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## Use of Pedagogical Technologies in Higher Education

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the theories about the need to organize the educational process on the basis of extremely strong and complex requirements, while at the lower stages of human civilization, activities aimed at educating a person were organized on the basis of simple, very simple requirements. In particular, the need to train a qualified specialist who can positively solve problems in emergency situations requires the organization of the educational process based on a technological approach.

**Keywords:** pedagogical practice, qualifications, technical skills, society, student management, form of education, teaching aids.

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**Introduction:** The twentieth century has gone down in the history of human society as a period of revolutions in science and technology. The high pace of development of science and technology, along with the theoretical (ideological) and practical enrichment of the process of material production, ensured the realization of a new content of social relations. The emergence of the service sector, a new way of life, the renewal and growth of material and spiritual needs of the people, in turn, necessitated the establishment of groundbreaking activities. The field of technology, which is a product of social necessity, allows to produce high quality products without the use of physical effort. There is a tradition of approach in the areas of material production, processing of raw materials (especially in the agricultural industry, transport and consumer services, etc.).

The technological approach to the production process serves to shed light on the general description of this process, i.e. a process that covers the period from raw material selection (initial stage) to product delivery to the consumer (final stage) is recognized as a technological process. The technological approach to the production process has been established as an effective factor in achieving goals such as the organization of reforms in certain areas, ensuring their success and enriching them.

One of the conditions for the application of modern, advanced, high pedagogical technologies in the field of material production is the training of qualified specialists, the continuous improvement of their professional skills.

Therefore, the range of tasks of pedagogy, which is developing in close connection with social development, is expanding. Naturally, the task of effective and efficient use of modern science and technology is emerging. At present, the social life of the republic is flooded with a wide range of information. One of the most pressing issues facing the education system is the rapid receipt, analysis, processing, theoretical generalization, summarization and delivery of information to the student.

As a result of changes in the process of socio-economic development, there is a need to train qualified personnel for various sectors of the economy. Satisfaction of this need is solved by the social order of the educational institutions responsible for the training of personnel with professional knowledge in various specialties or specialties, as well as the quality of execution of



this order. At present, educational institutions operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan have a responsible social task, such as training free-thinking, independent-minded and open-minded, educated, as well as in-depth knowledge and highly qualified personnel (specialists).

**Material and methods:** The formation of a system of continuing education will ensure a new content in the process of self-training. The new content of the process of continuing education (including upbringing), aimed at training a well-rounded person and a qualified specialist, is the application of ideas, discoveries and achievements in the field of science, technology and industry. In this process, the priority of democratic, humane principles, humanization of the educational process (ie, respect for the student - one of the main subjects of the educational process. Ensuring the inviolability of his honor, dignity, rights and rights), to create certain conditions for the active participation of the student in the pedagogical process, to share their wishes, to support personal initiatives, to cultivate in them the ability to think independently, to develop certain skills in this regard, to turn the acquired skills into practical skills Incentives are created on the basis of the above-mentioned ideas in the content of learning (sources and visual aids), the internal need, interest, motivation of learners to learn, as well as the decision of a conscious attitude, and so on. The process of training personnel with a new content guarantees a high level of implementation and quality of the social order for the training of a competent person and a qualified specialist. While the relations of a market economy are regulated on the basis of supply and demand of the population for manufactured products, it is important that a specialist with qualification (professional) education in a particular field is able to withstand social competition. The provision of the national economy with competitive specialists is a proof of the effectiveness and success of the pedagogical activity organized in the system of continuing education.

Provision of industries with a well-rounded person and qualified specialists is a means of creating social movement, the most important factor in ensuring socio-economic development.

Execution of the social order The technological approach to the process of training qualified personnel, which is an indicator of quality, leads to ensuring the effectiveness of this process. Therefore, over the past five years, special attention has been paid to the effective use of new pedagogical technologies in the education system. The introduction of new pedagogical technologies in the process of educational institutions is carried out in accordance with a number of conditions. In particular, to inform teachers organizing future pedagogical activities about the theoretical information that reveals the essence of the new pedagogical technology;

- with educational resources (textbooks, manuals, methodical recommendations, as well as training projects on specific disciplines, etc.) that can provide future or existing (teachers) with full information about the new pedagogical technology and its essence. adequate supply;
- dissemination of best practices of leading foreign countries, including local teachers, on the use of new pedagogical technologies in the activities of educational institutions;
- to develop the ability to effectively, appropriately and purposefully use the ideas of the theory of new pedagogical technologies in the future or pedagogical process of education, to create the necessary conditions for the transformation of this skill into practical skills (eg, theoretical and practical conferences, seminars and roundtables), organization of special training courses, training of pedagogical staff in a developed country, etc.).

From the above comments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In order to increase the efficiency of the educational process, the formation of solid theoretical knowledge, activities, skills and abilities of students, to ensure their transformation into professional



skills, the use of new pedagogical technologies in the teaching process is a matter of urgency and social necessity.

2. The introduction of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process provides a qualitative change in the content of the overall process aimed at training.

3. The educational process, organized on the basis of the ideas of the theory of new pedagogical technologies, leads to a qualitative indicator of the state of fulfillment of the social order for the education of a harmoniously developed person and a qualified specialist.

4. The activities of a well-rounded person and qualified specialists in the process of social production and their effectiveness lead to the acceleration of social development.

**Result and discussion:** The difference between man and other beings is that he sets a goal and then moves towards it. Man overcomes certain natural and artificial obstacles in the process of moving towards his goal. It will use a number of measures and measures to overcome these obstacles.

A set of measures and measures used to overcome a particular obstacle in achieving a goal is called a method. Several, sometimes dozens, of methods of overcoming obstacles are used in a particular system to achieve a goal. The system of methods used to achieve a goal is called a method (path).

In the process of applying the methods in a particular style, the status of each action is subordinated to specific target indicators. In addition, a person also applies a number of laws as a principle in the process of achieving a goal.

A methodology is a set of laws that a person must follow during his or her goal-oriented performance. Each individual, social group, and society as a whole will have the most general and specific goals, so they have the most general, general, and specific methodological foundations.

With the existing target indicators in each area, only the laws prevailing in this area are the general methodological basis for performance indicators in this area. In the process of functioning, people carry out their work in accordance with the most general, general and specific methodologies. Otherwise, their efforts will be in vain. Once we have given a general philosophical definition of the concepts of method, methodology and methodology, we will consider their use in the learning process.

The difference between man and other beings is that he sets a goal for himself and moves towards it. A natural question arises. Where do these goals come from? Answer: Any goal stems from the needs of an individual, social group, or nation. Since man is a biosocial being, he has a social need as well as a biological need.

Social needs include needs such as thinking, exchanging ideas, learning, working, enjoying, loving, and being loved as a result of one's social development.

After a period of reflection on the satisfaction of the need, the need is either denied or suppressed, or the goal is to achieve it.

Once the goal and its indicators are clear, a system of ways to achieve it is sought and action begins. Hence, the set of laws that show their existence in action with the target indicators form the methodological basis of this activity, that is, a set of principles that must be followed. It will be the most common goal of any society. It is called the national idea. The main goal of the peoples of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to build a democratic state based on the rule of law and a just civil society.

There will be indicators that express the qualities of such a state and society. Together with the most general laws of philosophy, they serve as the most general methodological basis for all activities of



members of society, including those in the field of education. The general methodology of the pedagogical process is the general principles of didactics with the goal indicators set for the field. The general purpose of pedagogy is the most general purpose of society, that is, it is an integral part of it, based on the idea. The overall goal of education is to educate people who meet the requirements of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a just civil society.

**Conclusion:** Research conducted by the authors in Uzbekistan has shown that citizens of a free, enlightened and democratic state should have the following social qualities:

- Intelligent - able to think independently;
- Politeness - has all the qualities that our nation has accumulated;
- Hardworking - labor has become a social need;
- Educated - able to acquire a large and deep knowledge of religion, secular and space and apply them in life;
- Healthy - physical, mental and social health;
- Has a national identity - possesses the material and spiritual heritage of our ancestors, is proud of them and contributes to their enrichment;
- Patriot - a selfless worker for the Motherland, for the people, able to protect them and, if necessary, sacrifice his life for them;
- Humanist - one who attaches only good to the human race and does good deeds for them;
- Brave and courageous - one who bravely enters into every task and completes it with courage.

These ten social qualities are state orders derived from the needs of society, and everyone working in the field of education should use them as a common methodological basis. This is the first part of a comprehensive methodology. The second part of the general methodology consists of didactic principles that are familiar to all teachers.

To them:

- in the educational process, the learner focuses on the given knowledge and keeps it until the end of the process;
- scientific substantiation of each knowledge;
- based on the student's ability and age in education;
- use as many visual aids as possible in teaching;
- regular integration in education;
- Ensuring the activity and awareness of students in the process of education and upbringing;
- The principles of systematization, coherence and unity of education and upbringing.

In addition to the most general methodological foundations of each activity, there is also a specific methodology. In our example, these are the five principles of pedagogical technology, with specific subject matter, a specific topic, and expected performance indicators in passing certain lessons.

We have considered three types of methodological bases that must be followed in the pedagogical process. Every teacher (educator), educator, etc. who use the learning process must apply all three of these methodological principles equally. Only then can the expected result be achieved.



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