

THEORETICAL ISSUES OF INCREASING TEACHING EFFICIENCY BASED ON MODERN ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PRIMARY CLASS

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ABSTRACT

How a person grows up in the future depends on the knowledge and upbringing he received in his youth. Good education and high spirituality will deliver a perfect person to the society. In this, the role of the teacher is incomparable. Taking this into account, this article provides information on the theoretical issues of increasing the effectiveness of education based on modern advanced pedagogical technologies in primary school.

Keywords: Perfect generation, intelligence, upbringing, parents, care, behavior, discipline, pedagogue, education.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a cooperative activity of the teacher and students, and in this process, the development of the individual, his education and upbringing is realized. In the lessons, the teacher conveys his knowledge, skills and abilities to students through exercises, and students acquire the ability to use them as a result of mastering them. In the process of learning, students use different forms of learning, that is, they rely on specific differences in receiving, processing and applying the information being learned. In the course of education, issues of education and upbringing are solved in the form of cooperation between teachers and students during classes, independent work of students, extracurricular activities.

The purpose of education is formed according to the needs of society. Therefore, the goal of education should be appropriate and proportionate. The goal of education in scientific literature is to create skills and competencies, develop logical-creative thinking, improve communicative literacy, inculcate the national idea, form oriental education, define personality it is emphasized that it consists of spiritual enrichment. Based on the educational goal, students' communication culture is improved by increasing their independent thinking, oral and written literacy, and developing logical thinking. On the basis of the educational goal, spiritual, ideological and sophisticated education is given. In the process of language learning, there is an opportunity to get closer to the cultural and moral values of the people.

One of the great sages said, "If you live with anxiety about the future, give your children a good education and teach them." It would not be wrong to say that the reforms implemented in the education system in our country are not a work aimed at achieving results in one or two years or in a short period of time, but in the real sense, it is a change that will last for several hundred years. This shows that our president cares about our future, our future generation, and the idea

that all the children of our country - my children, they should be stronger, more educated and definitely happier than us - is a wise policy.

It is known that the implementation of advanced pedagogy and new information technologies in education not only increases the effectiveness of training sessions, but also in the education of an independent and logically thinking, well-rounded and highly moral person by applying the achievements of science in practice. is important.

Today, the interest in using interactive methods and information technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day. One of the reasons for this is that until now, in traditional education, students were taught only to acquire ready-made knowledge, and the use of modern technologies allows them to search for the knowledge they acquire, independent study and thinking, analysis. even teaches them to draw final conclusions themselves. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, learning and upbringing of the individual, and at the same time performs the functions of management and guidance. Today in education "Brainstorming", "Thoughtstorming", "Networks" method, "Siquain", "BBB", "Fifth plus", "6x6x6", "Debate", "Role-playing game", Modern technologies such as FSMU, "Working in small groups", "Rounded snow", "Zigzag", "I will say the last word" are used.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Currently, pedagogues-scientists U.Nishonaliev, N.S. Saidakhmedov, N.N. Azizkhodjaeva, Ziyamukhammedov, U. Tolipov, B.L. Farberman and others are conducting serious research on the problems of pedagogical technologies in the Republic.

Although issues related to the organization of the educational process have been studied in pedagogy, the issue of technologyization of the educational process has been studied separately since the 80s of the 20th century. Russian scientists A. Atutov, V. Bepalko, Yu. Babansky, T. Raboy, M. Klarin, etc., and abroad, Jenny Still, G. Dayana, K. Meredis, Ch. Temple, D. Scientists such as Kluster, J. Gimans, J. Keller are working.

According to M. Ochilov, the American psychologists R. Gane and L. Briggs, who conducted research on the theory of pedagogical technology, determined the effective form of organizing educational activities based on the basis of pedagogical technology, while the English scientist A. Romishevsky developed a unique version of the pedagogical technology method.

In recent years, certain works have been carried out in our Republic in the field of creating the theoretical foundations of the technological development of educational institutions. For example, new by M. Ochilov, B. Farberman, N. Saidahmedov, R. Ishmuhammedov, J. Yoldoshev, U. Nishonaliev, O'. Tolipov, I. Zokirov, B. Ziyomhammadov, N. Azizkhojaeva and others Pedagogical technologies, the advantages of their application to the educational process, as well as activities aimed at determining the possibilities of using advanced pedagogical technologies in teaching certain educational or specialized subjects are being conducted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Today, thanks to the honor of independence, all fields are required to be analyzed and further improved based on the experiences of developed countries, fundamental reforms are being implemented in the political, social, economic, spiritual and educational fields. Education is

important in the development of these areas. In order to improve the quality of education, it is important to approach the child in a friendly manner, that is, to treat the child as a subject, not an object of the lesson.

Article 3 of the Law "On Education" contains the principle of democratization and humanization of education, which in itself requires a new approach and attitude to the science of pedagogy. In order to fulfill these requirements, there is a need to apply advanced pedagogical technologies to the educational process, to technologicalize education.

For this purpose, it is necessary to clarify the term "technology". This word entered science in 1872 in connection with technical progress. It is formed from 2 Greek words - "technos" (tehne) art, craft and "logos" (logos) science, and means the science of craft⁸.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as "Technology - (from the Greek language) a set of methods used in the processing or processing of materials in a field of production"⁹.

The technological process always provides for the execution of operations in a certain sequence, using the necessary tools and conditions. To be more precise, the technological process is the activity of the subject of labor to create a new quality product as a result of gradual impact on labor objects with labor tools.

Our main shortcoming, as our head of state said, was that we treated primary education as secondary. "...However, simple logic requires that the most mature and experienced coaches be attached to the elementary classes where the child's outlook, taste, and potential are formed.

From this point of view, today's demand sets very important, complex and urgent tasks for teachers and specialists of the public education system in providing education to students. In order to understand these tasks, it is necessary to fully understand the following main directions of the fundamental reforms carried out in the field of education on the basis of the "Law on Education" and the "National Personnel Training Program":

- 1) - reforming the content and system of education;
- 2) - reform of educational management;
- 3) - creation of a mechanism of education based on the market economy;
- 4) - a new approach to the educational process of parents, teachers and students
- 5) formation of views;
- 6) - and finally, the main driving force of these radical reforms is progressive
- 7) It consists of putting pedagogical technologies into practice.
- 8) In this regard, the "National Program of Personnel Training" also defines a set of requirements for a competitive personnel training pedagogue and expresses the following basic requirements:
- 9) 1) teaching skills;
- 10) 2) ability to educate;
- 11) 3) personal qualities that provide human solutions in the educational process;
- 12) 4) the ability to objectively evaluate and control the learner's knowledge.
- 13) In fact, as stated by N. Saydahmedov: "The national program is accepted as a state order in the field of education and training."⁴² The state order defines the general goals and tasks of education and training. Based on these tasks, the "National Program of Personnel Training" has set the main goal of educating a well-rounded person with an independent opinion.

14) According to the "National Personnel Training Program", the primary school teacher, in general, the teacher-pedagogue, performs the complex, responsible and urgent tasks, a new approach to the educational process. in order to form views and conduct lessons based on advanced pedagogical technologies, one should have the following qualities:

- 15) 1) able to deeply understand the essence of modern, scientific and cultural development;
- 16) 2) understanding the system of knowledge about the world and man from a deep and broad perspective;
- 17) 3) to have an understanding of the Internet;
- 18) 4) to know the methods of analyzing the effectiveness of pedagogical work;
- 19) 5) to have certain concepts about the republican education system and its management;
- 20) 6) to be able to understand the true essence of advanced pedagogical technology;
- 21) 7) to be able to use the elements of advanced pedagogical technologies in teaching students in their subject;
- 22) 8) to achieve individual (individual) work of students through non-traditional lessons;
- 23) 9) creating conditions for students' independent thinking;
- 24) 10) increase the efficiency of the lesson;
- 25) 11) to become a skilled master of one's discipline, selfless;
- 26) 12) to educate and educate the student through his research, creativity, initiative, hard work, etc.

Article 26 of the Law "On Education" states that the wide application of advanced, modern pedagogical technologies to the teaching process is one of the most urgent tasks for all types of educational institutions⁴⁴. In fact, the use of pedagogical technologies in the teaching process it leads to the organization of classes in a colorful, lively, interesting way, and creates ample opportunities for high-level assimilation of educational materials by students. Therefore, it is necessary for every teacher to find advanced and effective methods of teaching, to use known methods productively and creatively in the course of training.

When organizing a lesson based on advanced pedagogical technologies, the student should be in the main position, that is, the student should be in the lead role. On the contrary, we have a teacher in the main role. He is busy with providing information, passing the lesson faster, teaching students faster. However, students' interests, level of knowledge, acceptance and understanding of news are different. It is necessary to take these into account, to attract every student to active participation in the lesson. In this traditional lesson, the student learns according to his ability and desire, he does not participate in the lesson with his own thoughts and observations. Disadvantages of this lesson are:

- 1) Uniformity of the lesson;
 - 2) Initial information is provided, and the process of mastering it is carried out through homework;
 - 3) Students are passive listeners and do not have independent thinking;
 - 4) Verbal exchange of ideas does not take place;
 - 5) No further communication will be established;
 - 6) Each activity is based on an approach to the average student;
 - 7) The content of education is mainly carried out by the teacher.
- Most importantly, mastering in this method is not guaranteed.

The traditional lesson weakens the student's responsibility in the educational process, the sense of responsibility, and the ability to draw independent conclusions. In order to find a solution to these problems, the student should be the main driving force in the teaching process, the educational process, that is, the student should be an active participant in reading, learning, and reading. need And the teacher should help students to learn from teaching, to acquire knowledge independently from imparting knowledge. At the same time, it is necessary to create an environment for them to be an active participant and lead them to feel responsibility.

CONCLUSION

We focused on the advanced ideas and experiences of thinkers in pedagogical technology aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the lesson, the pedagogical and psychological features of increasing the effectiveness of the lesson, as well as some problems arising in the implementation of the use of pedagogical technology in the educational process. The following conclusions can be drawn from the above-mentioned opinions and considerations:

1. Although scientists interpret pedagogical technology in different ways, its true essence is manifested in the consistent and sequential implementation of a pre-planned educational process into practice.
2. Training sessions, as well as the same repetition of the educational process, create a feeling of indifference and irresponsibility towards learning in students. The most effective way to prevent such a situation is to consistently and purposefully apply advanced pedagogical technologies to the activities of educational institutions.
3. We cannot say that pedagogical technologies are fully applied to the educational process in all educational institutions, and the expected results are being achieved. There are a number of reasons for this. We touched on this above.
4. The organization of pedagogical activities based on the technological approach has an individual and creative nature. Therefore, the use of advanced pedagogical technologies in the implementation of the educational process depends on the personal capabilities, professional skills and techniques, and the level of creativity of each pedagogue.
5. It is also necessary to remember the need to create the necessary conditions for the effective application of advanced pedagogical technologies to the educational process.

From the above comments, it is clear that it is important to organize the lessons in the primary class through pedagogical technologies in order to improve the effectiveness of the lesson.

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