

TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN
PEDAGOGY CLASSES

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Abstract: Pedagogy is a branch of knowledge that explores extremely multifaceted phenomena and processes of human education. The object of pedagogy can be called the area of social activity – an individual, a team, relationships, and processes between and within them. The subject of the educational course "Pedagogy" are those essential properties of the object that need to be identified in order to successfully solve the theoretical and practical tasks assigned to them. The purpose and objectives of the course "Pedagogy": to increase competence in the field of understanding, forecasting, and management of pedagogical and psychological processes; formation of skills to design, analyze and adjust the methodology of individual technological elements; formation of knowledge about the most effective modern pedagogical technologies.

Key words: essential properties, psychological processes, teaching tools, social activity, human education.

All of us purposefully or unconsciously education teach someone: our loved ones, work colleagues, or at least ourselves. In life, you can meet people who feel the need and have a habit of constantly teaching. In this case, they say about a person that "he likes to educate." Such people can rightly believe that they are the real teachers and educators. Hence, the upbringing and education of a person is one of the types of human activity. However, is it always like this

is a person aware of the essence of the process and at the end of the training of another? Why is this happening? When does this activity become conscious? When does the work of educating and educating a person turn into art? "Pedagogy" is a word of Greek origin, literally it translates as "childbearing", "parenting" or the art of education. Pedagogy is a set of knowledge and skills in teaching and upbringing, effective ways of transferring accumulated experience, and optimal preparation of the younger generation for life and activity. Pedagogy is the science of the purposeful process of transferring human experience and preparing the younger generation for life and activity. The need to transfer experience from generation to generation appeared, along with other human needs, at the earliest stage of the emergence of society.

At first, pedagogical thought was formed in the form of separate judgments and statements - a kind of pedagogical precepts. Their topic was the rules of behavior and the relationship between parents and children.

Before writing was born, these judgments they had an oral existence and have reached our time in the form of proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, and winged expressions. The origins of folk pedagogy, as the first stage of the development of pedagogy in general, we find in fairy tales, epics, folk songs, proverbs, sayings, conspiracies, lullabies and round dances, riddles, tongue twisters, counting, glances, historical legends, folk signs.

Pedagogy as a science has firmly entered the life of human society. Its importance in the development of modern education, and solving the problems of training and education of the younger generation is constantly increasing. The following article reveals the historical conditions of the emergence of pedagogy as a science, gives a general description of the stages of development of the subject, tasks, and methods of pedagogy, and shows its connection with other sciences. Each science has its own history and is aimed at understanding various aspects of natural or social phenomena, knowledge of which is necessary for understanding its theoretical foundations and their practical implementation. The pedagogical branch of knowledge is perhaps the most ancient and is essentially inseparable from the development of society. Pedagogical knowledge belongs to that specific area

of human activity, which is connected with the upbringing, and preparation of the younger generations for life. The word "pedagogy" is usually associated with the upbringing, and formation of a person. Education itself as a means of preparing the younger generations for life arose with the advent of human society.

Accumulating production experience related to the manufacture of tools and the appropriation of natural products, as well as the experience of cooperation and joint activities, people sought to pass it on to subsequent generations, which was fundamentally different from animals. Social progress became possible only because each new generation of people entering life mastered the industrial, social, and spiritual experience of their ancestors and, enriching it, passed it on to their descendants in a more developed form. Thus, the transfer of accumulated industrial, social, and spiritual experience for subsequent generations of people, has become the most important prerequisite for the existence and development of human society and one of its essential functions. That is why education is inseparable from the development of human society, inherent in it from the very beginning of its emergence.

Modern education develops in different directions and is characterized by the following properties: humanization, humanitarization, differentiation, diversification, standardization, multivariance, multilevel, fundamentalization, computerization, informatization, individualization, continuity.

In the traditional educational process, the means of teaching are:

- printed publications: textbooks, teaching aids, reference books;
- floppy disks with educational information;
- blackboard entries, posters;
- movies– videos;
- the teacher's word.

The humanization of education is the orientation of the educational system and the entire educational process towards the development and establishment of mutual respect relations between students and teachers based on respect for the rights of each person; to preserve and strengthen their health, self—esteem and personal potential development. It is this kind of education that guarantees students the right to choose an individual path of development.

Humanitarization is an orientation towards mastering the content of education, regardless of its level and type, which makes it possible to readily solve the main social problems for the benefit and in the name of a person; to communicate freely with people of different nationalities and peoples,

any professions and specialties; to know their native language, history, and culture well; to be fluent in foreign languages; to be economically and economically a legally competent person.

Differentiation is the orientation of educational institutions on the achievements of students or students while taking into account, satisfying, and developing the interests, inclinations, and abilities of all participants in the educational process.

Differentiation can be implemented in practice in various ways, for example, through grouping students on the basis of their academic performance; division of academic disciplines into compulsory and elective; division of educational institutions into elite, mass, and intended for students with developmental delays or deviations; compilation individual plans and educational routes for individual students or students according to their interests and professional orientation, etc.

Diversification is a wide variety of educational institutions, educational programs, and management bodies. Standardization is the orientation of the educational system to implement, first of all, the state educational standard — a set of compulsory academic disciplines in a clearly defined amount of hours.

Multivariance means creating conditions of choice in the educational system and providing everyone with the subject a chance for success, stimulating students or students to make independent choices and make responsible decisions, ensuring the development of alternative and independent thinking. In practice, multivariance is manifested through the ability to choose the pace of learning, achieve different levels of education, choose the type of educational institution, as well as the differentiation of learning conditions depending on the individual characteristics of students or students (in class, group, individually, using a computer, etc.)

The means by which pedagogical activity is carried out are, first of all, natural properties and qualities belonging to a person: sensory organs and musculoskeletal system; social qualities (the ability to realize, understand, use knowledge and skill)

Teaching methods – classification and types verbal methods (lectures, books, conversations, discussions); visual methods (videos, phenomena, visual aids); practical methods (practical classes, creative works, term papers and theses); learning through the creation of problem situations.

Means of education are events or forms of educational work (conversations, round tables, discussions, meetings, evenings, excursions, etc.), types of student activities (training sessions, subject circles, contests, Olympiads), as well as visual aids (film demonstrations, presentations, paintings, etc).

Let's consider the classification of modern educational technologies, taking into account their goals, content, methods and means. Depending on the level at which they are used, educational technologies can be: general pedagogical, subject (private-methodical) and local (modular).

Studying online allows you to quickly find up-to-date information on the topic being studied. If learning using computers and other devices takes place in a modern classroom, students can gain knowledge in more comfortable conditions. Instead of outdated textbooks, an updated database is used.

The most common innovations in the education process: information and communication technologies (ICT); personality-oriented learning; project and research activities; gaming technologies.

According to the established tradition in Russian pedagogy, teaching methods are divided into three groups: Methods of organizing and implementing educational and cognitive activities: Verbal, visual, practical (according to the source of the presentation of educational material).

Here are the types of forms of education it includes: Individual — implies the interaction of the teacher with one student. Group — learning takes place in groups into which students are divided. Frontal — the teacher works with all students at once, at a common pace and to achieve common educational goals.

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