

Pedagogical technology of developing students' readiness for independent educational activities in the environment of digital training of professional education

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Abstract. This article methods and means of activity of the audience in the digital educational environment, the student's independent learning, learning and mastering under the guidance of the teacher in the process of pedagogical technology are presented.

Key words: Technology, pedagogical technology, digital education, digital skills development, methodology.

Technology (Gr. techne - art, skill, learning and...logy) - a system in which the methods of obtaining, processing and processing products in industry, construction, transport, agriculture and other fields are regulated; science dealing with the development, implementation and improvement of these methods.

Pedagogical technology is the methods of teacher qualification, techniques and the process of their use for the best results in their work. Pedagogical technology is a set of educational methods, methods, ways and educational tools: it is a set of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process [1]. In the process of pedagogical technology, under the guidance of the teacher, the student independently acquires knowledge, learns and assimilates. A method is a way, method or way of performing an action consists of

VPBespalko defines pedagogical technology as a project of a specific pedagogical system implemented in practice. He believes that the pedagogical system is the basis for the development of technologies. In this, the main focus is on the preliminary design of the educational and pedagogical process, the concept of didactic tasks and teaching technologies is used [2]. In this way, VP Bespalko puts forward the idea of designing the educational process. Unfortunately, until now there is no clarity about pedagogical technology and project concepts.

NFTalizina believes that every pedagogue must know the system of knowledge about the educational process at the technological level before organizing a real pedagogical process. believes that there should be a separate science dealing with such issues. Without them, the pedagogical process will not be based on technology as a real teaching process. Some authors consider teaching technologies as a science between science and art, while others associate it with design. Thus, in one approach, teaching technologies are also defined as a kind of equipment that covers all means of teaching. In it, technology requires the technicalization of the educational process. Another approach allows to look at technology as a way to provide new or modernized knowledge to educational practice. In this, technology is viewed as an application of the scientific principles and practices of education.

entered in connection with the reform of education in America and Western Europe in the 60s. The technologies of B. Blui, J. Koroll, P.Ya. Galperin, VIDavidov, NAMenchinskaya, ZIKalmikova, LIZankov are famous. Technological approaches to

the organization of teaching apply to most psychologists and didacticists, such as VPBespalko, N.F. Talizina, LMFridman, Yu.N. Kulyutkina, GSSukhobskoy, TV Kudryavsev, AM Matyushkin, MIMakhmutov.

“Pedagogical technology is a collection of psychological and pedagogical training, a special collection of forms, methods, methods, teaching methods, educational tools. At the same time, it also means the organizational-methodical factor of the pedagogical process” (B. Likhachev). “Pedagogical technology is a meaningful technique of implementing the educational process” (VP Bepalko). “Pedagogical technology – a description of the process of achieving planned learning results” (IP Volkov) [3]. “Technology is the art of processing, state change, skill, skill and a collection of methods” (VM Shepel). “Pedagogical technology is a well-thought-out model of the pedagogical activity of the student and the teacher in terms of designing, organizing and conducting the educational process by creating the necessary conditions for them.” (VM Manakhov). “Pedagogical technology is a consistent method of creation, implementation and determination of all processes of teaching and knowledge acquisition aimed at the acceleration of educational forms by means of technical and human factors and joint actions of the world” (UNESCO). “Pedagogical technology means a systematic collection and procedure of personal capabilities, equipment and methodological tools used to achieve pedagogical goals” (MVClarín). “Pedagogical technology is a meaningful generalization that includes all the definitions of different authors (sources).” (GK Selevko) [4].

Today's globalization and the digitized training system of professional education is to help pedagogues to work on themselves and develop their independent professional self, to apply the latest innovations in the field, innovative teaching technologies to their professional activities, their professional skills is determined by the issue of continuous improvement of the level. In this process, the development of modern professional skills and competences of pedagogues, their digital technologies, working with digital educational resources, practical application, scientific research, pedagogical creativity, flexible to their needs, creatively oriented training The development and implementation of educational programs, professional development are of great importance in the modernization of educational content.

At the same time, the organization of internships of pedagogic personnel on the basis of foreign higher education institutions, scientific-research institutions and centers with advanced experiences and innovative potential is considered one of the unique modern trends in the field. Such a form of "teaching in action" serves as an effective tool for ensuring the integration of science and education and production, adapting industry-related best practices and innovations to professional-pedagogical activities [5].

Today's socio-economic development requires a fundamental renewal of the educational methodology and technology of the professional development process, creating pedagogical innovations, mastering and using best practices. It is of particular importance to increase the quality of professional training, to improve modern educational and methodological support, to develop the readiness of professional education pedagogues for independent educational activities, to develop innovative activities, and to create an interactive educational environment.

Therefore, in the modernization of the professional education system, the formation of needs-oriented, flexible educational programs, the wide application of innovative forms, methods and tools of training that provide students with a free-creative environment, mutual experience exchange, and cooperative relations in the

process of training. it is necessary to determine the ways to improve educational and methodological support (digital educational resources) based on modern approaches, to carry out systematic monitoring of the quality of professional development [6].

"Problematic education", "Paracentric (Pair-centered) technology or "PSTT" (paracentric educational technology) NNSurtaeva [**Error! Reference source not found.**; 36-b]", "Basic logical outline (TMK) and Basic logical signals (TMS) technology", "Technology of the formation of methods of educational works" and other educational technologies were used.

Table 3.2.1 shows the expected results, forms and stages of application of selected technologies.

3.2.1 - table

Pedagogical technologies used in professional training courses

Pedagogical technology			
TECHNOLOGY	PURPOSE, RESULT	LEVELS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FORMS OF TRAINING
Heuristic model	Development of professional development that integrates the development goals, technologies, educational content of the professor-teacher himself, as well as the audience. Personal qualities - reasoning, resistance to stress, self-interest, creative abilities, creativity	Presentation of new material	Combined trainings, training on presentation of new materials, seminars, conferences, creative writing work, competition work
Problematic (problematic developer)	Development of thinking and creative abilities, activation of knowledge, formation of research skills.	New mastery of materials effort, knowledge deepening and enrichment	Seminar, heuristic exercise, written work, abstracts
Research activity	independent educational activities, development of intellectual abilities, personal talent	Access to new material, expansion of imagination, independent works - theoretical studies	Individual exercises, team-group exercises, seminars, conferences, activating games, projects
MTK (logical base synopsis - s)	independent, forming a creative thinking person, developing logical and analytical	Stage of presentation of new material. Discussion teaching	Traditional training, group work training,

	thinking, memory, individual abilities, self-control.		professor - led consultations
PERSONAL ORIENTED TECHNOLOGIES			
Design technology In relation to problem - based, research, differentiated education	Independent activity - as a means of personal development, development of communication skills, teamwork, responsibility, performance, mastery - resilience, formation of self-confidence	a problem , study update, modeling, development of practical methods	Documents, abstracts, articles, wall newspapers, periodicals, multimedia presentations for conferences
Adaptive resurrected) technology	To justify one's views, to reason and analyze, to develop one's skills, to research, develop self-control methods, to enhance creative possibilities	Statement, reinforcement, general stages of development	Exercise classes, independent work and peer assessment
Classification - differentiated (differentiated) education	Carrying out differentiated exercises on individual performance, developing independence and reflection	Statement, consolidation, generalization steps.	work , individual exercises, familiarization with concepts and concepts
Working in pairs (para s entric) technology	Mastering the planning of one's own activities, mastering the control of results, independent work based on a plan, being able to independently evaluate educational activities , identifying the problems of one's own activities and eliminating their causes, mastering motivation and own increase exposure	Statement , consolidation , generalization stages .	Generalizer lessons, seminar-lessons, skills - bringing them to the level of automatic qualification , preparing oral journals and creative exercises
Technology of formation of methods of independent educational activity	Activation of learning by means of solving independent study exercises	Statement, solid - lash, generalization - drawing stages.	Generalizer training , seminar, preparation of creative exercises

Heuristic pedagogical technologies imply the use of tasks aimed at the organization of productive activities, the use of problem-developing methods of skill development, decision-making, and the search for new types of activities that require independence in bringing out creativity. In this case, the following are considered as organizational forms of professional development: combination, conference, creative work, competitive work. As skills improvement methods: methods of developing creative thinking, tasks of searching for information in solving problems, independent search for ways to achieve goals, tasks of applying knowledge and skills in new, non-traditional situations are considered.

In heuristic pedagogical technologies, students develop professional and personal skills, for example: balance, stress resistance, motivation for self-awareness, creativity, creativity. This teaching method is often used to explain new material.

Electronic technology is usually used according to an algorithm. Asking students questions during an explanation or conversation - guiding them to a correct understanding of the material - forming independent study of concepts, concepts, laws, conclusions, etc. However, in learning any topic, a holistic effective method - "heuristic training" is considered more productive [7].

A heuristic model of skill development. "Heuristics" is translated from Greek and means "to find", "to discover". The doctrine of the heuristic system was widely used by Socrates. The scientist helps the interlocutor to independently find a solution to the problem by asking special questions and reasoning. In this case, the truth helps not only the student, but also the teacher himself to solve the problem.

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