

The Role of New Pedagogical Technologies in Historical Education

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about changes in historical education, the use of modern new pedagogical technologies in history lessons and their role. Indeed, in recent years, one of the priorities of the policy of our state has become the process of implementing reforms in the field of education, which will determine our fate and ensure our place in the world community.

During the years of independence, one of the priorities of the policy of our state was the prospect of reforms in the field of education, which determined our fate and ensured our place in the world community. That is, the place and role of social and humanitarian, especially historical science in the formation of national idealism, patriotism and humanitarianism in the minds of the young generation, which are the pillars of the future of our country, are incomparable, and its teaching methodology based on new pedagogical technology is of particular importance.

The changes that are constantly taking place in the field of the system of historical education from the outside constantly pose problems of science, technology, production culture and everyday pedagogical practice of students before the current education system. In this regard, in the system of historical education, it is necessary to raise the efficiency of the history research process to a higher qualitative level, develop modern educational and methodological complexes using advanced pedagogical and information technologies, form educational content and lifelong education. Development of state standards has begun in accordance with the requirements and implementation taking into account the characteristics of each subject.

Reforming the structure and essence of education and training in our country has also set clear tasks for historical science. These tasks include the whole complex of problems related to the scientific support of the goal, essence, methods, means and organizational forms of education and training, taking into account the prospects for success in the field of science, technology and technology, the socio-economic development of the republic.

The main goal of history in our republic is to predetermine and develop the prospects for the most important fundamental and applied research in the education system, taking into account market reforms, national, cultural and traditional characteristics, our spiritual, ethical and scientific heritage, universal human values in socio-economic conditions. The implementation of this goal serves the development of society and the formation of a comprehensively developed personality capable of solving the main task.

According to teachers, researchers and practitioners who study the issues and problems of pedagogical technology in the system of historical education, pedagogical technology refers only to information technology, and it is necessary to use a computer remotely defined as reading, or using various methods. In our opinion, the main basis of pedagogical technology in the system of historical education is that it depends on the chosen technologies of cooperation between the teacher and the student in achieving the result, that is, in the learning process it is necessary to achieve a guaranteed result in accordance with the goal. "Each educational technology used can organize the joint activities of a teacher and a student, both can achieve positive results if students can think independently, work creatively, seek analysis in the learning process. In our opinion, this is the basis of the educational process.

In the system of historical education, each lesson, topic, subject has its own technology, that is, pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, which is based on the needs of the teacher-student. targeted result.

As in the study of all sciences, the essence of new pedagogical and information technologies cannot be fully revealed in the history of history. New technologies of training and education are being tested on experimental sites. Scientists of higher educational institutions and research institutes of the Republic of Uzbekistan are attached to the polygons of each stage of education by orders of the relevant ministries.

The main results expected from the implementation of scientific research in priority areas: - theoretical and methodological base of the system of continuous education; updated content of continuing education; socio-pedagogical system of personality development, including a special contingent of students; state educational standards for general education and professional programs; educational and methodological complexes of a new generation (new textbooks, educational and methodological and regulatory documents, control and verification materials, etc.); modern information and pedagogical technologies; creation of criteria and procedures for assessing the quality of education and the results of the system of continuous education; formation of a new generation of specialists capable of working in modern socio-economic conditions, etc.

Thus, the implementation of state policy in the field of education will become possible if scientists and specialists from various fields of science work in cooperation for the broad implementation of priority areas of research topics and problems. This, in turn, serves to further deepen socio-economic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Pedagogical technologies in the education system will systematically form such a field of knowledge, with the help of which there will be fundamental changes in the field of education in our country in the third millennium, pedagogical activity, prejudice, craving for knowledge will be updated, students and young people will systematically develop love for the Motherland, humanistic feelings.

What are the essence and tasks of new pedagogical and information technologies in historical education. First of all, pedagogical technology is a process of influencing students under certain conditions with the help of teacher training tools, and as a result of feedback, they guarantee the rapid formation of the given personal qualities in them.

Teachers today often fail to separate methodology from technology. In the education system, the new pedagogical technology provides the organizational organization of the interconnected links of the educational process, consideration of its stages, determination of the conditions for their implementation, taking into account the available opportunities to achieve the goal. Or pedagogical

technology is a set of procedures that update the professional activities of a teacher and guarantee the final result in education.

In the education system, the theory and practice of pedagogical technologies have been studied independently for many years. As a result, certain advanced methods aimed at improving the educational process or developing students' knowledge are gradually losing their positions and moving away from pedagogical science.

Today in our country there are enough opportunities to combine the scientific potential of specialists. Ensuring the unity of theory and practice opens the way to determining the true essence of pedagogical technology. In our opinion, the new pedagogy cannot be considered as a separate branch of science or as a system aimed only at optimizing educational practice. Pedagogical technology reflects his activities within the framework of a combination of theoretical and practical research in this area.

The issues of a bold step towards the "explosion effect" and the gradual and consistent solution of the difficulties that arise on the roads not only excite theoreticians and practitioners, but also pose the problem of a holistic pedagogy of our society as a social order. Therefore, the introduction of every citizen of our society to the basics of education, providing the process of educating the younger generation as a mature personality with new tools and tools is the call of the times.

It is known that information technologies in historical education are used in the educational process as an integral part of pedagogical technology, an improved modern type of technical means. In the future, economic crises will be left behind, and educational institutions will be adequately provided with software "automatic". Only then, on the basis of information technology, it becomes possible to organize and manage the cognitive activity of students, and he becomes a close assistant to the teacher or can fully perform his functions.

Speaking about the use of modern technologies in the education system, he also put forward the requirement for the material and technical support of schools. In order to divide classes into groups and ensure the interdependence of classroom and extracurricular activities of students, the application of the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in practice, manual labor, and practical activities, it is important to take into account the creation of conditions for their implementation. Also, in order for the teacher to be able to use the materials necessary for thorough preparation for the lesson, modern pedagogical-psychological, didactic and philosophical literature, popular science magazines, newspapers, fiction, a library with a rich fund, classroom computers to facilitate his work, it is important also provide

Modern education, advanced pedagogical technologies are the product of a new spirit and content, pedagogical thinking, progressive thought and ideas. New thoughts and ideas, in turn, arise as a result of a deep analysis of existing problems, mistakes and shortcomings. That is why the analysis of the state of the socio-cultural environment in society, the humanization of education, the rational solution of existing problems, work in a new way become the basis of new pedagogical thinking. This, in turn, creates the ground for the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies that guarantee the result of education, contribute to the development of the education system, the development of society, and the development of the individual.

In our country, a radical renewal of worldview attitudes, the continuous introduction of the idea of national independence into the public consciousness is also changing pedagogical thinking. It is impossible not to embrace fantasies - the field of science, in the basis of which the projects of educational activities, reflecting worldview processes, are based on pedagogical reality. The volume of new pedagogical knowledge is expanding based on the requirements of the National Personnel Training Program, research areas are focused on the problems of free personality formation, which creates new methodological approaches in the education system.

The technological approach, as a characteristic force for the development of education, today needs to be quickly implemented in practice. Pedagogical technology is developed in advance for subjects

and transferred to the level of education. We remind you that the end result is guaranteed. At the same time, any pedagogical technology is based on a scientifically meaningful didactic process. The implementation of this process within the allotted study time improves the pedagogical skills of the university teacher.

The technologies used should make life easier for the teacher and the student, allow the student to be interested, and have a positive impact on the development of society. Before using modern pedagogical adaptation technologies, it is necessary to take into account pedagogical conditions, material and technical base.

On December 20, 2022, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, stated that "improving the quality of education is the only correct way for the development of New Uzbekistan."

In addition, the National Program for the Development of Public Education for 2022-2026 was approved by decree of the head of our country on May 11, 2022. On the basis of advanced foreign experience, topical directions for improving the quality of education, increasing the prestige of the teaching profession, developing inclusive education, orienting students to the profession, improving infrastructure, and digitalizing the sphere have been identified. Each of these areas consists of dozens of specific tasks. They are implemented on the basis of "road maps" developed in each district and city section.

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