



THE CONCEPT OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY, ITS DEFINITIONS AND DIFFERENCES FROM THE METHODOLOGY

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***Abstract** – the article discusses the concept of pedagogical technology, while analyzing its differences from tariffs and methodology using examples.*

***Key words:** pedagogical technology, methodology, modern requirements, modern education, educational technology, teaching technology.*

I. Introduction

When we look back and summarize our past, we gain a deeper understanding of the virtues of our independence. We are going through a period of complete renewal in education, a real transition to a new process and adaptation to it. 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.

II. Literature review

Modern education requires modern lessons in order to ignite the fire in the heart of the student, to develop him in all respects and to lead him from knowledge to knowledge.

At present, in the field of pedagogy, the terms pedagogical technology, educational technology, teaching technology are often used. 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.

III. Analysis

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.

The main idea behind 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 that understands 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 a certain sequence of operations, 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. Although teaching technology is a concept close to pedagogical technology, it does not mean exactly the same, because it expresses the way around a particular 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 V.P. Bepalko 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 that develops methods that promote certain principles between science and practice, aimed at solving problems such as their consistent application," and so on.

Definitions of pedagogical technology.

One of the most rapidly developing areas in the field of education today is the use of modern pedagogical technologies. It is known that the process of education is the transfer of knowledge and experience from the older generation to the younger generation, in which the transfer of information necessary for human life from generation to generation.

There are many different definitions of pedagogical technology, and each definition represents an approach from a particular perspective. Let's look at some basic definitions and their comments.

Pedagogical technology - the activity of forming a harmoniously developed person.

Technology is a set of methods, ways used in a work, skill, art (Explanatory dictionary).



Technology is the art of processing, the art of transformation, skill, ability, a set of methods (V.M.Shepel).

Pedagogical technology is a set of psychological procedures (institutions) that determine the forms, methods, methods, ways of teaching, a special set of educational tools and their arrangement (location): it consists of organizational and methodological means of the pedagogical process (B.T.Lixachev).

Pedagogical technology is a project of the process of forming a student's personality that can guarantee pedagogical success regardless of the teacher's skills (V.B. Bepalko).

Details of the process of achieving the planned results of pedagogical technology education (I.P. Volkov)

A model of joint pedagogical activity in which all the details of the design, organization and conduct of pedagogical technology-educational process to provide unconditional favorable conditions for students and teachers (V.M. Monakhov).

A systematic approach to the creation, application and identification of all processes of teaching and learning (UNESCO), which aims to optimize forms of education, taking into account the pedagogical and technical resources, people and their interaction.

Pedagogical technology is a unique (innovative) approach to teaching. It is an expression of socio-engineering thinking in pedagogy, an image of technocratic scientific consciousness transferred to the field of pedagogy, a certain standardization of the educational process (B.L. Farberman).

The process of influencing students in certain conditions and sequence with the help of teaching aids (N. Saidakhmedov).

The diversity of some of the above definitions shows that the concept of pedagogical technology is multifaceted and can be approached from pedagogical, psychological, didactic, organizational, economic, social, environmental and other perspectives.

Pedagogical technology is the process of mastering information, using it in practice, teaching them to create new information by discovering new meanings in them and the various connections between information.

The history of pedagogy shows that the search for more sophisticated methods and techniques of teaching and training has been ongoing.

IV. Discussion

Teaching is a productive activity for the development of society, like any other activity, even if it is not immediately apparent at the end of the activity of the educator.

Economic periods in the history of society do not differ only in terms of what is produced, how much is produced by whom, and by what means labor is produced.

In this context, we consider the "periods of pedagogical development" that exist in social history.

I. Individual pedagogue, the period of pedagogical activity of the manual teacher (from ancient times to the XVII century);

II. Writing Book Period (from the seventeenth century to the present);

III. The period of audiovisual means (50s of the XX century);

IV. The era of simple means of automating learning management (70s of the XX century);



V. The era of adaptive tools for automating the management of education on the basis of modern computers (late twentieth century computer training).

The term "pedagogical technology" was first used in pedagogy in the 1920s. At the same time, the term "pedagogical technique" became popular. It has been described in the pedagogical encyclopedia for 30 years as a method and tool for clear and effective organization of teaching.

The term was used as "educational technology" from the 1940s to the mid-1950s, referring to the use of audiovisual techniques in the learning process.

In the mid-1960s, the concept was widely discussed in pedagogical publications abroad and at international conferences, resulting in two directions of its interpretation in different countries (USA, England, Japan, France, Italy, Hungary).

Proponents of the first line stressed the need to use technical means and programmed teaching aids.

Proponents of the second direction considered it important to increase the efficiency of the organization of the educational process and to eliminate the fact that pedagogical ideas lag behind the rapid development of technology. Thus, Line 1 was designated as "teaching aids" and Line 2 was designated as "teaching technology" or "learning process technology".

In the early 1970s, the need to modernize a variety of equipment and teaching aids was realized. Without them, the quality and effectiveness of teaching would not be possible. Later, specialized organizations and centers began to deal with this problem.

1971 - The American Association for Pedagogical Communications and Technology is formed in the United States. The council currently has 50 branches across the country and in Canada. In 1961, the United States began publishing the journal Educational Technology, and in 1971, the journal Audiovisual Teaching.

In England in 1967 - the National Council for Pedagogical Technology, in 1964 began publishing the journal "Pedagogical Technology and Programming in Education", in 1971 - the journal "Pedagogical Technology".

V. Conclusion

Pedagogical technology is a set of teaching methods, techniques, ways and educational tools: it is a set of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process.

Pedagogical technology is the process of transferring and mastering information in a way that is convenient for learning.

So, pedagogical technology is the activity of influencing a person (learner) according to a predetermined goal. Pedagogical technology is a process that ensures that students are taught to read, learn, and think independently. In the process of pedagogical technology, under the guidance of the teacher, the student learns, learns and masters independently.

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