

Use of Innovative Pedagogical Technologies in Education

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Abstract

This article discusses innovative pedagogical technologies and their effective, step-by-step use in education, the importance of pedagogical technologies in the process of education and upbringing, as well as the importance of pedagogical technologies and pedagogical skills, as well as the methodological basis for the study of related processes.

Keywords: Innovative pedagogical technologies, innovation, new pedagogical teaching methods

Introduction

Pedagogical technology today means the transfer of education and upbringing to the realm of pedagogical technology, which means that in school practice, the voluntary structure of the pedagogical process and its implementation will lead to decisive changes (L.G.)

PT is based on the fact that each component and stage of the learning process is based on a single plan (creating an algorithm for the learning process - maximizing it by dividing it into specific parts, formalizing it on specific components - in sequence. regulation of ways and means of education, communication, information and management (LG)

One of the key elements of today's modern education system is undoubtedly the new, innovative pedagogical technologies. The conduct or organization of the teaching process through these pedagogical technologies serves as a great way for students to think both freely and innovatively.

At present, most Methodists and pedagogical scholars believe that pedagogical technologies guarantee the achievement of the goal of educating students. But such ideas cannot be accepted in the place of objective reality, because in this case the object is a person, whose mind can not fully accept the proposed technology, but, on the contrary, can deny it. Therefore, in the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the teaching process, only the teacher who is its manager will be the main guarantor of achieving the desired goal. If we look at it from this point of view, in the introduction of new pedagogical technologies and information and communication (ICT) technology, which is its main basis, the level of training of the teacher who is its manager should be given priority. yish should. Therefore, the positive or purposeful solution of most of the current issues on the agenda of the pedagogical process depends in many respects on the professional potential and pedagogical skills of the teacher.

Method

Expanding the scope of introduction of new pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, the application of best practices in the field of Pedagogical technologies, the development and implementation of a clear plan in this area for each subject, textbooks and manuals as well as the transfer of programs and lecture texts to electronic diskettes, to ensure that each student is provided with them, in scientific and methodological work, as well. It is important to achieve the widespread introduction of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, to provide the education system with the necessary media, to connect educational institutions to the communication network.

Today's high advances in science, technology, and manufacturing are automatically putting new social demands on the agenda. Among these social demands, it is important to improve the system aimed at training qualified personnel, which is the driving force behind the development of society and its industries. The need for training qualified personnel has emerged in the early stages of industrial development, but has not lost its relevance. The main reasons for this are the emergence of new directions, specialties in connection with the social, economic and cultural development of society, the need for training in them, the professional knowledge, skills and abilities of specialists in a changing, fast-paced period. the formation of a need for gradual increase, as well as an increase in the demand for the ability to withstand strong competition in the labor market as a specialist. [1]

The development of modern education has given rise to a new direction - innovative pedagogy. The term "innovative pedagogy" and its specific research originated in Western Europe and the United States in the 1960s. The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American innovator E. Rodgers. It examines the classification of participants in the innovation process, their attitude to innovation, and their readiness to perceive it.

Pedagogical technology is the study of the problems of applying modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and upbringing, increasing the effectiveness of the process of education and upbringing on the basis of a technological approach. [2]

As for the lexical meaning of the word technology, the word is derived from the Greek word "tehnos" - skill, art "logos" - teaching, science means no. It follows that the word technology, in combination with other terms, is used to develop the field, to improve skills. In general, technology is an objective process that prepares the stage for the evolution of education to solve qualitatively new problems.

New technologies have opened up great educational opportunities. The qualitative changes that are taking place show that the "teaching" process in the usual explanation has begun to go beyond the professional capabilities of teachers. Emerging technical, informational, print, audio, and visual media have become an integral part of the educational process, bringing many innovations to the educational process in a unique way. However, the specificity of the pedagogical technological process, its superiority over traditional forms, and the real ways to solve the problems of modern education have not yet been fully explored. Many foreign and Uzbek authors write about it. But everyone believes that pedagogical technology will be a priority in the future.

Today, educational technology is not only a tool, but also a new system that plays a major role in the development of the educational process and changes its organizational forms, methods and content. This, in turn, affects the pedagogical thinking of the teacher and the student.

Such a description of technology underscores the importance of the organic connection between all developers in the educational process, and the interaction between educator and student. From the object of passive learning, the student becomes an active subject of education and upbringing, and as an active subject, he participates in the process with the teacher, striving for independent learning.

The essence of pedagogical technology is to engage students in education and to achieve full mastery of knowledge. The main goal of the introduction of pedagogical technology is to ensure that the vast majority of students master the knowledge imparted in education. The most important requirement for teaching based on pedagogical technology is that the student's life experience is based on the knowledge and interests he or she has already acquired.

Pedagogical technology requires that students do not leave room for negative experiences, even if they do not have enough knowledge in the field of study, it is not the fault of the student. When activism is demonstrated, students can gain confidence in mastering knowledge.

Discussion

In the current pedagogical discipline, the focus is on the presentation of new knowledge, the consolidation of new knowledge, and the consideration of outcomes. The student's previous knowledge and life experience are not sufficiently taken into account in education. The lesson plan suggests completing the previous topic and focusing on a new topic. However, it is not enough to determine the student's knowledge on this new topic, to provide the initial information specific to the topic.

Pedagogical technology shows that the recollection and revitalization of students' knowledge in the field of study is the basis for the acquisition of new knowledge. Determining knowledge and preparation provides a positive motivation for student activation and knowledge acquisition. It can be animated in the form of free conversation, discussion, brainstorming, and other forms as you begin to explore the topic.

Pedagogical technology is used in educational practice at three levels:

1. General pedagogical degree. General pedagogical (general didactic, general educational) technology Integral structure of the educational process, the general laws of technology at a certain stage of the system of continuing education in a particular region, the educational institution, the theoretical foundations, , represents the general characteristics and conditions of application in practice. It should be noted that pedagogical technology also has its own characteristics, as each stage of the system of continuing education provides for the implementation of specific goals and objectives through the content of education. . At this level, pedagogical technology is synonymous with the concept of pedagogical system. It includes the goals and objectives of the educational process, content, tools and methods, the object and subject of the educational process, the algorithms of activity.
2. A specific subject of pedagogical technology at a special methodological level. the set of educational content, teaching aids, methods and forms used to achieve the goals and objectives of the course teaching process.
3. At the local (modular) level, technology is understood to address the specific didactic and educational goals of a particular part of the educational process. It provides for the organization of independent work of students, the control of their knowledge, the formation of personal qualities.

The three levels of pedagogical technology mentioned above complement and require each other. In Uzbekistan, the issues of pedagogical technology are studied mainly in the field of education. Educational technology is the level of information content and modeling by changing, updating the status of the student in the educational process - the learning material. pedagogical processing of the subject, adaptation of the studied subject to the real cognitive abilities of the student. methods for raising and evaluating learning outcomes to accepted standards. tools, we understand the organizational forms of education. Educational technology limits the current guiding principle (subordination) of the management of the educational process, in which coordination becomes the guiding principle of mutual coordination of teacher (student) and student activities. When it becomes the main principle, the student becomes an equal subject of the educational process with the teacher (pedagogue), the educational process is carried out jointly by the teacher (pedagogue) and the student-student.

The main idea of educational technology in Western countries is based on programmed education. Berres Frederick Skinner, one of the founders of programmed learning, points out that a student's learning

material and its acquisition behavior (student activity) are divided into stages (learning stages), each stage. a certain share of the study material is fully mastered, the absorbed share of the study material is checked and the next part is studied. Thus, the basic principle of pedagogical technology is the tactic of full mastery of the content of information, which appeared in the shell of the theory and practice of pre-programmed education.

Pedagogical technology as a field of knowledge related to human consciousness, thinking represents a complex and inexplicable pedagogical process. Its peculiarity is that it also covers the problem of upbringing. So, the effectiveness of technology depends on the solution of the question of how fully a person is manifested in it with its multifaceted aspects, its psychological and professional aspects, how their future development (or decline) is taken into account. In this sense, technology also has the ability to design, diagnose the stages of development of the individual. This depends on the educator's ability to work with the technological process.

The ability of a teacher to perform the specified educational tasks within the limits of the permissible limits on the basis of the requirements specified in the normative documents can be called the ability to work. This means that in determining the skills of a teacher of a subject, it is necessary to determine the extent to which his activity meets the requirements of state educational standards and pedagogical conditions.

Pedagogical publications recommend a number of indicators for assessing the performance of teachers, including:

- pedagogical effectiveness
- The average cost of mastering the subject in the pedagogical group; - Scientific level of teaching
- The teacher explains the elements of learning on the stages of science abstraction; - Methodical preparation of educational content
- taking into account the requirements of generality, consistency, mobility, non-redundancy;
- effective use of ways to achieve this or that result in education - in extensive or intensive conditions, etc.

In general, the main professional indicator for a teacher is, first of all, to feel and understand his / her situation as a constructive one in the pedagogical process. As long as the educator is not able to assess his / her personal professional suitability for his / her work, his / her role in the pedagogical reality, he / she can never be required to be creative.

This means that everyone who enters the pedagogical activity is aware of his or her adaptability to it. he must fully imagine that he has the ability and interest in this profession. The main purpose of educational technology. is to create an educational project that is compatible with the full mastery of the subjects. Such a project is created only on the basis of the basic and advanced ideas of modern psychology, didactics and pedagogical practice.

Today, virtual stands are successfully used in higher and secondary special education institutions. So what do we mean by a virtual stand? A virtual stand is a practical training stand or training workshop that helps students to strengthen their theoretical knowledge and develop the necessary skills in a particular field through computer programs and technologies.

Virtual stands allow each student to "order" their access parameters to the technique, to control their knowledge. The loss of time associated with conducting laboratory work, understanding it in the required order, etc., is reduced at the expense of computer efficiency.

In this case, it is important to save huge financial resources, especially in connection with the purchase of modern equipment and devices, the distribution of which in all educational institutions. A simple CD with modern information technology can hold dozens, sometimes hundreds, of laboratory work. Now it is not difficult to calculate how many times such a virtual laboratory stand will cost. In addition, they can be used to provide general education. It would be even better if they had a computer network connected to the Internet. From this it can be seen that the more virtual stands there are, the more you can avoid such spending.

This means that the effective use of virtual stands in the educational process not only improves the quality of education, but also saves huge financial resources and creates a safe, environmentally friendly environment. The introduction of virtual stands requires a common approach of education, industry and other government agencies. Virtual training stands. it is especially important to study carefully before purchasing an expensive piece of equipment. This allows staff to be trained locally and to prevent students from traveling abroad in groups.

Thus, the introduction of modern information technology in the educational process leads to:

- more individual support, taking into account the educational process, the specific level of preparation of students, their abilities, the pace of learning new material, interests and inclinations;
- Strengthening the learning activities of students, supporting and developing their self-improvement, interest and aspirations in education and profession;
- strengthening interdisciplinary links in the educational process, a comprehensive study of the phenomena of existence;
- flexibility of the educational process. its constant and dynamic renewal due to the improvement of efficiency, forms and methods of organization;
- use of problem-based and computer-based teaching aids and virtual stands in all educational institutions;
- Improving the technological base of the educational process through the introduction of modern technology.

Conclusion

The organization of the teaching process in innovative ways, that is, modern pedagogical technologies from the time of primary education, gives high results in the education system. This means that primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. Building on that solid foundation will make it easier for future generations to learn. It goes without saying that pedagogical technologies, established from primary education, play the role of the first stage in the organization of the later stages of education.

So, pedagogical technology is the optimal organization of the teaching process. 0 'The selection of study materials, the processing of which changes the shape and size to suit the strength and mastery of the learner or learner is also relevant to educational technology. Pedagogical technology, in turn, is a system of development and improvement of educational processes, content, methods and tools of education on the basis of objective laws and diagnostic goals of education, ie the integration of scientific and technical innovations. 'is a chase process.

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