's perfect acquisition of pedagogical and psychological knowledge, professional skills and abilities, interest in their profession, advanced pedagogical thinking and intuition, It is understood that he has a moral and aesthetic attitude to life, confidence in his own opinion and determination. Today, our independent republic is recognized by the world community, and its further development and prosperity depends on today's

youth. This means that today's young people must be well-developed, able to express themselves, other people, society, nature and labor, to act independently, to be creative, enterprising and entrepreneurial. The development of these qualities in a student undoubtedly depends on the teacher, his ability to properly manage the educational process and the relationships and interactions he can establish with students. Communicative ability is the ability to communicate, which has a special appearance in the field of pedagogical interaction. Psychological literature distinguishes several types of communicative abilities: 1) the ability to understand a person (to assess a person as a person, his individual aspects, motives and needs, to consider external behavior in relation to the inner world, face, face 'l, the ability to "read" the movements of the body) 2) the ability to self-understand a person (to assess their knowledge, abilities, character and other aspects, how a person is perceived by others and assessment through the eyes of others); 3) the ability to correctly assess the state of communication (to observe the current situation, to distinguish more information about the symptoms of its manifestation, to pay attention to them, to understand the social and psychological nature of the situation) settings perception and evaluation).

Although teaching technology is a concept close to pedagogical technology, it does not mean exactly the same, because it expresses the way around a specific technology to master a specific learning material within a specific subject, topic, and questions. It goes hand in hand with a more private methodology. Pedagogical technology, on the other hand, represents the tactic of introducing information technology and is built on the knowledge of the laws of the functional system "teacher - pedagogical process student". It should be noted that at present there is no consensus on the logical and ideological interpretation of the concept of educational technology. There are more than 300 definitions in the pedagogical literature. As noted above, although the theory of pedagogical technology has been based since the second half of the last century, there are different approaches to the concept of "pedagogical technology". In particular, pedagogical scientist VP Bespalko describes pedagogical technology as "a project of a specific pedagogical system that can be applied in practice" and focuses on the preliminary design of the educational process. N.F. Talzina notes that pedagogical technology should be "an independent science aimed at solving problems such as the development of methods that promote certain principles between science and practice, their consistent application," and so on.

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