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# The Process of Organizing Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Practical Training and the Importance of Teacher Activity

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**Abstract:** This article explores the process of organizing modern pedagogical technologies in practical classes and the importance of teacher activities. Modern pedagogical technologies enhance the educational process, making it more effective and interactive, while ensuring students' active participation. Teachers play a crucial role in managing the learning process and motivating students by properly applying these technologies.

**Keywords:** modern pedagogical technologies, teacher activities, practical classes, integration methods, interaction, education quality, pedagogical innovations, student success.



It is well-known that in traditional education up until today, young people have been taught mainly to acquire ready-made knowledge. This approach has clearly not provided great opportunities for developing the ability to think independently, work, engage in creative research, and show initiative. Now, due to the development of science, technology, and innovative technologies, there is growing interest and attention to using interactive methods (innovative pedagogical and information technologies) in the educational process to enhance the effectiveness of education.

In the education system, the use of modern technologies in lessons allows students to find knowledge on their own, learn independently, analyze it, evaluate their knowledge, and make accurate conclusions. Educational and ideological work officers create conditions for personal and group development, shaping and nurturing students, as well as enabling them to work and act together, while also performing management and guidance roles. In such an educational process, all students become central participants.

The correct implementation of pedagogical technologies in the educational process leads to students becoming the main organizers or advisors in the process. The application of any pedagogical technology in the educational process depends on the nature of the individual and who is doing the educating, as well as who is being educated by the educational and ideological work officers.

Pedagogical activities based on pedagogical technologies help students express their views on important life achievements and problems, allowing them to think, justify their opinions, and

provide opportunities for independent analysis. Innovation (from the English word "innovation") means introducing something new, renewal, or changing something. Interactive ("Inter" means mutual, "active" means action) refers to mutual interaction or communication.

Interactive education is a system of methods based on constant communication, which is a collaboration-based system for students to actively participate in their education. In other words, interactive teaching methods are a specific form of knowledge and communication activities in which learners are involved in the learning process and are able to understand and think about what they know and what they are thinking. What makes these methods unique is that they are carried out through joint activities among students in the educational and ideological work.

In the educational process, pedagogical technology refers to a well-designed, sequential pedagogical process aimed at a single goal, taking into account the needs of young people and technical possibilities, ensuring a guaranteed result. The success of pedagogical goals and guaranteed outcomes depends on cooperation, goals, content, methods, forms, and technologies.

The key features of pedagogical technology are: designing, implementation, and guaranteed results. The main essence of pedagogical technology is its focus on guaranteed results. Every technology, including pedagogical technology, has its own criteria: conceptuality, systematicity, efficiency, manageability, and the possibility of replication.

Pedagogical technology is applied in general pedagogical, specific methodological, and modular directions. Any technology applies a scientific idea or theory into practice, aiming to realize it. The choice of technology to achieve the desired result depends on the task at hand, as both sides (teacher and student) share the common goal of achieving clear results, and the choice of technology depends on the knowledge level, group nature, and environment.

For example, to achieve a result, perhaps working with a computer is necessary, or maybe a film (or handouts, charts, posters, information technologies, various literature) is required. All these choices are determined by the teacher organizing the activity. Moreover, this process must be pre-designed. In this process, it is important to consider the specific characteristics of the subject, the place and conditions, the most important of all, the student’s capabilities and needs, as well as the ability to organize collaborative activities. Only then can the necessary guaranteed result be achieved.

The main elements of pedagogical technology include:

1. Pedagogical communication technology: The interaction between the teacher and the students. The tasks of communication include: introducing oneself, information exchange, modeling and analyzing future pedagogical communication, exchanging thoughts and reflections.
2. Pedagogical demand technology: It involves understanding the concept of “pedagogical demand,” its characteristics, and the psychological principles and criteria for behavior and social-cultural norms.
3. Evaluation technology: Pedagogical evaluation, the methods of assessment, and increasing the teacher's effectiveness.
4. Information impact technology: Rational information delivery, demonstration, and visual tools as one of the means of communication, effective speech, collaboration, thesis, argument, and images.
5. Creating and resolving pedagogical situations: Conflict as a pedagogical element, analysis of situations, and the various forms of conflict resolution (humor, jokes, etc.).

Additional elements of modern pedagogical technology include:

1. Creating a psychological environment.

2. Organizing group activities.
3. Organizing successful and unsuccessful situations.
4. Pedagogical reaction to students' behavior.
5. Working with students who have poor behavior.
6. Ethical protection technology.
7. Creating problematic situations.
8. Pedagogical tool technology.
9. Pedagogical improvisation technology.

The term "pedagogical technology" has been defined differently by various educational theorists. However, the most appropriate definition is the one provided by UNESCO.

The application of modern pedagogical technologies through practical exercises: The use of information technologies is based on human physiology, and according to G. Mayer's view, after 72 hours (three days), the retention of information varies by the method of reception: 10% is retained from listening, 20% from seeing, 50% from both hearing and seeing, 70% from discussion, and 90% when practical opportunities are used.

Furthermore, experience shows that the application of information technologies in education increases students' interest in the subject, improves the quality of education, contributes to students' overall development, and saves the teacher's time. More specifically, the advantages of using information technologies in the educational process (interactive games, innovative technologies) include:

1. The most convenient and simple method.
2. Multi-dimensional.
3. Strong retention.
4. Expands knowledge.
5. Saves time.
6. Interesting lessons.
7. Increases lesson effectiveness.
8. Expands students' worldview.
9. Develops thinking.
10. Attracts students' attention.
11. Creates individual relationships with each student.
12. Strengthens memory.
13. Encourages students to work on themselves.
14. Teaches students to express and defend their opinions.

In higher education institutions, teachers must master optimal teaching methods, enrich the theory of forming a well-rounded personality, and be capable of introducing new ideas. Teaching medical knowledge through various teaching technologies helps students effectively master lessons.

Currently, when providing education to students and evaluating their theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and abilities, selecting advanced teaching technologies should be based on the

characteristics of each department. In this context, studying students' opinions and improving working programs based on them will help improve the quality of education. In pediatric departments, practical skills have traditionally been tested through oral and written exercises, patient care, mannequins, and duty reports. However, these methods may not always provide positive results when teaching practical skills in pediatric education. Therefore, it is important to study students' opinions during lessons. In the field of medical biology, innovative teaching methods are planned to be implemented in all forms of teaching to meet modern requirements and ensure active student participation.

One of the main directions in teaching the subject is to apply interactive teaching methods. Today, interest in using interactive methods, innovative technologies, and pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day. The reason for this is that, until now, in traditional education, students were taught only to acquire ready-made knowledge. In contrast, modern technologies teach them to search for, learn, analyze, and draw conclusions from the knowledge they acquire.

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