Methods of using Modern Pedagogical and Information Technologies of Fine Arts in the process of preparing Students

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ABSTRACT

In the following article the formation of teacher ethics in students is analyzed in the process of teaching pedagogy and psychology, as well as specialty fine arts. Depending on the content of the subjects taught in these subjects, students' attention is drawn to the issues of professional ethics. The correct and effective use of these tools depends on the skills, abilities, creativity and curiosity of the teacher are reconsidered

Keywords: *pedagogical professions, pedagogical reality, pedagogical knowledge, audiovisual devices, ideal model*

Introduction

In addition to teaching, the teacher conducts teaching and methodological work, the promotion of scientific knowledge, research and development of scientific capacity of the department, the development of visual aids, the use of information and modern pedagogical technologies. Preparation of slides for dentistry, counseling, organization of spiritual and educational activities with students, participation in meetings of the department.

The main tasks of students who choose pedagogical professions are:

- to reveal the personal and social value, importance of the pedagogical profession, its role, tasks and features in a democratic society based on the laws of a market economy;

- Describe the system, content, form and methods of teacher training;

- to study the organization of the educational process in higher education, the methods of independent work. Helps to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of the profession, independent study, research, and active and conscious participation in public affairs. The study of these will allow future teachers to form the activities and thinking in a professional and pedagogical direction, to adapt to the conditions of higher education. It describes the ethical nature of the pedagogical profession, the concepts, norms and rules of teacher ethics. This will help to develop the future professionals professionally and morally.

The formation of teacher ethics in students is also carried out in the process of teaching pedagogy and psychology, as well as specialty fine arts. Depending on the content of the subjects taught in these subjects, students' attention is drawn to the issues of professional ethics.

Some of the long-term plans include meetings with graduates and people working in schools, secondary special and vocational schools, enterprises, and other events that will help them improve their professional skills. There will also be meetings with alumni and other activities to help them improve their professional skills. This work is particularly noteworthy. Because it helps to determine the effectiveness of all the work done in the field of training, in particular, to determine

the extent to which the ethical qualities of young teachers who have graduated from the university meet the following requirements.

The development of a student as a well-rounded person depends on his activity. Vocational training performed by students - cognitive work, socially useful work, productive work - contributes to the formation of professional skills and abilities, abilities and character, and other personal qualities in young people. As a result of education and socially useful work, a person's civic image is nurtured, the ability to serve the interests of the individual and society is formed, and a sense of duty to work and property is developed. Consistent participation in all types of activities serves as a basis for increasing the independence and social activity of students, allowing them to develop professional and moral qualities.

STUDENT KNOWLEDGE

Pedagogical skills represent a high level of spiritual maturity and the development of pedagogical activity, mastery of pedagogical techniques, as well as the personality of the teacher, his experience, civic and professional status.

The basis of pedagogical skills is pedagogical knowledge. Pedagogical knowledge is an integral professional-personal description, defined by the ability and readiness to perform a pedagogical task in accordance with the norms, standards, standards and requirements adopted in a particular historical period.

Pedagogical knowledge implies the ability of a person skilled in the field of pedagogy to rationally use all the experience gained by mankind in the work of education and upbringing, which means that he must adequately master the appropriate methods and forms of pedagogical activity and communication.

The main indicator of professional and pedagogical knowledge is the focus on the person.

Professional-pedagogical knowledge includes the ability to consistently understand the pedagogical reality and to act consistently in it. This feature allows to see the logic of the pedagogical process as a whole and in its entirety, to understand the laws and directions of development of the pedagogical system, and to facilitate the construction of purposeful activities.

Knowledge requires the mastery of modern pedagogical technologies related to 3 conditions that are very important for a high school teacher:

- Interaction with people, cultural dialogue;

- be able to receive information in the field of science and process it in accordance with the content of teaching and use it in independent study;

- be able to share educational information with others.

Vocational and pedagogical knowledge is mainly characterized by 4 components:

- person-centered
- Consistent perception of pedagogical reality;
- Focus on science
- mastering pedagogical technologies

In the current educational process, professional and pedagogical knowledge is supplemented by 3 more components:

- knowledge, in general, the ability to organize their activities on the basis of experience developed at the level of world pedagogical culture and the ability to integrate into it and pedagogy in our country

- Ability to interact effectively with the role of a partner and innovative experiences

- Demonstrates the ability to generalize and share their experiences.

The professional knowledge of the educator is characterized by creativity.

Creativity is a way of professional life, the desire and ability to create a new pedagogical reality at the level of goals, content, technology of a multifaceted educational process and system. Creativity helps the teacher to adapt to the flow of innovative change.

A professional knowledgeable person of any level is capable of pedagogical reflection.

Reflection is a special way of thinking, a reflection on pedagogical reality, historicalpedagogical experience, one's own personality, which is the bearer of a certain professional position.

All the components that make up the above professional pedagogical knowledge form a complex structure, forming an "ideal model" of the specialist, and as a result are closely intertwined and define the character of the teacher's personal activity.

Knowledge is manifested and evaluated only in the process of activity and only in the context of a specific profession.

At the same time it is necessary to design the learning process in advance, in which the teacher must take into account the specifics of the subject, place and conditions, and most importantly, the ability and needs of the student and the ability to organize collaborative activities. , so that the desired guaranteed result can be achieved. In short, the student needs to be brought to the center of learning.

AUDIO TOOLS

Audio tools allow you to learn and absorb information through listening.

Nowadays, more and more audiovisual devices are used, which are used for simultaneous hearing and vision: movies and other audio-visual images.

In fact, in practice, a complex use of available tools based on a creative approach can give the best results, depending on the existing conditions and situation.

NATURAL REMEDIES

Natural tools include all the natural things that are relevant to the content that is to be learned in the process of pedagogical technology. These include humans and animals, plants and nature, tools, objects, machines, mechanisms, structures, and so on.

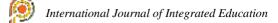
The necessary teaching aids for students and teachers, as well as school equipment are the necessary tools of pedagogical technology.

CONCLUSION

In general, the quality and effectiveness of pedagogical technology today largely depends on the quality of all the necessary tools and their ability to use them with high efficiency.

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