THE ESSENCE OF USING PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract
This article discusses the essence of educational technology, its specific aspects and related tasks, the importance of psychological mastery in educational technology.

Keywords: educational process, teacher, student, pedagogical technology, rule, design, technological approach, educational goal, technologization of education, psychological skills.

As we know, the role of modern pedagogical technologies in creating mutual assistance, cooperation and a creative environment in the team of teachers, pupils and students is invaluable. Modern pedagogical technologies are a set of inextricably linked components that make it possible to comprehensively design the educational process, set specific goals and guarantee their achievement, and realize the intended results. Based on this provision, along with the development of a comprehensive project for each topic being studied, the preparation of an educational and methodological complex was established. The complex includes all additional thematic information for the project, handouts, reference materials, resources, and methods of their use. Pedagogical technology is understood as an educational process in which the achievement of set goals (obtaining the final result) in training is guaranteed, which has a clear similarity with technological (production) approaches. This educational process is called technologized. Technologized is an educational process based solely on the individual needs, requirements and qualities of the student (student), independent of the personality of the teacher in the learning process. The pupil (student) is at the center of the educational process. At the same time, regardless of who teaches the lesson (an experienced teacher or a young teacher), the achievement of the intended final result (goal) must be guaranteed. In teaching, the teacher acts only as a performer. Awakening a student's thoughts during the learning process requires great effort and skill from the teacher. Correct thinking is creativity. Therefore, the learning process in pedagogy is two-way: it consists of the sum of the learning performed by the student and the pedagogical activity of the teacher. Today, when science and technology are rapidly developing, learning based on modern educational technologies requires a combination of universal and national experience. The current era places great demands on teachers and students. The main one of these requirements is the effectiveness of the lesson, its quality, and the acquisition of the necessary knowledge at all stages of training. The main activity of students is study. In order for their studies to be successful, it is necessary to teach students to work independently with their intellect, to equip them with skills and abilities both in general education and in special courses. Progressive pedagogical experience shows that in a lesson it is appropriate to break the material into large fragments, analyze what is new for students, and develop it repeatedly. It is very useful to consider the knowledge of the topics. At the same time, the creative approach of each teacher to his work is very important. One of the main conditions for this is the harmonization of the educational work of all

schools and secondary specialized education with local initiative, while the content of education, the requirements for knowledge and qualifications of students should be set the same everywhere. Guidelines are not binding documents, they are recommendations and consultations. The teacher's task is to get as close as possible to each student, to find out how he lives and what he does. To raise a student to be morally rich, well-mannered, spiritually developed and competent, an approach appropriate to each of them is necessary.

In educational technology, psychological mastery is important. Because in the educational process, the approach, orientation and development of the teacher's abilities, taking into account the individual characteristics of the student, become one of the first steps towards the further life of the individual. A teacher can increase the effectiveness of teaching if he rationally uses pedagogical and psychological technologies in the educational process. The questions of a gradual and consistent solution to the difficulties encountered on the path to a selfless step towards efficiency not only advance the theory and practice of pedagogy, but also pose the problem of the complete pedagogization of our society as a social order. Familiarizing every citizen of our society with the basics of education and upbringing, providing new pedagogical technologies for the process of raising the younger generation as a harmonious person is the need of the time. Pedagogical technology is a field of knowledge with the help of which fundamental changes will occur in the field of education in our state in the third millennium. The activities of the teacher are renewed, independence of thoughts, thirst for knowledge, love for the Motherland, and a sense of humanism are systematically formed in students. The main idea underlying erudition involves the formation of such harmonious human qualities as patience, satisfaction, respect for other people's opinions, respect for national, cultural and universal values, comprehension of the relationship between nature and man, and rejection of authoritarian and false ways of thinking. And the solution to this issue is related to the technologization of education.

Educational methodology develops a set of recommendations for organizing and conducting the educational process. The purpose of the methodology is to transfer theories related to science and subject topics to practice and teaching. For example, territorial production complexes, methods of applying the factors of its placement in the pedagogical process, etc. Pedagogical technology ensures the organizational ordering of interrelated parts in the learning process, their implementation and achievement of the goal. The teacher guarantees the final result in teaching by updating his professional activities. Professor E. Gaziev, A. Dzhabborov explain pedagogical technology by the fact that it consists in "determining rational ways to achieve the set learning goal." They reflect on modern learning technologies and argue that they should be treated as a separate discipline.

Pedagogical technology inherently stands on a par with other technologies. Other technologies see working with a specific material that has its own scope, method, and means. Pedagogical technology as a field of knowledge associated with human consciousness differs from industrial, biological, and information technologies in the expression of a complex and not everyone understandable pedagogical process. Its distinctive features are that it embodies educational components. Pedagogical technology is continuously enriched by technological processes in other areas. When clarifying the relationship between educational technology and information technology, information technology in education is "student-computer" communication.

Technologization of education is an objective process, the modernity of which is determined by the direction of scientific and technological progress. Specific aspects of educational technology and related tasks are considered:

- justification of the place of pedagogical technology in a multi-level education system and development of the necessary recommendations;

- systematic updating of pedagogical technologies in such sectors as modern economics, ecology, industry, medicine and determination of criteria for their application based on a differentiated approach;

- design, implementation into practice, optimization and determination of the effectiveness of advanced pedagogical technologies for the creation and reliance on promising teaching aids;

- monitor the level of implementation of pedagogical technologies in the activities of educational institutions of the relevant governing bodies;

- organization of equipping teachers with a new knowledge system on advanced pedagogical and information technologies;

- carry out work on systematically studying the working methods of creative teachers working in the country and raising the methods they created to the level of pedagogical technologies;

- problems of adapting the teacher's activities to the laws of pedagogical technology, etc.

Consequently, the driving force behind the development of education in the third millennium should be the renewal of the psychological activity of the teacher, the achievement of an optimal vision of the educational process, a positive influence on the formation of independent thinking, thirst for knowledge, devotion to the Motherland, and a sense of humanism in students.

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