



INCREASING AUDIENCE ACTIVITY IN THE CLASS ON THE BASE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

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ANNOTATION

This article talks about the scientific views on increasing student activity with the help of new pedagogical technologies used in classes for primary education students.

Keywords: pedagogy, methodology, methodology, technology, educational technology, UNESCO, competence, creativity, didactics, integration, induction, deduction

Introduction

The large-scale reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence became an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, an environment of inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance. created the necessary conditions for living a decent life, getting an education and getting a profession at the level of world standards, and realizing the creative potential of our citizens.

Based on the new conditions, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan require ensuring the continuity and consistency of the educational stages, creating a modern methodology of education, improving and implementing the state education standards based on the competency approach. The words of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, are still relevant today - "... who is educating our children today, how the system of training and retraining of pedagogical personnel is organized is of decisive importance. This issue should be the most urgent task of reforming the system of general secondary and special secondary education.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev says about this: "... We all understand well that education is the most important priority issue of any country and society, which solves not only





today, but also tomorrow. Therefore, in our country, a huge opportunity is being focused on this issue at the state level[1].

After all, the preservation of high professional and spiritual qualities, spiritual and material values in young people, respect for our rich cultural heritage, history, universal human values, and fostering a sense of love for the Motherland is a decisive factor of the idea of national independence.

Analysis and Results

In addition, in the Address of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, he stated that the programmatic idea "From national revival to national rise" is an extremely honorable task of educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, forming initiative, dedication, and moral qualities in them. they emphasized. The modern education and upbringing process does not require only strengthening the memory of the students, as before, but also envisages the development of life opportunities in creative activities and the development of the creative personality of a new, healthy generation that is flexible to its changes[3].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speeches and writings, thoroughly justified the fact that all aspects of the development of our independent country depend on the moral and personal high human qualities of our people[20]. At the same time, in establishing the foundations of independence, every citizen should work selflessly in the field in which he works. The practical aspect of this is the understanding of the people, the Motherland, the essence of independence, the development of the Motherland, and it is impossible for our people to be formed without deep knowledge of national values. Therefore, the motivation to develop the education system increased in the following years[12].

It is known that many scientific researches have been conducted by Eastern and Western scientists on pedagogical technologies. In recent years, one of the pedagogues of our country, Askarova O'gilkhan Mashakarovna, improved the pedagogical system of preparing the children of the Kindergarten for social life, Davronova Dildora Saidovna, the development of the moral and aesthetic outlook of future vocational education teachers on the basis of pedagogical technologies, Jalilov Z. B. IX -Improving the technologies of using educational values created by Eastern thinkers in the 12th century in the process of higher pedagogical education, U. Q. Otanov, the technology of developing student spirituality during classes outside the auditorium[22], G. N. Ibragimov, developing students' creativity based on interactive teaching methods and technologies, Ko'ysinov Odil Almurodovich Technologies for the development of professional pedagogical creativity of future teachers based on a





competent approach, Saliyeva Z. T. Spiritual culture of students of pedagogical higher educational institutions. those who conducted research on the subject to obtain a scientific degree in the topics of improvement of development mechanisms. This process is continued by young pedagogues[4].

As we all know, technology, pedagogical technologies have become the main concept in our consumption today[13]. The concept of pedagogical technology appeared in the 20th century and was used in the 1940s and 1950s as "Educational technology", meaning the use of audio-visual equipment in the educational process. The term was first used in the United States. Later, instead of "educational technology", the term "programmed education" became widespread. Then, pedagogical technology began to represent a planned education and an educational process aimed at a specific goal[5].

In the 80s of the last century, pedagogical technology began to be used synonymously with computer and information technologies. Pedagogical technology is one of the issues that attracted the attention of pedagogic scientists and teachers in the following decades. The fact that this subject is intensively studied in scientific works, reports, and special periodicals, and causes controversy, also testifies to the importance of its place in education[14].

Compilation of existing materials, analysis of its theoretical and practical aspects based on the requirements of the laws and regulatory documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and ultimately, efforts to create an empirical basis of a number of pedagogical technologies, as well as transfer it to the scope of scientific knowledge, are also in full swing. is being continued.

First of all, the question arises as to why the interest in pedagogical technology has increased so much today. It can be said that in developing countries, pedagogical technology has been considered as the main task of policy in the field of education[6]. This approach was also approved by UNESCO, and in 1972 the International Commission on Educational Development was established. This commission estimated that modern technology is a driving force in the modernization of education. In a situation where the possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of the educational process are expanding, the main attention is focused on turning students from objects of education into subjects in the educational process, turning them into independent thinkers, active individuals focused on a creative approach and a specific goal[15].

Current listeners: To independently acquire the necessary knowledge and solve various problems able to skillfully apply them in practice, should easily adapt to changing life situations[7].





Independent critical thinking that emerges in the real world

he should be able to see difficulties and overcome them, think creatively.

To collect the necessary facts to solve a certain task it is necessary to know, analyze them, find and solve new problems based on them. It is necessary to develop the above-mentioned qualities, to increase the activity of students in the lesson, to be able to use advanced pedagogical technologies in the educational process[16].

A lot of work is being done in the training system to increase the efficiency of the lessons in the course of professional subjects, including pedagogy, psychology, to establish the activity of students in the lesson, and to form their professional skills[17]. An important condition for increasing the activity of the audience in the lesson is to bring knowledge to the level of vital needs for the student, and not the student himself, but the subject to be studied should be considered the object of education[8].

Use of new non-traditional forms and styles of students, change students' attitude to the lesson in a positive direction.

It is recommended to widely introduce the possibilities of using new and new forms, such as creating and solving various puzzles, scanwords, crosswords, creative works, dealings and solving them. The results of the research show that in a one-hour lesson, a student learns about 20% of the topic through hearing, 30% through demonstration, and about 70% through discussion[21]. Therefore, at the same time, in order to successfully pass professional subjects, it is appropriate to use creative forms of work such as independent use of literature, making a test based on what has been learned, taking quotes, summarizing, and preparing abstracts. In order to increase the activity of students in the lesson, it is necessary to use active methods and forms of education appropriately and effectively[9].

The German philosopher I. Kant said, "It is necessary to teach to think, not to think." Therefore, in order to achieve a clear vision and understanding of the subject, teaching him to work independently with textbooks and books, to freely express his opinion and defend it, is the current education. are important conditions of lim. It is known that the forms of organization of education are individual group and frontal[18]. All of these forms are important in their own way, and although sometimes the activity of students is passive, the level of mastery is effective according to the movement of the subject. Sometimes, on the contrary, lessons of a practical nature directly require active independent activity of students[10].





Conclusion/Recommendations

The students should consciously understand why it is necessary to study the educational material and its importance in the future practical activities, they should read and learn with desire, interest, patience in order to master the material in every way, the acquired knowledge and creative use of experiences in practice, and most importantly, self-confidence.

Swedish scientist Waldorf "How to stifle the ability of a child who is interested in mathematics?" - answered the question, "With a lot of teaching mathematics." In fact, we think about imparting as much knowledge as possible, but we can't always pay enough attention to broadening students' thinking and educating their feelings.

If the listener's activity is focused on the work to be done in the object he is studying, they can be called knowledge motives[11]. If the activity of students is directed to the correct communication with the participants of the learning process, it is called social motives[19]. In other words, communication with others motivates the learning process when some students have the rest of the learning process.

In short, in order to increase the activity of students in the class during the passage of professional subjects:

-An opportunity, a must, for them to work more on themselves

Conditions must be created;

-Teaching to think independently and work independently in the course of the lesson need to go;

- The listener needs to have more self-control, use time effectively, and develop independence.

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