

## THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES TO TEACH STUDENTS OF THE IRON AGE IN UZBEKISTAN

**Qosjeterov Qoblan Karimbergenovich**

*2nd year master's degree*

*Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajinyaz*

*(Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)*

**Abstract:** *This article examines old and modern pedagogical technologies for the development of students.*

**Key words:** *Technological approach, pedagogical activity, pedagogical technology, cognitive interests, traditional system.*

The application of the technological approach and the term technology to social processes, education, culture is a new phenomenon for the socio-pedagogical reality in our country. And today, various educational technologies are widely used in modern pedagogical activity, including in the segment of additional training of students.

Participation in subject Olympiads of various levels contributes, among other things, to the development of scientific and cognitive interests of high school students. It is necessary for high school students to develop scientific and cognitive interests.

This provision applies to the process of preparation for subject Olympiads and the formation of scientific and cognitive knowledge in high school students during this preparation. It is important to use various pedagogical technologies, in particular, in the process of preparing for subject Olympiads, to take into account the personal characteristics of the student. Pedagogical technology also reveals a system of professionally significant skills of teachers in organizing the impact on the pupil, offers a way of understanding the technological effectiveness of pedagogical activity.

Let's take a closer look at the technology of personality-oriented learning, where the teacher focuses on the unique holistic personality of the child, striving for the maximum realization of its capabilities, open to the perception of new experiences, capable of conscious and responsible choice in a variety of life situations. In contrast to the formalized transfer of knowledge and social norms to the pupil in traditional technologies, here the achievement of the qualities listed above by a person is proclaimed the main goal of training.

In technologies of personal orientation, they rely on methods and means of teaching and upbringing that correspond to the individual characteristics of each child: they use methods of psychodiagnostics, change the relationships and organization of children's activities, use a variety of teaching tools, adjust the content of education.

Technologies based on active teaching methods will also be useful in terms of the formation of scientific and cognitive interest among high school students. The activation of personal qualities in teaching as a leading factor in achieving learning goals is based not on increasing the volume of transmitted information, not on strengthening and increasing the number of control measures, but on creating didactic and psychological conditions for the meaningfulness of teaching, including the student in it at the level of not only intellectual, but personal and social activity.

The purpose of vocational and pedagogical education is to prepare a highly qualified specialist, bachelor or master, who is able to effectively carry out his professional activity, be competent and effective in the labor market.

At the moment, the traditional system of training graduates of professional educational institutions is focused on the formation of general cultural and professional competencies in the professional field, this is due to the need for application in the education system. The basis of the learning result is not so much knowledge as the ability to think competently and act.

Professional educational institutions need not just to graduate a specialist, but it is necessary to prepare a graduate qualitatively, using modern educational technologies, and prepare him to perform specific work tasks in his professional field.

All this, as well as changes at the level of socio-economic and scientific-technical process, have led to the prospect of vocational and pedagogical education, rethinking theoretical approaches and extensive practice of educational institutions.

Technology in any field of activity is always a process that provides consideration of the development of a specific subject area, and requires the assignment of the results of activities relative to the goals set.

As a result of pedagogical technology in the learning process, we mainly had the following:

The functions of the teacher and students are changing. The teacher becomes the coordinator of actions, and not only performs controlling and informational functions, students acquire greater independence in choosing the ways of passing the educational material.

Educational technologies expand the possibilities of both individualization and differentiation of educational and cognitive activity.

The results of the application of pedagogical technologies depend on the skill of the teacher and a complete study of the components.

The effectiveness of educational and pedagogical processes is increasing.

The focus on the final result is the training of a highly qualified specialist, developed applied and fundamental knowledge, the ability to quickly master new technological processes, reaction to changes in society and professional activity; having an active life position, enhanced mental and civic qualities in the conditions of an innovative educational space.

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